Tho: Butler
1822

A

NEW GENERAL

English Dictionary;

Peculiarly calculated for the

USE and IMPROVEMENT

Of such as are unacquainted with the

LEARNED LANGUAGES.

Wherein the Difficult Words, and Technical Terms made use of in

Anatomy,	Divinity,	Hunting,	Musick,
Architecture,	Gardening,	Husbandry,	Navigation,
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A Compendious English GRAMMAR, with general Rules for the ready Formation of one Part of Speech from another; by the due Application whereof, such as understand *English* only, may be able to write as correctly and elegantly, as those who have been some Years conversant in the *Latin*, *Greek*, &c. Languages.

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Of the Proper Names of the most noted

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AS ALSO

Of the most celebrated Emperors, Kings, Queens, Priests, Poets, Philosophers, Generals, &c. whether *Jewish*, *Pagan*, *Mahometan*, or *Christian*; but more especially such as are mentioned either in the *Old* or *New Testament*.

The Whole Alphabetically digested, and accented in the same Manner, and for the same Purpose, as the preceding Part; being collected for the Use of such, as have but an imperfect Idea of the *English* Orthography.

Originally begun by the late

Reverend Mr. THOMAS DYCHE,

School-Master at *Stratford-le-Bow*, Author of the *Guide* to the *English Tongue*, the *Spelling-Dictionary*, &c.

And now finish'd by

WILLIAM PARDON, Gent.

The EIGHTH EDITION, with the ADDITION of the several Market Towns in *England* and *Wales*; giving a general Description of the Places, their Situations, Market Days, Government, Manufactures, Number of Representatives sent to Parliament, Distance from *London*, both in computed and measured Miles, &c.

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THE

INTRODUCTION.

IN the following DICTIONARY, *Derivations and Etymologies are entirely left out: First, becauſe of their Uncertainty, in a very large Number of Inſtances: And, ſecondly, upon account of their Uſeleſſneſs to thoſe Perſons that theſe Sort of Books are moſt helpful to, which are commonly ſuch, whoſe Education, Reading, and Leiſure, are bounded within a narrow Compaſs; and therefore ſuch Helps and Hints, as were judged more univerſally beneficial, are ſubſtituted in their Room; of which, take the following Account.*

1. *The Word itſelf is followed by a Capital Letter, included within a* Parentheſis ( ) *ſignifying what Part of Speech the Word is; and becauſe there are but three Parts that make any Variation in their Terminations,* &c. *that is,* Nouns Subſtantives, Nouns Adjectives, *and* Verbs, *the four other Parts, which by the Generality of* Grammarians *are called* Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepoſitions, *and* Interjections, *are here called by one general Name of* Particles; *and then follows the Definition or Meaning of the Word in the ſeveral Acceptations or Uſes it is applied to. And here you are to note, that a great Number of Words are purpoſely omitted, purely to make Room for many uſeful, ſhort, and beneficial Abſtracts from large Treatiſes, upon the Manners and religious Cuſtoms of the* Ancients, *as well* Jews *as* Gentiles; *as alſo the various Sects of* Chriſtians, *likewiſe in* Philoſophy, *&c. But leſt ſuch Omiſſion ſhould be thought a Defect, it is here intended to explain and ſhew how the Reader may, with Eaſe, ſupply the ſame; which, when duly conſidered, will plainly prove a very conſiderable Advantage, by making Room for more uſeful Matter. And here it is to be obſerved, that from the Infinitive Mood Active*

of most Engliſh *Verbs, the Subſtantive importing the Action is formed, by adding the Termination* ing; *as,* to Trumpet, Trumpeting; to Drink, Drinking, *&c. and therefore ſuch derivative Words are frequently omitted, and* vice versâ, *ſometimes inſerted and the Verb left out; but leſt the Reader ſhould forget, or take no Notice of this Obſervation, it is alſo frequently inſerted. Again, where the Verb and the Subſtantive are the ſame Word, ſometimes the one, and ſometimes the other is omitted, upon a Suppoſition, that the Reader will obſerve the Diſtinction made in the following ſhort Eſſay of* Grammar, *between a* Verb *and a* Subſtantive; *and that when he underſtands the Meaning of the one, he will apply it to the other; as in the Words* Truſt, Tin, *&c. the Subſtantives are inſerted, and the Verbs omitted; and in the Words* Swoon, Stride, *&c. the Verbs are ſet down, and the Subſtantives left out; and almoſt univerſally the participial Adjectives are omitted, becauſe whenever the Meaning of the Verb is known, the Meaning of ſuch Words is alſo known; as* Sprain, Sprained; Melt, Melted, *&c. though they are now and then inſerted to try the Reader's Ability, and to ſhew what a natural Dependence they have upon one another; ſo that if a Perſon looks for a Word, and finds it not directly, he will hardly miſs finding ſomething relative thereto, by which he will eaſily be ſatisfied in the Meaning of what he looks for; as, ſuppoſe he looked for the Word* Scoring, *this I cannot find, but the Subſtantive* Score, *which is the Thing made by the Act of* Scoring, *is there, and ſo is the Verb* Score, *importing the Performance of that Act; from whence, conſidering the Circumſtance of the Inquiry, I may receive Satisfaction in the Meaning of the Term, though it is not there expreſſed,* &c. *In the next Place, the Words explained are* accented, *to ſhew which Syllable the Force of the Pronunciation lies on; in which you are to obſerve, that* Monoſyllables, *or Words of* one Syllable, *are not marked, for this Reaſon, becauſe where there is only a ſingle Vowel in the Middle of the Word, it is immediately followed by a Liquid, or Semi-Vowel, or elſe is ended by an* E *mute, on purpoſe to draw out the foregoing Vowel long: And leſt any of our Readers ſhould be ignorant of what* Liquids *are, let them take Notice, that the Letters* L, M, N, *and* R, *are ſo called. As for Example,* Arm, Babe, Cart, Dim, *&c. And, as in ſo numerous a Collection, as muſt neceſſarily be in a Work of this Nature, it is next to impoſſible, but there muſt be ſeveral Miſtakes in ſo critical a Matter, either from the Inadvertence of the Author, or Neglect of the Printer;*

Printer; it was therefore thought proper to insert here [illegible] *Rules, both for the true dividing Words into their component Syllables, and also to shew upon which to accent the Words they compose: And here, first, it is to be observed, that any two Vowels meeting and sounding together, are called* Diphthongs, *and three,* Triphthongs; *as,* Good, Beau, *&c. but where they are not sounded together, or do not make a Diphthong, they must be parted, as,* ie, iu, ua, *in* Qui-et, Tri-umph, Usu-al, *&c.*

2. *Those Consonants that are actually doubled in the Middle of a Word, must be parted; as,* But-ter, Scol-lop, *&c. unless they be Words of one Syllable, where the Consonant is doubled more for Distinction sake, and to make the Sound the fuller, than from absolute Necessity; as in the Word* Ann, *a Woman's Name,* Inn, *a House of Entertainment for Travellers,* &c. *to distinguish them from the Particles* an, *meaning one of a Sort, and* in, *the Situation or Place of a Thing; as,* Ann had an Image in the Inn, *&c.*

3. *When a Consonant comes between two Vowels, it is generally to be joined to the latter; as,* I-mage, a-bate, *&c.*

4. *Any two or three Consonants that are proper to begin Words, must not be parted in the Middle; as,* Chur-ches, be-troth, com-plain, en-throne, *&c.*

5. *In Words of* many Syllables, *the Accent lies generally upon the third Vowel from the last; as in* Condemnation, I'dolize, *&c. but in Words that end in* ary, *the Accent lies upon the first Syllable, though it be not the third Vowel from the last; as,* Témporary; *and if these Words are compounded, in such compound Words the Accent keeps its Place of the first Syllable in the original Word; as in* Ordinary, Extraordinary, Témporary, Co-témporary, *&c. Again, Nouns have their Accents on the first Syllable, and Verbs on the last, when the Terms by which they are expressed are alike; as,* ábsent, *not at, or in a Place or Company, and* ab-sént, *to keep away voluntarily,* &c. *And though these Rules and Observations are very extensive and useful, yet it cannot possibly be supposed there are no Exceptions from them, to insert all which would be not only very tedious, but also needless; for as all Nations and People differ in Particularities of Speech, so in this the* English *differ from almost all the World; nay, the Southern Parts of this Kingdom differ very much from the Northern; so that it must be from the Conversation with the most learned and polite Persons, that Observations must be drawn to supply those*

Defects, that all the Rules and written Directions in the World cannot prevent, as may eaſily appear to any Perſon who has endeavoured to acquire the French *Tongue by Books only, who, though never ſo great a Critick in the Orthography and Syntax, will never be able to pronounce intelligibly to a Native; though at the ſame Time he may be capable of writing, reading, and explaining that Language, with the utmoſt Exactneſs and Clearneſs. As for the following* Grammar, *it is intended only as a general Hint or Specimen, and not as a critical Treatiſe upon that Subject; yet I doubt not, but if carefully attended to, eſpecially with the Aſſiſtance of a Maſter, thoſe Perſons that never learnt any Thing but* Engliſh, *may as correctly diſtinguiſh one Part of Speech from another, and write as good Senſe, and coherently, as though they had employed a great deal of Time in learning in the common Methods,* Latin, &c.

6. *The* Catalogue, *or* Alphabet of Names, *at the End, is inſerted purely for the Sake of inſtructing the leſs Knowing, in the Spelling and Pronunciation of ſuch Names or Words, as are not contained in the* Dictionary. *The Whole is intended for the Information of the Unlearned, and particularly recommended to thoſe Boarding-Schools, where* Engliſh *only is taught, as is the Caſe commonly among the Ladies, by a careful Uſe whereof I doubt not but the Teachers will ſoon find the Benefit from the Improvement their Scholars will inſenſibly make, not only in* Orthography, *or true Spelling, but in Writing coherently and correctly, the Want whereof is univerſally complained of among the Fair Sex.*

A COMPENDIOUS

Engliſh Grammar.

GRAMMAR is that Art or Science that teaches Perſons the true and proper Uſe of *Letters*, *Syllables*, *Words* and *Sentences*, in any Language whatever. And though ſuch particular Rules and Obſervations, as are immediately applicable to one Speech or Tongue, are different from thoſe of another, according to the Mode or Idiom of Speech they are applied to, yet ſo far as they regard the general Relation, that Things have to their Modes, Qualities, Motions or Paſſions, all the Languages in the World are exactly the ſame; for whatever is a Subſtantive, Verb, *&c.* in one Language, is the ſame in any other, though expreſſed in different Terms or Words. From whence may eaſily be perceived the Falſity of that vulgar Error among the Generality of People, *viz.* that young Perſons are neceſſitated to learn the *Latin*, or *Lilly*'s Grammar, to underſtand *Engliſh*, that is, to ſpell according to the modern Manner of the beſt Orthographiſts, and write coherently and intelligently according to the Uſe and Phraſeology of the moſt celebrated Authors; For all Grammars of the *Latin* Tongue are moſtly employed to teach the various Terminations, *&c.* of the Flexions, Modes, Formations, and Words of that Language, a Matter the *Engliſh* is no ways concerned in. But there are indeed ſome few general Rules and Definitions in that, as there muſt be in all other Grammars, which may be univerſally applied to all Languages, as well *Engliſh* as any other. I ſhall not here enter into a critical Diſſertation of each Letter, their Power, Formation, *&c.* nor divide them into Vowels, Conſonants, Mutes, Liquids, *&c.* neither ſhall I divide the Language into eight Parts or Diſtinctions, as is generally done; but into four only, that being ſufficient for my preſent Purpoſe, which is only to give a general Hint how Grammar may be as effectually applied to the *Engliſh* Tongue as to any others.

Nor ſhall I enter into all the Niceties that may be ſtarted relating to theſe four Parts, intending here only a general Direction to know the Coherence between, and Dependence of one Part of a Diſcourſe or Speech on another. And in order to comply with common Cuſtom, as far as poſſibly I can, I ſhall call theſe four Parts by the received Names of a *Noun Subſtantive*, a *Noun Adjective*, a *Verb*, and a *Particle*. By a Noun Subſtantive, I mean the plain ſimple Name of any material or ideal Subſtance or Thing, upon the Pronunciation whereof an Idea is excited in the Mind of the Hearer what Species of Beings or Things are then intended, without Regard to any inherent or accidental Qualities or Modes that may immediately reſult from, or belong to that particular Creature or Thing then ſignified; only obſerve, that thoſe Names or Words that import the whole Species are called Nouns Subſtantives Common, the other Proper: As, when I ſay *a Man*, the Hearer immediately knows I intend one of the human Species; but if I ſay, *Peter*, *John*, &c. he knows that ſome particular Perſon is meant; but whether he be a tall, or a ſhort Man, a black, or a white Man, a crooked, a ſtraight, a learned, or an ignorant one, *&c.* he cannot by ſuch bare Nomination poſſibly imagine; and therefore it is abſolutely neceſſary ſome peculiar Characteriſtick ſhould be ſpecified, which is ſome diſtinguiſhing Mode or Quality. And this Mode or Quality is what is called a Noun Adjective, under which Denomination all Manner of Modes or Qualities are expreſſed, ſuch as tall, ſhort, black, white, fair, foul, beautiful, ugly, learned, ignorant, ſweet, ſtinking, rough, ſmooth, *&c.* The peculiar Property of theſe Sort of Words, which are called Adjectives, is, that till they are joined to one or more Subſtantives, they leave the Senſe imperfect and undetermined, which, together with what is called the Degrees of Compariſon, diſtinguiſh them from Subſtantives: For though there may be two or more Subſtantives that have the ſame general Nature, Mode, or Quality, yet they differ, and are diſtinguiſhed by the one's being better or worſe, *&c.* fairer or fouler, ſweeter or ſourer, *&c.* than the other; and by putting the Termination *er*, or *eſt*, to the Generality of Words, any *Engliſh* Perſon will immediately, by their Ear, determine whether it is agreeable to the Nature of the Language, to admit of ſuch a Formation; and if it does, they may then aſſuredly know that Word is that Part of Speech called an Adjective, and that ſome Quality or Mode of ſome Subſtance or Subject is deſigned by ſuch Term or Word, and not the Subſtance or Subject itſelf; as for Example, fair, fairer, faireſt; ſweet, ſweeter, ſweeteſt; tall, taller, talleſt; ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt, *&c.* are Adjectives, by which the Mode or Quallity of ſome Subſtance or Subject, and not the Subſtance itſelf is intended. It is alſo to be noted, that Subſtantives are particular to one Thing or Species only; but Adjectives are univerſal, and may as well be applied to Beaſts, Trees, Flowers, *&c.* as Men; as, one Horſe, Dog, Tree, *&c.* may be ſwifter, taller, ſweeter, *&c.* than another; as well as one man may be taller, *&c.* than another. There are ſome few Variations from this general Rule of Formation and Diſtinction, of which Notice ſhall be taken hereafter.

The

The third general Head is the *Verb*, under which Term, the Exiſtence, Action, or Paſſion of the Subject is affirmed, and which it is uſual to call by different Appellations; ſuch as a Verb Subſtantive, a Verb Active, a Verb Paſſive, and, again, to ſubdivide theſe into Deponents, Neuters, *&c.* But I ſhall only inform the Reader, that where-ever, in the following Dictionary, he finds the Letter (V.) ſtanding after any Word, it ſignifies the Word ſo marked to be a Verb; and then for the Truth of the Aſſertion, he has nothing more to do but to conſider whether the Being, Action, or Paſſion of ſomething is, or is not ſignified by ſuch Word; and if he is not ſufficiently acquainted or accuſtomed with ſuch Words or Reflexions, let him read the Definition adjoined, and he will immediately determine, whether the Mark or Signature is right or wrong. And this is the more requiſite to be done, becauſe that there are ſome Inſtances when the Word itſelf ſimply and unapplied may mean any of the three Parts of Speech, that is, it may be a Subſtantive, an Adjective, or a Verb; as the Word CALM ſometimes ſignifies Subſtantively, and imports the Abſence or Ceſſation of Storms, and ſometimes the Want of a due Degree of Wind at Sea, *&c.* Sometimes, Adjectively, it ſignifies a ſerene or quiet Mind, State, or Condition; and ſometimes, Verbally, to appeaſe, ſettle, or quiet Rage, Paſſion, Storms, *&c.* But in general, the Words are as diſtinct as the Ideas intended; as, *The black Horſe runs. The Common-Sewer ſtinks. The young Child cries*, &c. Here *black*, *common*, and *young* are *Adjectives*, as expreſſing ſome Mode or Quality of their Subjects or *Subſtantives*, *Horſe*, *Sewer*, and *Child*; and the Words *runs*, *ſtinks*, and *cries*, are *Verbs*, denoting the ſeveral Actions of their Subjects or Subſtantives. The fourth Claſs of Words, I call by the general Name of *Particles*, which are occaſionally uſed to make the Senſe of the Speaker more full, clear, and intelligible, by expreſſing the Manner or other Circumſtances of the other Words, either by connecting or joining them together, or ſhewing the Manners or Qualities of them; as *John and Mary ſtrive earneſtly*; here *and*, *earneſtly*, are Particles; *and*, joining the two *Subſtantives*, *John*, *Mary*; *earneſtly*, ſhewing the Mode of their ſtriving or endeavouring to accompliſh their Intentions. And where you find theſe Words in the Dictionary, you will find them marked (Part.) to the others you find (S.) for Subſtantive; (A.) for Adjective; and (V.) for Verb.——Thus far for the general Definitions, to which may be proper to add the following Obſervations.

A *Subſtantive* has what is called two Numbers, the one expreſſing only ſome one ſingle Thing of a Sort or Species, the other all above one, *viz.* two, three, twenty, a thouſand, *&c.* and this is called the Plural Number. The Singular Number is commonly diſtinguiſhed by *a*, *an*, or *one*; as, a Horſe, a Man, a Tree, an Image, one Child, one Wife, *&c.* The Plural Number is generally known by the Words terminating with an *s*, or *es*; but the Singular never but in ſuch Words as have only a Plural Termination, though they have a Singular Meaning; as, Arm, Arms: Babe, Babes: Coin, Coins: Damſel, Damſels:

Damſels: Ear, Ears: Fox, Foxes: Garter, Garters: Horſe, Horſes: Inn, Inns: King, Kings: Lady, Ladies: Maſk, Maſks: Nut, Nuts: Onion Onions: Pipe, Pipes: Quarter, Quarters: Robe, Robes: Stone, Sones: Tile, Tiles: Vine, Vines: Wheel, Wheels: Year, Years, *&c.* There are ſome few Exceptions to this General Rule, but they are but few in Compariſon of what comply hereto: ſuch as Ox, Oxen: Man, Men: Woman, Women: Chick, Chicken: Brother, Brethren: Cow, Cows or Kine: Sow, Sows or Swine: Louſe, Lice: Mouſe, Mice: Gooſe, Geeſe: Foot, Feet: Tooth Teeth: Die, Dice: Penny, Pence, *&c.* Thoſe Singulars which end in *f* or *fe*, have their Plurals ending in *ves*; as Wife, Wives: Calf, Calves: Sheaf, Sheaves: Half, Halves: Leaf, Leaves: Loaf, Loaves: Shelf, Shelves: Self, Selves: Knife, Knives: Wolf, Wolves: Thief, Thieves: Life, Lives. And though moſt Words, whoſe Singular ends in *ff*, follow the general Rule aforegoing, as Muff, Muffs, *&c.* yet Staff makes Staves, according to the latter Rule. Some few terminate alike in both Numbers, as one Sheep, ten Sheep; one Swine, ten Swine, *&c.* There are ſome Words that admit of no Singular Termination or Number, ſuch as Annals, Alps, Aſhes: Bowels, Bellows, Breeches: Calends, Creſſes: Goods, Entrails, Ides, Lungs, Mallows, Nones, Sciſſars, Snuffers, Shears, Tongs, *&c.* And, on the contrary, there are a great many without the Plural Number or Termination; ſuch as Proper Names of Men, Women, Places, Creatures, and Things; as alſo their Virtues, Vices, Habits, and abſtract Qualities; the Generality of Grains, Spices, Herbs, Drugs, and Liquids; as Wheat, Rye, Barley, *&c.* Pepper, Ginger, Mace, *&c.* Graſs, Madder, Rue, *&c.* Cochineal, Indigo, *&c.* Air, Blood, Choler, Milk, *&c.*

The *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, *&c.* have Caſe, Declenſion, and Gender abſolutely neceſſary to be learnt and conſidered, becauſe the Adjective varies its Termination, or Ending, to be agreeable to the Subſtantive to which it is to be annexed; but it is not ſo in the *Engliſh*, which, to prevent all Confuſion, has the different Sex of the Subſtantive generally expreſſed by a particular and quite different Epithet: So that any one that knows the Meaning of the Word can immediately diſtinguiſh, whether it be a Male or Female; and which among us is regarded little farther, than among thoſe Creatures that Nature has viſibly diſtinguiſhed. In Conformity to common Cuſtom, the Male ſhall be called the Maſculine Gender, and the Female the Feminine Gender, and Things without Life the Neuter Gender; and theſe are alſo diſtinguiſhed by the Terms *he*, *his*, or *him*, for the Maſculine; *ſhe*, *hers*, &c. for the Feminine; and *it* for the *Neuter*; but the Adjective remains the ſame, and is as applicable to Males as Females, and alſo to Things without Life, called Neuters; as, a good Boy, a good Girl, a fat Boar, a fat Sow, a kind Uncle, a kind Aunt, *&c.* a good Knife, *&c.* Some few Feminines are formed by changing the Termination of the Maſculines into *eſs*, ſuch as theſe following, Abbot, Abbeſs; Actor, Actreſs; Adulterer, Adultereſs; Ambaſſador, Ambaſ-

Ambaſſadreſs; Count, Counteſs; Duke, Dutcheſs; Elector, Electreſs; Emperor, Empreſs; Governor, Governeſs; Heir, Heireſs; Jew, Jeweſs; Lion, Lioneſs; Marquis, Marchioneſs; Maſter, Miſtreſs; Prince, Princeſs; Prior, Prioreſs; Patron, Patroneſs; Poet, Poeteſs; Prophet, Propheteſs; Shepherd, Shepherdeſs; Tutor, Tutoreſs; Viſcount, Viſcounteſs. There are alſo three Diſtinctions called Perſons, by which every Subſtantive is further diſtinguiſhed, *viz. I*, the firſt; *thou*, the ſecond; *ſhe*, *he*, *it*, the third, for the Singular Number; and *we*, *ye*, *you*, *they*, *thoſe*, for the Plural; to which may be added, *who*, *whom*, or *what*. That theſe Diſtinctions are abſolutely neceſſary, appears from the Nature of Speech, which is always employed about the Perſon or Perſons, then immediately ſpeaking, denoted by the Characteriſtick, *I* or *we*; the Perſon or Thing ſpoken to, denoted by *thou*, *ye*, or *you*; or the Perſon or Thing ſpoken of, denoted by *he*, *ſhe*, *it*, *they*, &c. and this to be underſtood when they ſtand before a Verb; as, *I write*, *thou writeſt*, *he writeth*, &c. but in compound Sentences, and after Verbs, they are changed into *me*, *thee*, *him*, &c. as, *I can prove the Horſe belongs to me*, *thee*, &c. The Noun Adjective in *Engliſh* is the ſame in both Numbers; as, *a good Man*, *ten good Men*, &c. and can never make the Senſe compleat, without the Addition at leaſt of one Subſtantive to determine what the Quality is to be underſtood of; as, tall, ſhort, good, bad, *&c.* have no Meaning till they are applied; as, *a tall Man*, *Child*, *Woman*, *Tree*, &c. When two Subſtantives are compounded into one Word, the firſt becomes an Adjective; as, Sea-Fiſh, River-Fiſh, Gold-Cup, Silver-Spoon. My, thy, her, our, your, their, are called *Perſonal Poſſeſſives*, and uſed when they are immediately joined to Subſtantives; as, *This is my Houſe*, *Coat*, *Book*, &c. but when the Subſtantive is not immediately expreſſed, but underſtood, or a Queſtion is aſked, they are changed into the Terms mine, thine, hers, yours, theirs; as, *This Knife is mine:* That is, *This Knife is my Knife. Whoſe Knife is this? Mine*, or *it is my Knife*, &c. To an Adjective belongs alſo an Increaſe or Diminution of the Value, Goodneſs or Virtue of the Subſtantive to which it is adjoined; and theſe generally are formed by adding *er* or *eſt*, to the plain ſimple Word itſelf; as, fair, fairer, faireſt, though ſometimes the middle Term is made by retaining the firſt, with the Addition, *mere*; as inſtead of fairer, we ſay ſometimes more fair; but this is not ſo elegant as the former; ſo inſtead of faireſt, moſt, very or exceeding fair, is ſometimes uſed; and here Reading and Obſervation will quickly make any Perſon a Judge where to introduce it in the moſt advantageous Place. Theſe four following are irregular; good, better, beſt; bad or ill, worſe, worſt; little, leſs, leaſt; much, more, moſt.

Inſtead of the various Terminations and Declenſions of the *Latins*, &c. the *Engliſh* uſe *a* or *the*, *of*, *to*, *by*, *from*, or *with*, &c. to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral Circumſtances of the Subject, both when it is alone, and alſo when it is joined with the Adjective in both Numbers; as,

Singular

Singular Number.	*Plural Number.*
A or *the Man.*	*The Men.*
Of a or *the Man.*	*Of the Men.*
To a or *the Man.*	*To the Men.*
By, from, or *with a* or *the Man.*	*By, from* or *with the Men.*

Singular.	*Plural.*
A or *the good Horſe.*	*The good Horſes,*
Of a or *the good Horſe,* &c.	*Of the good Horſes,* &c.

We have already taken Notice that the third Claſs of Words, is the *Verb*, and what its Office is; we ſhall only here obſerve, that it has two Numbers, Time, and Perſon belonging to it, by which the Being, Action, or Paſſion of the Subject or Subſtantive is declared or affirmed; for the expreſſing the true State of Time, there is what are uſually called auxiliary Verbs, from or by which the Times of other Verbs are expreſſed, there being only the preſent and the paſſing Time naturally ariſing from the different Endings of the Verbs themſelves; that is, the preſent and the paſſing, or paſt Time; as *love* the preſent, and *lov'd* or *loved* the paſſing Time. The preſent Time, or the Inſtant in which any Thing is actually performing, &c. is diſtinguiſhed by the Words *do, doſt,* or *doth,* for the Singular Number; and *do* only for the Plural, with the proper perſonal Signs, *I, thou, he, we, ye, they,* &c. The paſſing Time is an imperfect Manner of expreſſing, and intimates ſo much, having the Sign *did,* or the Termination *ed*: The paſt Time ſhews the Action compleat, by affirming ſomething with the Sign *have*; there is alſo what is called the Preterpluperfect Tenſe, and has the Sign *had* affixed to it; the other is the Future Tenſe that affirms ſomething *ſhall* or *will* be hereafter. And though there are really but three proper Diſtinctions of Time, *viz.* the *Preſent,* the *Paſt,* and the *Future*; yet as our Language, as well as others, have various Terminations or Manners of Expreſſion, we ſhall inſert them; as to the Diſtinctions of what is commonly called *Moods,* it is undeniably certain that they may be denominated as variouſly, and be as numerous as the particular Circumſtances require.

As what is called the *Potential* and *Subjunctive Moods,* are an undeniable Proof of differing only by ſome accidental Signs; for which Reaſon they are not here enumerated, but called the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Mood. The firſt declaring or making ſome poſitive Aſſertion about, or relating to the Subject or Subſtantive. The ſecond having only one Tenſe and five Perſons, and is employed wholly about commanding or ordaining, praying or permitting ſome-

ſomething to be done without any Specification of Time. The third may be variouſly circumſtanced, according as it has its Expletives adjoined. And the fourth expreſſes the Action barely and indefinitely as to Time. The two auxiliary Verbs ſupply all others, with thoſe Tenſes or Times which they naturally have no proper Termination or Diſtinction for, *viz. to have*, by whoſe Aſſiſtance all Active Verbs are formed, or ſuch as import doing ſomething; and *to be*, from which all Paſſive Verbs are formed, that is, ſuch as import Suffering or Bearing ſomething done to the Subject.

The firſt or *Indicative* Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.
Singular.
I —— *have*
Thou —— *haſt*
He —— *hath*

Preſent Tenſe.
Plural.
We —— *have*
Ye —— *have*
They —— *have*

Paſt Tenſe.
Singular.
I —— *had*
Thou —— *hadſt*
He —— *had*

Paſt Tenſe.
Plural.
We —— *had*
Ye —— *had*
They —— *had*

Future Tenſe.
Singular.
I ſhall or *will have*
Thou ſhalt or *wilt have*
He ſhall or *will have*

Future Tenſe.
Plural.
We, *Ye*, *They* } *ſhall* or *will have.*

Some make other Diſtinctions of Time, but as they are only a Coupling of theſe together, this ſhort Eſſay will not permit the Diſquiſition; ſuch as, I have had, I had had, *&c.*

The ſecond or *Imperative* Mood.

Have thou. Let him, her, it have. Let us have. Have ye. Let them have.

The third or *Subjunctive, Potential,* &c. Mood.

Is always diſtinguiſhed by adding ſome Sign of wiſhing, Power, *&c.* as I may or can have; I might, could, ſhould, or ought to have, *&c.*

The fourth or *Infinitive* Mood.

Is always diſtinguiſhed by the Sign *to*; as, *to have, to love,* &c. from this Mood that Adjective, call'd a Participle, is formed, importing Poſſeſſion; as, *having, being, loving,* &c.

The

The firſt or *Indicative* Mood.

Preſent Tenſe. Singular.	*Preſent Tenſe.* Plural.	*Paſt Tenſe.* Singular.	*Paſt Tenſe.* Plural.
I am	*We are*	*I was*	*We were*
Thou art	*Ye are*	*Thou waſt*	*Ye were*
He, ſhe, it is	*They are*	*He was*	*They were*

Future Tenſe. Singular.	*Future Tenſe.* Plural.
I ſhall or *will be*	*We* }
Thou ſhalt or *wilt be*	*Ye* } *ſhall* or *will be*
He ſhall or *will be*	*They* }

There are other Expreſſions, called Tenſes, compounded of *have*, and this Verb; as, *I have been*, &c. *I had been*, &c.

The ſecond or *Imperative* Mood.

Be thou. Let him, her, it be. Let us be. Be ye. Let them be.

The third or *Subjunctive*, &c. Mood.

That I may, can, might, would, could, ſhould, or ought to be, *&c.*

The fourth or *Infinitive* Mood.

To be, to have been. Being.

From theſe all other Verbs, regular and irregular, are formed and compleated, to expreſs every poſſible Circumſtance of Time, Action, or Paſſion: As for Example.

1*ſt* Mood.

I love, I loved, I have loved, I had loved, I ſhall or will love.
We We We We We
Thou loveſt or doſt love } Thou lovedſt or didſt love } Thou haſt loved.
Ye love or do love } Ye loved or did love } Ye have loved.
Thou hadſt loved } Thou ſhalt or wilt love.
Ye had loved } They ſhall or will love.

2*d* Mood.

Love thou; love he, ſhe, or it, or let him, her, or it love; love we, or let us love; love ye; love they, or let them love.

3*d* Mood.

I, thou, he, ſhe, *&c.* may, can, might, could, *&c.* love.

4*th* Mood.

To love, loving, *&c.*

From what has been ſaid, it is obſervable, that the natural Formations are made ſucceſſively, thus: Firſt, ſomething is affirmed by the firſt Perſon Singular; as, I love, then I loved, or did love, then I have, or had loved; and afterwards ſhall or will love. But there are ſome Verbs that are irregular, and inſtead of ending in *ed*, in the 2d and 3d Tenſes, have particular Endings of

their own; as, I bear, I bore, I have born; I beat, I have beaten; I begin, I have begun; I behold, I have beheld; I bend, I have bent; I beſeech, I have beſought; I bid, I bad, I have bid, or bidden; I bind, I have bound; I bite, I have bitten; I blow, I blew, I have blown; I bleed, I have bled; I breed, I have bred; I bring, I have brought; I break, I broke, I have broken; I am born, I was born, I have been born; I buy, I have bought; I catch, I have caught; I chide, I chid, I have chidden; I chooſe, I choſe, I have choſen; I come, I came, I am come; I cleave, I clove, I have cloven; I cut, I have cut; I creep, I crope, or crept, I have crept; I crow, I crew; I dare, I durſt; I deal, I dealt; I do, I did, I have done; I draw, I drew, I have drawn; I dream, I dreamt; I drink, I drank, I have drunk; I drive, I drove, I have driven; I do eat, I did eat, I have eaten; I fall, I fell, I am fallen; I feed, I fed; I feel, I felt; I do fetch, I did fetch; I fight, I have fought; I find, I found; I fling, I flung; I fly, I flew, I am flown; I fly, I fled, I am fled; I forget, I forgot, I have forgotten; I get, I got; I give, I gave, I have given; I go, I went, I am gone; I grind, I ground; I grow, I grew, I am grown; I hang, I hung, I have hanged; I hear, I heard; I hide, I hid, I have hidden; I hold, I held; I keep, I kept, I know, I knew, I have known; I lead, I led; I learn, I learnt; I leave, I left; I lend, I lent; I do let, I did let, I have let; I lie, I have lain; I lye, I lyed; I loſe, I loſt; I make, I made; I mean, I meant; I meet, I met; I miſs, I miſt or miſſed; I owe, I have owed; I do, I did, I have put; I do, I did, I have read; I ride, I rid, I have ridden; I ring, I rung; I riſe, I roſe, I am riſen; I do, did, have run; I ſay, I ſaid; I ſee, I ſaw, I have ſeen; I ſeek, I ſought; I ſell, I ſold; I ſend, I ſent; I do, I did, I have ſhed; I ſhine, I ſhone; I ſhoe, I ſhod; I ſhoot, I ſhot; I ſhrink, I ſhrunk; I ſing, I ſang or ſung; I ſit, I ſat or ſate; I ſlay, I ſlew, I have ſlain; I ſleep, I ſlept; I ſlide, I ſlid; I ſling, I ſlung; I ſmell, I ſmelt; I ſmite, I ſmote, I have ſmitten; I ſpeak, I ſpoke, I have ſpoken; I ſpend, I ſpent; I ſpill, I ſpilled or ſpilt; I ſpin, I ſpun; I ſpit, I have ſpit or ſpitten; I do, did, or have ſpread; I ſpring, or ſprung; I ſpit, or ſpat; I ſow, I ſowed, I have ſown; I ſtand, I ſtood; I ſting, I ſtung; I ſtrike, I ſtruck, I have ſtricken; I ſtring, I ſtrung; I ſwear, I ſwore, I have ſworn; I do or did ſweat, I have ſweated; I ſweep, I ſwept; I ſwim, I ſwam, I have ſwum; I take, I took, I have taken; I teach, I taught; I tear, I tore, I have torn; I tell, I told; I think, I thought; I thrive, I throve, I have thriven; I throw, I threw, I have thrown; I tread, I trod, I have trodden; I underſtand, I underſtood; I weave, I wove, I have weaved; I weep, I wept; I win, I won; I am, I was, I have been willing; I work, I wrought; I wring, I wrung; I write, I wrote, I have written.

The fourth Part is univerſally here called *Particles*, under which Denomination, all thoſe ſmall Words that tie or unite the others together, or that expreſs the

the Modes or Manners of Words are ſignified, and which uſually, by the common Grammarians, are called Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepoſitions, and Interjections. From the due Uſe and Connexion of theſe four Parts, are formed Sentences; and from a Number or Multitude of Sentences, ariſe regular Diſcourſes, Speeches, &c. A Sentence conſiſts of three Words at leaſt, by which ſome Idea of the Mind is expreſſed; as *Lying is hateful.* And this is called a ſimple Sentence, wherein the Subſtantive is expreſſed but once, and ſomething is affirm'd of that Subject; firſt, its Being, and next its Mode of Being, or elſe ſome Action of the Subject paſſes upon another, or at leaſt is underſtood ſo to do. All others are compound, wherein either the ſame Subject or Subſtantive is repeated, or different ones affirmed ſomething of, &c. The Subſtantive ordinarily is placed before the Verb, and is always really expreſſed or underſtood ſo to be; as, *John loves Mary.* And here it muſt always be obſerved, that the ſame Number and Perſon, that the Subſtantive, whoſe Action or Paſſion is intended or expreſſed by the Verb, is, the ſame muſt the Verb itſelf be; as in the Example above, the Subſtantive, *John*, is the third Perſon Singular, and ſo is the Verb, *loves:* And in the following Sentence, *Men love your Wives*; the Subſtantive *Men* is the ſecond Perſon Plural, ſo is the Verb. *We admire Learning*; here *We* is the firſt Perſon Plural, and the Verb *admire*, is ſo alſo; which is to be obſerved of all others.

A

NEW GENERAL

English Dictionary.

AAR ABA

A Is the first letter of the alphabet in almost all the known languages of the world, the pronunciation whereof is free and open, tho' most nations, and particularly the *English*, vary in the sounding it, sometimes open, and sometimes close, as in the words *all* and *take* It has been observed, that A is the first sound nature puts forth, at the crying and smiling of infants; and that it needs no other motion to form it, but the simple opening of the lips; and further, that upon all sudden and extraordinary occasions we are naturally led to it, to express our admiration, joy, anguish, aversion, sense of danger, &c. It is also frequently wrote at the beginning of many words, where there is no real use for it, as in *arise*, *abide*, *abate*, &c. which have exactly the same meaning when they are wrote or spoke, without it, as *rise*, *bide*, *bate*, &c. Among the *ancient Romans*, it was one of their numerals, and signified 500; with a dash over the head, thus, $\bar{A}$, 5000. Among us at this day, it is a particle that signifies unity, or one, as *a man* is one man, &c. In the *Calendar*, it is used as the first of the Dominical or Sunday letters. It is sometimes used as an abbreviation of mens names, &c. so A. often stands for *Anno*, A. D. *Anno Domini*, or in the year of our Lord; sometimes A. stands for *Artium*, as A. M. *Artium Magister*, or Master of Arts, A. B. Bachelor of Arts, &c.

$\bar{A}$, or AA, or $\bar{a}$ or *aa*, is now commonly restrained to physical prescriptions, in which it signifies *ana*, or an equal quantity of the several simples or medicines to be compounded, whether the particular quantities be expressed, or left to the direction of the person who is to prepare them.

AA'RON (S.) a man's name, brother to *Moses*, and first chief or high priest among the *Jews*; in the *original Hebrew*, this word signifies sometimes a *mountain*, sometimes a *teacher* or *instructor*, and sometimes an *ark* or *holy repository*.

AB (S.) the eleventh month of the civil year, according to the computation of the *Hebrews*, and the fifth of their ecclesiastical year, which begins with *Nisan*. The month *Ab* answers to the moon of *July*; there are 30 days in it: Upon the first day of this month the *Jews* fast in commemoration of *Aaron*'s death; and on the ninth, because on this day the temple of *Solomon* was burnt by the *Chaldeans*; and the second temple, built after the captivity, by the *Romans*. The *Jews* believe, that on this day, the persons who were commissioned to survey the land of *Canaan*, returned to the camp, and engaged the people in rebellion. They fast likewise upon this day, in memory of the edict published by the emperor *Adrian*'s command, wherein they were forbid to continue in *Judea*, or even to look back at a distance on *Jerusalem*, with an intention to lament its ruin. On the 18th day of the same month they fast, because the lamp which was in the sanctuary, was that night extinguished in the time of *Abaz*. In *Hebrew*, it signifies *father*, from whence comes *abba*.

AB, at the beginning of *English Saxon* names, is generally a contraction of *abbot* or *abbey*; from whence it is inferred, that those places had an abbey there, or belonged to one elsewhere, as *Abingdon*, &c.

A'BACOT (S.) the royal cap of state formerly worn by the kings of *England*, in the shape of two crowns.

A'BACUS (S.) among the *old Mathematicians*, was a certain table smeared over, so that the schemes they drew on it might be visible; sometimes it signifies the *Pythagorick*, or multiplication table; so called from *Pythagoras* the inventor; sometimes it signifies the alphabet, or A B C, &c. The *old Romans* called their cupboards or buffets by this name. In *Architecture*, it is generally understood to be the uppermost member of the capital of a column; but some writers in that art apply this term very differently.

ABA'DDON (S.) a name which St. *John* in the Revelations gives to the king of the lo-

cuſts, an infernal angel, which is called the deſtroyer, &c. therefore one of the names of ſatan or the devil.

ABA'FT (Part.) in the *Sea Language*, ſignifies that part of the ſhip, which is toward the ſtern, and is the ſame with *aft*.

ABAI'SANCE (S.) reſpect paid to any perſon, by a genteel bowing of the body; it is ſometimes wrote *obeyſance*.

ABA'NDON (V.) to forſake, caſt off, divorce, diſinherit; likewiſe to give one's ſelf up to the governance of any prevailing or darling paſſion; it likewiſe ſignifies to give any thing over for loſt, without all hopes of recovery.

ABA'NDONER (S.) the perſon that abandons, forſakes, &c.

ABARTICULA'TION (S.) in *Anatomy*, is that natural and curious conſtruction of the bones, whereby they readily and eaſily perform their ſeveral functions, by a due motion of the whole ſyſtem, or its particular parts, as in the hand, leg, &c.

ABA'SE (V.) to humble, or bring any thing down, to ſubject one's ſelf to another; at *Sea*, it ſignifies to ſtrike, take in, or lower the flag, in token of ſubmiſſion, or yielding to an enemy.

ABA'SED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when the tip or angle of the wings of eagles, &c. looks down towards the point of the ſhield, or when the wings are ſhut, the natural bearing being to have them ſpread pointing to the chief; ſo a chevron, a pale, a bend, &c. are *abaſed*, when their points terminate in or below the centre of the ſhield.

ABA'SH (V.) to make aſhamed, to daſh, confound, or ſurprize.

ABA'TE (V.) to diminiſh, to make leſs; in a *Law Senſe*, it ſignifies ſetting aſide, overthrowing or defeating a thing, as a writ, appeal, or the like; and formerly, when applied to caſtles, it ſignified to demoliſh, beat down, or eraſe; likewiſe to enter irregularly upon lands or tenements left vacant by their former poſſeſſors, before the next heir has made good his claim, or taken poſſeſſion; in *Heraldry*, it is to add an accidental mark, by means whereof the coat is diſhonoured, which is ſometimes a total reverſion of the whole eſcutcheon, ſometimes only a mark of diminution, as a point *dexter*, a parted *tenne*, a *goar ſiniſter*, a *deſ*, &c.

ABA'TEMENT (S.) a diminiſhing or making leſs, either in quantity, quality, or number.

A'BBA (S.) a *Syriack* word uſed in Scripture, ſignifying *father*.

A'BBESS (S.) the governeſs or ſuperior of an abbey, or convent of nuns; and tho' the ſex hinders their performing thoſe ſpiritual functions appropriated to the prieſthood, yet there are inſtances of ſome nunneries, where the *abbeſſes* formerly confeſſed their nuns and performed other prieſtly offices; but their exceſſive curioſity made it neceſſary to check and lay it aſide.

A'BBEY or A'BBY (S.) a place or houſe for religious retirement, governed by an abbeſs where women are, and by an abbot where men are. Formerly here in *England*, and now in foreign parts, great privileges were, and are granted to them; ſuch as being exempted from the viſitation of the biſhop of the dioceſs, and allowed to be a ſanctuary for ſuch perſons as fled thither for protection againſt the law, even altho' the crime was murder. Before the reformation one third part of the beſt benefices in *England* were appropriated to *abbies*, and other religious houſes; 190 of which were diſſolved by *Henry* VIII. whoſe yearly revenue amounted to 2,653000*l. per Annum*, a great part of which went to *Rome*; the governors and governeſſes of ſeveral of the richeſt of them being foreigners, reſiding in *Italy*.

A'BBINGDON or A'BINGDON or A'BINGTON (S.) a handſome, well-built corporation town in *Berkſhire*, 46 computed and 55 meaſured miles from *London*; was anciently noted for its early embracing the Chriſtian religion, and its fine abbey or monaſtery, where many great men were bred; there are two churches in the town, *viz.* St. *Helen*'s and St. *Nicholas*'s; the patronage of the firſt is in the king, and of the laſt in the lord keeper; the market-houſe, which has been built of late years, is of moſt curious *Aſhler* workmanſhip and may challenge the pre-eminence of any in *England*, being built on lofty pillars, with a large hall above, in which the county aſſizes are frequently held. The town conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, which centre in a moſt ſpacious area, where the market is kept, which is very conſiderable, eſpecially for barley and malt. This town was made a free borough and town corporate, by charter from queen *Mary* I. and conſiſting of a mayor, two bailiffs, and nine aldermen, which twelve only have the right of chuſing the burgeſs, that repreſents the corporation in parliament. The market days are Mondays and Fridays, beſides which there are three fairs kept annually on the 9th of *June*, 25th of *July*, and 30th of *November*.

A'BBOT (S.) the chief or ſuperior of an abbey, of the male kind, who at firſt were altogether laymen, and ſubject to the biſhop and ordinary paſtors; their monaſteries being built in remote and ſolitary places, they had no ſhare in eccleſiaſtical matters, coming like other people to the pariſh church on Sundays; or if too far diſtant, had a prieſt ſent to them to adminiſter the ſacrament; but by degrees they were allowed to have prieſts of their own body, who was commonly the *abbot*, and extended his function no farther than his monaſtery, and that under the obedience of the biſhop: But as leiſure gave them opportunity, ſo inclination improved it, and they produced many learned men,

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men, who ſtrenuouſly oppoſing the growing hereſies of thoſe times, the biſhops called them from their retirements, and placed them in and near the great cities, to have better opportunities of conſulting them; by this converſation their primitive ſimplicity wore off, and the thirſt of power and exceſs of pride made them deſirous of being independent, and then they got the title of *lord*, with other badges of the epiſcopate, and particularly the *mitre*. Many diſtinctions crept in by degrees, ſuch as *abbots mitred* and not *mitred*, *croſier'd* and not *croſier'd*, *œcumenical*, *cardinal*, &c. all which are at large deſcribed by the church hiſtorians.

A'BBOTSBURY (S.) a ſmall market-town in *Dorſetſhire*, 106 miles from *London*; the royalty of this town belongs to the family of the *Strangeways*, who have a noble ſwannery here, a curioſity that invites abundance of ſtrangers to go and ſee it. Thurſday is its market-day; and on the 29th of *June* there is held an annual fair.

ABBRE'VIATE (V.) to abſtract, ſhorten, or contract into a leſſer compaſs.

ABBREVIA'TION (S.) a contraction or abridgment of a word or paſſage, by leaving out part of the letters, or ſubſtituting other marks or characters in the room of words as *m.* for *mens*, *l. s. d.* for *Pounds*, *Shillings*, *Pence*, &c.

ABBRE'VIATURE (S.) the ſame with *abbreviation*; alſo the mark or character made uſe of to ſignify a contraction.

ABBREUVOI'R (S.) a watering-place; in *Maſonry*, it is that ſpace between ſtones, called the joint, which is uſually filled up with mortar.

ABBRI'DGE (V.) to ſhorten, to contract, to take away a liberty that a perſon formerly had; to be ſaving.

ABBRO'CH (V.) in *Law*, is to monopolize goods, or foreſtal a market, by buying up the commodities before they come to the publick place of ſale, with an intent to retail them out again at a very advanced rate or price.

ABBU'TALS (S.) in *Law*, the buttings or boundings of a piece of land, expreſſing on what other lands, highways, gardens, or the like, the ſeveral extremes thereof do terminate.

A'BBY-MILTON or MILTON-A'BBAS (S.) a ſmall, mean-built market-town in *Dorſetſhire*, whoſe weekly market is on Monday; diſtant from *London* 92 computed, or 112 meaſured miles; it has a charter to hold a fair the day before St. *James*'s day, *viz.* the 24th of *July*.

A'BDICATE (V.) to renounce, reſign, give over, withdraw from, or voluntarily forſake an office, thing or perſon, by expreſs words in writing, or by doing ſuch acts as are inconſiſtent with the holding or retaining the office or thing, &c.

ABDICA'TION (S.) the act whereby a magiſtrate renounces, or gives up his office, both for himſelf and his heirs; it is frequently confounded with *reſignation*; but ſtrictly ſpeaking, *abdication* is a pure and ſimple act of reſigning or laying down; whereas *reſignation* is done in favour of ſome other perſon; in a *Law-Senſe*, the wilful violation of the laws by a magiſtrate is called an *abdication*.

ABDO'MEN (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the lower belly, or that part which is between the navel and the privities, containing the liver, ſpleen, reins, ſtomach, inteſtines, bladder, &c. It is begirt with the peritonæum on the inſide; the foremoſt part is divided into the epigaſtrium, the right and left hypocondres, and the navel; the lower region or part is called the hypogaſtrium.

ABDUCTO'RES or ABDU'CENTS (S.) the common name of ſeveral muſcles, whoſe office is the withdrawing, opening, or pulling back the parts they are fixed to.

ABEA'RING (S.) a *Law-Term*, ſignifying carriage or behaviour.

ABECEDA'RIAN (S.) a teacher, or learner of the firſt rudiments of reading, commonly called the ABC, or alphabet; among the *Antients*, thoſe compoſitions were called *abecedaries*, where each ſtrophe, or verſe of three lines, and ſometimes each verſe began alphabetically; of this kind is the 118th Pſalm, and the Lamentations of *Jeremiah* the prophet; from whence it is probably conjectured the *Jews* invented this kind of poetry for the aſſiſtance of the memory.

A'BER (S.) an old *Britiſh* word, ſignifying the fall, or emptying of a leſſer water into a greater, as of a brook into a river, or a river into the ſea; alſo the mouth of a river; from whence ſeveral rivers are named, and ſeveral towns built at or near their mouth take their names, as *Abertonway*, *Aberdeen*, *Abergavenny*, &c.

ABERA'VON (S.) an ancient borough-town, governed by a port reeve, in *Glamorganſhire*, in *South-Wales*; 150 computed, and 193 meaſured miles from *London*.

ABERFO'RD or ABERFO'RTH (S.) a ſmall market-town in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, noted for pin-making; it is about one mile in length, ſituate upon a *Roman* way; it hath a market weekly on Wedneſday; and two annual fairs, the one on the 21ſt of *April*, the other the 19th of *September*; 139 computed, and 180 meaſured miles from *London*.

ABERGAVE'NNY (S.) a large well built and peopled town in *Monmouthſhire* in *South-Wales*, carrying on a conſiderable trade in flannels; its market day is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 111 computed, and 142 meaſured miles.

ABERI'STWITH (S.) a market-town in *Cardiganſhire*, in *South-Wales*; built on the ſea-ſhore; has a great market weekly on Mon-

day; distant from *London* 146 computed, and 229 measured miles.

ABERRA'TION (S.) a wandering or going out of the way.

ABE'T (V.) to support or maintain, to set on, aid, assist, advise, or encourage.

ABE'TMENT (S.) the encouragement of, or setting on a person to commit a crime, or do an act.

ABE'TTER or ABE'TTOR (S.) an adviser, assister, or egger on to any unlawful act, except treason, in which the law deems every person concerned a principal.

ABE'YANCE (S.) in the *Law*, is when lands, goods, tenements, &c. are in expectation, and not in possession.

ABGREGA'TION (S.) a separating or parting asunder one part of a flock or company from the other.

ABHO'R (V.) to hate, detest, loath, abominate.

ABHO'RRENCE or ABHO'RRENCY (S.) an hating, loathing, detesting, or abominating.

A'BIB (S.) signifies green ears of corn, or fresh fruits; and was the first month of the *Jews* ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our *March* and *April*; in *Judea*, the corn used to be ripe in this month; it was sometimes called *Nisan*, which, before the *Israelites* going out of *Egypt*, was the seventh month of the year; but afterwards, by God's express command, it was reckoned for the first in the church account, *Tizri* being the first month of the civil year; it came in about autumn, and was the beginning not only of the year, but according to *Scaliger* and many others, of the world too, whose reasons for the affirmative are too weighty for their opponents. Upon the fourteenth day of this month *Abib* God commanded the passover to be killed.

ABI'DE (V.) to remain or stay in a place; also to suffer, endure, allow of.

A'BJECT (A.) mean, poor, low, base, vile, wretched, miserable.

A'BJECT (S.) a person of no reputation or esteem, a base, vile wretch.

ABJE'CT (V.) to put or cast away, to reject with disdain, scorn, or contempt.

ABJE'CTION or A'BJECTNESS (S.) poverty, meanness, vileness, miserableness.

ABIE'NA (S.) a goddess among the *Romans*, who was supposed to have the power of making their going out prosperous or unsuccessful.

ABI'LITY (S.) power, wealth, skill, capacity of doing a thing.

ABINTE'STATE (S.) the heir of a person who dies without making a will.

A'BJUGATE (V.) to unyoke, or uncouple, to set at liberty.

ABJU'RE (V.) to disown, or renounce solemnly by oath.

ABJURA'TION (S.) a solemn disowning, renouncing, or recanting of an opinion, doctrine, or person, by oath; in the *Law*, it particularly signifies solemnly promising never to yield, or give the obedience or assistance of a subject, to some other person or persons, who pretend to claim a right to the crown, in prejudice of the then reigning prince, as of the Pretender and his family. In our *old Customs*, it meant a voluntary banishment of a man's self from the kingdom for ever, which, in some cases, was admitted for criminals, instead of putting them to death, which the letter of the law required, provided they could shelter them in a church, or church-yard. So blind was the ill-directed zeal of this island, that from *Edward* the Confessor's time to the Reformation, which was about the space of five hundred years, whatever place or building was consecrated by the clergy, for any real or pretended religious use, screened offenders from the justice of the law, their crimes had rendered them liable to; instances of which are very frequent in the history of those times; nay, they stretched it so far, as to protect all manner of villany, even murder itself, as may be particularly seen in the history of *Westminster*: The person thus sheltering himself had nothing to do but to confess his crime to the justices or coroner, and abjuring the kingdom, he was at liberty; for after *abjuration* a cross was given him, which he was to carry in his hand thro' the highways, till he was got out of the king's dominions; which was the banner of the mother church. But this not being thought honour enough to the church's power, it was by degrees so increased, that the offender had nothing more to do than to abjure his free liberty of living in common with his fellow subjects, and confining himself to a perpetual habitation in the monastery, or other place he had made his sanctuary; from whence they frequently made sallys, to rob and plunder their neighbours, and carried their booty into their den with them.

ABLA'CTATE (V.) to leave a thing off by degrees, as to wean a child from his mother's breast.

ABLACTA'TION (S.) a doing things leisurely; in *Gardening*, it is a method of engrafting, commonly called *inarching*, and is practicable only, where the stock to be grafted on, and the tree from which the graft is to be taken stand so close, that the cyon or branch may be applied without cutting off from its own stock; for which reason it is mostly practised on plants, that grow in cases, as oranges, lemons, jessamins, &c. In *England*, *April* is the proper season for the operation, which is performed after this manner: The rind and wood of the branch intended for the graft, and also the stock upon which it is to be engrafted, is pared away about three or four inches, which two parts so pared are tied together, and covered with clay, or other gardening matter; when they have continued so long together, that they

are well incorporated, the head of the ſtock is cut off about four inches above the binding; and the ſpring following they cut off the graft, leaving the ſtock to ſubſiſt by itſelf.

ABLAQUEA'TION (S.) that part of gardening that digs away the mould or earth from the roots of trees, that the ſun, air and rain may eaſily come at them, in order to recover loſt, or improve their preſent fertility.

ABLA'TION (S.) a taking away, diminution, or making leſs.

A'BLATIVE CASE (S.) according to the common method of *Grammar*, is the ſixth or laſt caſe; and in *Latin*, is ſometimes expreſſed by a prepoſition ſet before the word it is ſaid to govern, or cauſe to be put in this caſe, and ſometimes it is not expreſſed, but underſtood; but as this does not properly belong to the *Engliſh* language, I refer you to the *Engliſh* grammar prefixed to this Dictionary.

A'BLE (A.) ſufficient, or capable to do a particular act or thing.

A'BLEGATE (V.) to ſend a perſon abroad upon an embaſſy, or other employment; alſo to ſend a perſon out of the way, that is troubleſome to one.

ABLEGA'TION (S.) a ſending abroad, or out of the way.

A'BLENESS (S.) ſufficiency, power, or capacity to do a thing.

A'BLEPSY (S.) blindneſs of the eyes, or want of ſight; alſo inadvertence, unadviſedneſs, or rathneſs.

ABLIGA'BON S.) a flower, called by the botaniſts *narciſſus*, or the white *daffodil*.

ABLIGURI'TION (S.) a waſteful, extravagant ſpending a man's eſtate, in rioting, or gluttony.

A'BLOCATE (V.) to let out to hire, to ſerve in common.

ABLOCA'TION (S.) a letting out to hire.

A'BLUENT (S.) any thing that thins, rinſes, cleanſes, or waſhes away; by ſome phyſicians, thoſe remedies that thin, cleanſe, or purify, as whey, ptiſans, and juleps, are called *abluents*.

ABLU'TION (S.) a cleanſing, purifying, or waſhing; a religious ceremony of waſhing the hands, feet, head, or body, among the old *Romans*, before they began to ſacrifice, in imitation of the *Jews*, for whom *Solomon* made a great laver, or ſea, of braſs, where the prieſts waſhed themſelves before they offered ſacrifice, having firſt ſanctified the water, by throwing into it the aſhes of a creature ſlain for the ſacrifice. Among the modern *Romaniſts*, or *Catholicks*, it is the ſmall quantity of water and wine, taken after the communion, to waſh down, and help the digeſtion of the hoſt; it is alſo applied to what the prieſt, who conſecrates the hoſt, waſhes his hands with. In *Pharmacy*, that preparation which is applied to ſeveral remedies, by waſhing them in water, or ſome other proper fluid, to cleanſe or free them from their natural impurity, is called *ablution*.

ABNEGA'TION (S.) a poſitive and abſolute denial of a thing; with *Divines*, the renouncing our paſſions, pleaſures and luſts.

ABNODA'TION (S.) in *Gardening*, the pruning, paring, or cutting away any kind of excreſcence, ſuch as knobs, knots, &c.

ABOA'RD or ON BOA'RD (Part.) within the ſides of a ſhip; in many ſorts of ſports and games this phraſe ſignifies, that the perſon or ſide in the game that was either none, or but few, has now got to be as many as the other; as, ſuppoſe at bowls, cards, &c. the one ſide is 2, 3, 4, &c. and the other none, but in continuance of play comes to be the ſame number of 2, 3, 4, &c. this is called *aboard*, &c.

ABO'LISH (V.) to put away, repeal, deſtroy, or utterly eraſe, ſo that no remains of a thing may appear.

ABO'LISHMENT (S.) a putting away, deſtroying, repealing, &c.

ABOLI'TION (S.) in *Law*, is the repealing any ſtatute, whereby it has no longer a being, nor is the penalty inflictable upon any perſon committing the facts, againſt which ſuch law, ſo repealed, was made; ſometimes it ſignifies the leave given by the king or judge to the criminal accuſer, to forbear any further proſecution againſt the party accuſed.

ABO'MINABLE (A.) hateful, loathſome, deteſtable, not to be borne with.

ABO'MINATE (V.) to hate, loath, abhor, deteſt.

ABOMINA'TION (S.) any hateful, loathſome or deteſtable thing; any kind of fraud or wickedneſs, in the *Scripture Language*, is ſo called, particularly idolatry.

A'BON or A'VON (S.) among the *ancient Britons*, ſignified a river, being a general name for all rivers; of which there are ſtill ſome remains, as the river *Avon* in *Warwickſhire*, from whence the town is called *Stratford upon Avon*.

ABORI'GINES (S.) the primitive, or original inhabitants of any country or nation, in oppoſition to colonies, or new races of people, that are ſent by ſome other prince or king to ſettle there, or that come voluntarily there for that purpoſe; among the *Ancients*, this term was highly venerated and given only to certain people in *Italy*, who claimed an immediate deſcent from the gods.

ABO'RT (V.) to miſcarry, or bring forth young before the due and proper time.

ABO'RTION (S.) the immature extruſion of the fruits of the womb, or the delivery of a woman with child before the full time, commonly called miſcarriage; this, in other creatures, is called ſlinking or caſting their young.

ABO'RTIVE (A.) any thing produced by ſuch a birth, whether it be ſtill born, or

only ſo weak and immature, that it dies preſently after it is born; alſo any project or deſign that comes to nothing.

ABO'RTIVENESS (S.) miſcarriage, diſappointment, unſucceſsfulneſs.

ABO'VE (Part.) higher, ſuperior; alſo more than, or beſides; as *His income is* above *mine.*——*I paid him ten ſhillings* above *his due. &c.*

ABO'UT (Part.) around, encompaſſing; as, *The caſtle has a moat or ditch* about *it*, or has water all round; alſo near, both in time, quantity and place; as, *It is near* (or about) *three of the clock.*—*He lives near*, (or about) *the court.*—*He had* about 1000*l. a year.* Sometimes it ſignifies motion in a place; as, *He walks* about *the houſe, ſtreet, garden, or fields.*

ABRACADA'BRA (S.) a ſpell or charm, to which the ſuperſtitious in former times, and ſome to this day, attribute a magical power to expel ſeveral diſeaſes, eſpecially the ague, being worn about the neck, and writ in this manner:

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

Baſilides, the heretick, in the ſecond century, pretended a great deal of unintelligible enthuſiaſm was couched under it; particularly the name 365, or God; becauſe the numerals in that word in the *Greek* tongue added together, made that ſum, alluding to the days of the year; to correſpond with which, he invented 365 divine proceſſions, &c.

A'BRAHAM (S.) a man's name, ſignifying *the father of a multitude*; one of the patriarchs, who at firſt was called *Abram*, that is, *glorious*; he is reported by *Joſephus* to have taught the *Egyptians* arithmetick and aſtronomy.

A'BRAHAM's BALM (S.) in *Botany*, the hemp tree.

ABRENUNCIA'TION (S.) an intire forſaking, or leaving off a thing.

ABRI'DGE (V.) to make ſhorter, or leſſen, to contract; as, to *abridge* a hiſtory, or any diſcourſe, is to ſhorten it, ſo that the ſubſtance of it may be clearly expreſſed, and the whole ſenſe remain; in *Law*, it is the leaving part of the plaint or demand out of the account or declaration, and requiring the defendant to anſwer only to the other part retain'd.

ABRI'DGMENT (S.) the ſhortning, abſtracting, epitomizing, or contracting any book, matter, or thing.

ABROA'D (A.) ſpread out, or extended; alſo gone out of doors.

A'BROGATE (V.) to make void, ſet aſide, recal, aboliſh, repeal, or diſannul; particularly applied to any law that is now taken away, which before had a penal force.

ABRU'PT (A.) rude, haſty, rough, unſeaſonable.

ABRU'PTLY (Part.) haſtily, rudely roughly, unſeaſonably.

ABRU'PTNESS (S.) a breaking off ſuddenly, a coming in rudely, &c.

A'BSCESS (S.) a tumour, ulcer, or ſwelling in any part of the body, which may be either diſcuſs'd, or brought to ſuppuration.

ABSCI'SSE or ABSCI'SSA (S.) in that part of the mathematicks that treats of curve-lined figures, it is that part of the axis that is cut off by an ordinate, and contained between the vertex and the ordinate.

ABCI'SSION (S.) a cutting off, a rejecting, or caſting away.

ABSCO'ND (V.) to hide, or withdraw one's ſelf privately.

A'BSENCE (S.) the not being preſent at a particular time or place.

ABSE'NT (V.) to go away privately, to leave a place without giving any notice.

A'BSENT (A.) wanting, miſſing, out of the way, abſconded.

ABSENTEE' (S.) a perſon who is choſe a member of a publick aſſembly, who frequently neglects coming to do the duty he was choſe to execute, whether it be in parliament, convocation, &c.

ABSI'S or APSI'S (S.) the hollow, bowing, circular, or arched roof of any building, &c. but in *Aſtronomy*, it is uſed for the higheſt part of the orbit of a ſtar or planet, at which point it is at the greateſt diſtance from the earth, by ſome called the *apogæum*, and alſo for the loweſt point, or that neareſt the earth, called the *perigæum*. By the paſſing of theſe points from one ſign to another, the aſtrologers pretend to determine or foretel the fate of ſtates kingdoms, and private perſons.

ABSO'LVE (V.) to forgive, pardon, or releaſe, to ſet at liberty, &c.

A'BSOLUTE (A.) whatever is independent of, or free from the power of any other being, perſon or authority: This word, as it is of vaſt extent, ſo it is applied to a great variety of ſubjects; in its full force and extent it is applicable to no being or power whatever, but God; but in a qualified and reſtrained ſenſe, it is uſed for an idea, in which relation is not conſidered; as, *man* is an *abſolute* term, *creature* or *father* are relative ones. In *Government*, that prince is called *abſolute*, where the laws are the reſult of his will, and whoſe power has no reſtraint by the conſtitution; in *Religion*, it is oppoſed to conditional by the Calviniſts, who ſay, that predeſtination and reprobation are the pure effects of God's power and will. By the church

church of *Rome*, it is oppoſed to declarative, when ſhe affirms the power of forgiving ſins is abſolutely in the prieſt; to which the church of *England* anſwers, The prieſt has only a declarative, or miniſterial power; when it is oppoſed to cauſe, it ſignifies ſelf-exiſtence, and can then be applied to God only. In *Mathematicks*, an *abſolute* number is the known quantity, that after the proper operations have been made, poſſeſſes one ſide of an equation, being the rectangle or ſolid, whoſe root is to be found. In *Aſtronomy*, *abſolute* equation is the ſum of the optick and excentrick equations; in *Grammar*, ablative *abſolute* is that part of a ſentence or diſcourſe, that neither governs, or is governed of any other part, and without which the ſentence would be intelligible.

A'BSOLUTELY (Part.) poſitively, unalterably, without controul.

A'BSOLUTENESS (S.) freedom, arbitrarineſs, uncontroulableneſs.

ABSOLU'TION (S.) the act of forgiving, pardoning, or releaſing; it is commonly applied to the act of the prieſt in the *Roman* communion, who pretends to have the power of remiſſion, or *abſolution* of ſins.

ABSO'RB (S.) to ſuck or dry up, to conſume or waſte.

ABSO'RBENTS (S.) certain phyſical medicines, which by their ſoftneſs and porofity, ſheathe the aſperity of ſharp, pungent humours, by imbibing or drying away ſuperfluous morbifick moiſture; ſuch as the teſtaceous powders of hartſhorn, coral, crabs claws, &c. theſe medicines are ſometimes called ſweetners and dryers. This term is frequently confounded with bolus.

ABSTAI'N (V.) to forbear or leave off a thing, to moderate one's deſires.

ABSTE'MIOUS (A.) moderate or temperate, particularly in eating or drinking.

ABSTE'RGENT (S.) a cleanſer, wiper, cleaner; in *Phyſick*, thoſe medicines that cleanſe the parts, and carry off the morbid matter of wounds, ulcers, &c. are called *abſtergents*, *abſterſives*, or *detergents*.

A'BSTINENCE (S.) a faſting from, or forbearing any thing; particularly uſed in a religous ſenſe, as an act of humiliation in the times of common plagues, war, famine, &c. in *Phyſick*, it is a moderate and careful uſe of food, whether meats or drinks.

ABSTRA'CT (V.) to ſeparate in the mind, or draw away from any particular ſubject or matter, and to think of it univerſally; as of numbers, without applying them to men, money, merchandize, &c.

A'BSTRACT (S.) the compendium, epitome, or heads of any book, deed, or act of parliament, and is ſuppoſed to be ſomewhat leſs or ſhorter than an abridgment.

ABSTRA'CTED (A.) ſeparated, drawn away from. In *Mathematicks*, *Arithmetick*, *Algebra*, *Geometry*, &c. are called pure or *abſtracted*, becauſe in them the ſimple properties and relations of quantities only are conſidered; but in *Accompts*, *Surveying*, *Navigation*, *Hydroſtaticks*, &c. other conſiderations being taken in, they are called *concrete* or *mixed mathematicks*.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY (Part.) purely, ſimply, free from mixture.

ABSTRA'CTION (S.) is that operation of the mind, whereby we ſeparate the qualities or properties of things, and take them under a general conſideration, arguing upon them as if they had no relation to particular ſubjects.

ABSTRU'SE (A.) difficult, hard, obſcure, not eaſy to be underſtood.

ABSTRU'SENESS or ABSTRU'SITY (S.) difficulty, darkneſs, obſcurity, hard to be underſtood or comprehended.

ABSU'RD (A.) contrary to common ſenſe, directly oppoſite to the truth: This term is much uſed by mathematicians, and particularly by *Euclid*, moſt of whoſe demonſtrations cloſe with ſhewing the abſurdity of the contrary to the propoſition laid down, and from thence concluding the truth of what is advanced.

ABSU'RDNESS or ABSU'RDITY (S.) monſtrouſneſs, falſity, evidently contrary to truth.

ABU'NDANCE (S.) plenty, more than enough, ſuperfluity.

ABU'NDANT (A.) overflowing with plenty; in *Arithmetick*, *abundant* numbers are thoſe, the total of whoſe even or aliquot parts exceed themſelves; as 18, the aliquot parts of which are 9, 6, 3, 2, 1, the ſum or total of which is 21, &c.

ABU'SE (V.) to affront, miſuſe, to pervert any perſon or thing; alſo to impoſe upon or cheat the ignorant, by pretending the matter or thing is different from, or much better than it really is.

ABU'SE (S.) the perverting of a thing from the intended or true purpoſe.

ABU'SIVE (A.) affrontive, injurious, rude.

ABU'T (V.) to terminate, bound, or border upon another place or thing.

ABY'SS (S.) a great unfathomable depth, the unmeaſurable waters of the great deep; in *Scripture*, hell is called by this name, as are likewiſe the deepeſt parts of the ſea, and the chaos, which in the beginning of the world was covered with darkneſs, and upon which the ſpirit of God moved. The ancient *Hebrews*, as well as the generality of the eaſtern people at this day, were of opinion that the *abyſs*, or the ſea and waters encompaſſed the whole earth, which was immerſed in, and floating upon the *abyſs*, like a water melon, upon, and in the water, which covers part of it; farther, they believed, that the earth was founded upon the waters, or at leaſt upon the *abyſs*: Under theſe waters, and at the bottom of this *abyſs*, the ſcripture repreſents the giants to be groaning, and ſuffering the puniſhment of their ſin; there the *Rephaims*

are confined, those old giants, who when they were living, made the people round about them tremble; in these dungeons also, the prophet describes the kings of *Tyre*, *Babylon*, and *Egypt*, to be lying down and buried, yet alive, and expiating the guilt of their pride and cruelty. St. *John* describes these depths, as the abodes of devils and wicked men, *Rev.* ix. 1, 2, 11. where he says, I saw a star fall from heaven, and to him was given the key of the bottomless pit; and there arose a smoke out of it, as the smoke of a great furnace, which obscured the sun and air; and there came out of the smoak locusts, which scattered themselves over the whole earth: And they had a king over them, which is the angel of the bottomless pit, whose name is the destroyer; likewise, *Rev.* ix. 7.

Fountains and *rivers*, in the opinion of the *Hebrews*, are derived from the *abyss* or *sea*, which they suppose issue from thence by invisible channels, and returned thither through others of their own forming upon the earth. At the deluge the depths below, or the waters of the sea broke down their banks, the fountains forced their springs, and spread over the earth, while at the same time the cataracts of heaven were opened, and overflowed the whole world.

The *abyss* which covered the earth in the beginning of the world, was put in agitation by the spirit of God, or by an impetuous wind; this *abyss* was so called by way of anticipation, because it afterwards composed the sea, and the waters of the *abyss* issued from it, and were formed by the flowing of it; or if you please, the earth sprung out of the midst of this *abyss*, like an island rising out of the sea, and appeared suddenly to our eyes, after having been for a long time concealed under water.—*Calmet*.

AC, AK or AKE, in the old *Saxon* language signifies oak, and when put in the beginning of the name of a town, imports that place took its name either from some remarkable oak, or a wood of that timber; so *Acton* is the town of *oaks*, &c.

ACADE'MICKS (S.) among the ancients were the followers of the doctrine of *Plato*, and now it is used for, and applied to, the members of the publick societies erected either in *England*, or in any foreign country, for the improvement of arts and sciences of all kinds.

ACA'DEMY (S.) the place where learned men meet, to confer upon the discoveries already made in the sciences, or to try experiments for their further improvement; it is sometimes used for a college or university; it is likewise applied to any school where arts and sciences are taught, and particularly to those schools or colleges, where young men are qualified for the ministry, in the dissenting way.

ACANA'CEOUS (A.) prickly, any plant of the thistle kind.

ACCE'DE (V.) to agree to, to comply with, to come to, to draw nigh to, &c.

ACCE'LERATE (V.) to hasten, to increase the motion of a thing continually.

ACCE'LERATED (A.) quickened, hastened, continually increasing in motion. This word is used much in the *Newtonian* philosophy, in which it signifies the motion of a projectile in descent, continually increased.

ACCELERA'TION (S.) a continual growing quicker or faster.

ACCE'NSION (S.) the enkindling, or setting any natural body on fire, such as wood, coals, &c.

A'CCENT (S.) the tone or manner of speaking, or reading, used by any particular nation, country or province. With the *Rhetoricians*, it signifies a peculiar manner of expressing certain sentences, by which a quite different idea is intended to be expressed, from what the plain, true, literal, and grammatical meaning of the words are. Among the *Grammarians*, there are variety of marks called accents, which, as they may be useful, take as follows. The grave accent is marked thus (`) over a vowel, and shews that the voice is to be lower'd. The acute thus (´) signifying that the voice is to be raised. The circumflex accent thus (^) intimates a sort of waving, or quavering of the voice; from whence in musick, that trill, or warbling of the voice commonly called shaking, which renders vocal musick so agreeable, is called the accent. The long accent is marked thus (¯) importing that the vowel over which it is placed is to be held long, but in the *English* language instead of this mark we commonly double the vowel as succeed instead of succed. The short accent is marked thus (˘) signifying that the vowel over which 'tis placed must be pronounced very quick.

ACCE'NT (V.) to tone or modulate the voice, according to the custom or usage of some particular nation or province.

A'CCENTING (S.) the proper toning or pronouncing of a word by the voice, or duly marking in writing the vowel or syllable upon which the stress lies.

ACCENTUA'TION (S.) the same with accenting.

ACCE'PT (V.) to receive, to approve of, to agree to.

A'CCEPTABLE (A.) agreeable, approved of, pleasing, grateful to.

A'CCEPTABLENESS (S.) agreeableness, pleasantness, something that is approved.

ACCE'PTANCE or ACCEPTA'TION (S.) the true meaning of a word, according to the general received sense and use of it; also the approving of, and receiving a person or thing favourably or kindly; in *Law*, it is the tacit confirming an act formerly done by another which

which might have been undone or avoided, if ſuch acceptance had not been.

ACCE'SS (S.) leave or permiſſion to go, approach, or come near to any perſon, place, or thing.

ACCE'SSIBLE (A.) whatever may be come at, or approached to.

ACCE'SSION (S.) increaſing or adding to any thing. This word is now generally underſtood of a king or queen's coming to the throne, by the death of the precedent king or queen; as the 2nd of *June* is the acceſſion of his preſent majeſty king *George* the ſecond, to the throne of *Great Britain*. With *Phyſicians*, it is the fit, or time of being at the worſt in any intermittent diſtemper, called alſo the *paroxiſm*.

ACCE'SSARY or ACCE'SSORY (S.) an helper, aider, aſſiſter, adviſer, encourager, or concealer; and by ſtatute, particularly applied to thoſe concerned with felons, either of adviſing them to commit the fact, or concealing them, or furthering their eſcape from juſtice after the fact, for which they are deemed felons alſo, though not principally. In the *Civil Law*, it means any thing that of right belongs to, or depends on another, altho' it be ſeparated from it; as if the floors of an houſe are taken up to be new laid or mended, they are an acceſſary, ſuppoſing the houſe was to be ſold, unleſs in the ſale particular mention was made of the defect.

A'CCIDENCE (S.) a ſmall book, which children in *England* commonly learn at their entrance upon the *Latin* tongue, containing the firſt principles of that language.

A'CCIDENT (S.) an unforeſeen or undeſigned effect, following by caſualty or chance, from ſome act, without the foreknowledge or deſign either of the agent or patient, or at leaſt, one of them. As for inſtance, if the wind blows a tile from off the houſe, which falls upon a paſſenger, and wounds or kills him; this is purely an accident. But if a bricklayer, who may be tiling a houſe, intendedly throws a tile at a paſſenger, and wounds or kills him, it is murder or maiming in the thrower, and an accident to the perſon killed or injured. Among the *Logicians*, whatever does not belong to the being or eſſence of a thing, as a man's cloaths, money, &c. are called accidents; alſo ſuch qualities as are changeable are ſo called, as in red cloth, becauſe that, purely as cloth, it might have been and may ſtill be, brown, black, &c. In *Heraldry*, accidents are the principal points in the eſcutcheon; and with the *Aſtrologers*, the moſt extraordinary circumſtances that have occurred in the courſe of a perſon's life, are called accidents.

ACCIDEN'TAL (A.) whatever happens by chance, unforeſeenly or undeſignedly. In *Perſpective*, any points in the horizontal line, where oblique parallels concur, are called *accidental points*.

ACCIDE'NTALNESS (S.) the happening caſually, or by chance, without the foreknowledge, contrivance, or conſent of the perſon, to whom the thing ſo happens.

ACCLAMA'TION (S.) the joyful ſhouting of the people upon any publick occaſion, by which kind of interjection they deſign to expreſs the eſteem for, or approbation of, the perſon, matter or thing, to which they apply it.

ACCLI'VITY (S.) the ſteepneſs or ſloping of a hill, when conſidered as aſcending or going upwards.

ACCLO'YED (A.) with the *Farriers*, is when the horſe is nailed or pricked in ſhoeing.

ACCOLLE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, is the being collared or wearing a collar.

ACCO'MMODATE (V.) to provide or furniſh with conveniences; to agree, compoſe, make up, or adjuſt a matter in diſpute; to adapt, fit, or apply one matter or thing to another.

ACCOMMODA'TION (S.) the providing or furniſhing; alſo the agreeing, compoſing, adapting, adjuſting, &c. any matter or thing for, or to the uſe of another; in *Philoſophy*, it is the application of one thing to another by analogy.

ACCO'MPANIMENT (S.) the adding of one thing to another by way of ornament; ſo in *Heraldry*, the mantlings, ſupporters, &c. are ſo called. In *Muſick*, it is the inſtrumental part playing or moving, while the voice is ſinging.

ACCO'MPANY (V.) to go along with, to attend upon, or keep company with another.

ACCO'MPLICE (S.) an aider, aſſiſter, adviſer, or helper, any one that is more or leſs concerned with another; but it is uſually reſtrained to criminal acts, and then it is the ſame with acceſſory or acceſſary; which ſee.

ACCO'MPLISH (V.) to finiſh, perform, or do a thing; alſo to perfect a matter or thing that had been begun by another, and for want of ability, leiſure, or ſkill, left unfiniſhed.

ACCO'MPLISHED (A.) finiſhed, perfected, compleated; alſo any perſon ſkilled in the leaned and modern languages, writes fine, underſtands accompts or book-keeping, fences or dances well, or has a genteel carriage or behaviour, is ſaid to be an *accompliſhed* perſon.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT (S.) the perfecting, ending, fulfilling, or atchieving of any matter or thing, entirely or compleatly; alſo an acquirement in learning, arts, ſciences, or good behaviour, ſuch as languages, arithmetick, geometry, muſick, dancing, &c.

ACCO'MPT (V.) to reckon or caſt up, and is particularly applied to the method merchants keep their books in, by way of debtor and creditor, or double entry.

ACCO'MPT (S.) a mercantile term for a collection of ſeveral particular ſums ready caſt up, whereby the profit or loſs upon any par-

ticular

ticular commodity, or the balance due from a perſon, may be plainly and truly known; and of theſe there are various ſorts, ſuch as the

Accompt of Sales, which is when a perſon abroad ſends me goods to ſell for him here in *England*, which, after I have done, I adviſe him thereof, with the parcels, and perſons to whom, and the price or prices for which they were ſold, together with the conditions, whether for ready money or time, which is entered upon the right-hand or creditor-ſide of the accompt; and all the charges, and my commiſſion, premium, proviſion, or allowance for the ſale, on the left-hand ſide; and if the money be received for the ſaid goods, the difference between the debter or creditor-ſide, which is called the balance is carried to my employer's *accompt current*, which is the clear, nett, running accompt of bills drawn, or caſh remitted between him and me, excluſive of any charges or deductions whatever. Some merchants, who deal much by commiſſion, or are factors to other merchants, keep an *accompt of time* and *ready money*. An *accompt of time*, is when I lay out conſiderable ſums of money for freight, cuſtoms, &c. for my employer, or accept or pay bills drawn by him upon me, before I have ſold his goods, or receive the money for them, in which caſe I charge him common intereſt for ſuch ſums, and for ſuch times, as I am in advance for him, and no longer; and this accompt may be credited by his *accompt of ready money*, as I receive it; all which charges, as well for intereſt as merchandize, muſt be deducted before the proceed is carried to his *accompt current*.

ACCO'MPTANT (S.) one who exerciſes, or is ſkilled in the proper method of accompts, or book-keeping, which, among merchants, and in publick offices, is by double entry, commonly called the *Italian* method.

ACCO'RD (S.) conſent, agreement, union.

ACCO'RD (V.) to agree, to conſent, to yield to, be of the ſame judgment or opinion with another.

ACCO'RDING (S.) agreeing.

ACCO'RDING (Part.) ſo, like as; alſo doing any thing after a particular manner, &c.

ACCO'ST (V.) to come up to the ſide of, and to ſalute or ſpeak to a perſon.

ACCOU'NT (V.) to eſteem, value, or reſpect any perſon or thing.

ACCOU'NT (S.) eſteem, good report, fame, or reputation; alſo a hiſtory, narrative, or relation of a matter.

ACCOU'NTABLE (A.) anſwerable to a perſon, or for a matter or thing, that I have done, or may have in my poſſeſſion.

ACCOU'TRE (V.) to dreſs, to provide with all manner of neceſſaries, particularly with thoſe things proper for warlike expeditions.

ACCOU'TREMENT (S.) dreſs, habiliments, particularly after a warlike manner.

ACCRE'TION (S.) an external addition to any matter or body, but particularly applied to the increaſe of things without life.

ACCRUE' or ACCRE'W (V.) to come to, to be increaſed with, or added to a thing.

ACCU'MULATE (V.) to gather, or heap up, to hoard, or amaſs together.

ACCUMULA'TION (S.) a gathering together, heaping up, or amaſſing.

A'CCURACY or A'CCURATENESS (S.) exactneſs, juſtneſs, delicacy, nicety, curiouſneſs.

A'CCURATE (A.) exact, curious, delicate, fine; any thing done very exactly, carefully, juſtly, or curiouſly.

ACCU'RSED (A.) one that lies under excommunication, or any other judicial curſe; alſo deteſtable, or whatever is abominable, hateful, or that ought to be avoided, ſhunned, or left undone.

ACCUSA'TION (S.) the charging with ſome crime or miſdemeanor, an impeachment or indictment.

ACCU'SATIVE CASE (S.) in *Grammar*, is the fourth caſe or mode of changing the ending of nouns in the *Latin* tongue, and is always governed of a verb active expreſſed or underſtood, which paſſes its action upon the ſubject ſignified by the word put in this *caſe*, as *John loves Mary*.

ACCU'SE (V.) to indict, impeach, or charge with a fault.

ACCU'SER (S.) any one that indicts, impeaches, or charges with a crime, whether true or falſe; but by the occult writers, ſuch as *Agrippa*, *accuſers* are the eighth order of devils, whoſe chief is called *Aſteroth*, or a ſpy, and who, in the Revelation of St. *John*, is by way of eminence called the *accuſer* of the brethren, &c.

ACCU'STOM (V.) to uſe or habituate one's ſelf to do a thing often.

ACCU'STOMABLY (Part.) uſually, commonly, frequently, ordinarily.

ACE (S.) one; ſo among *Cards*, that which hath but one ſpot is called an *ace*; and on dice, that ſide that has but one ſpot is called the *ace*; in a *metaphorical Senſe*, it ſignifies almoſt, or nigh to; as, *He was within an ace of the matter*.

ACE'LDAMA (S.) or rather *Chakeldam*, the inheritance or portion of blood; the field which the *Jewiſh* prieſts bought with the thirty pieces of ſilver that had been given to *Judas Iſcariot*, for betraying Jeſus Chriſt, was called by this name; for upon reflecting with himſelf, what he had done, he came and threw down the money, which he had received, and went and hanged himſelf: The prieſts not thinking it lawful to put it into the treaſury of the temple, becauſe it was the price of blood, bought a field, called the *potters*, with it, to bury ſtrangers in; this field is ſtill ſhewn to travellers, being ſmall, and covered with an arched

arched roof, under which the bodies that are there depoſited, are reported to be conſumed in three or four days time.

ACE'RBITY (S.) ſourneſs, harſhneſs of taſte, bitterneſs, &c.

ACHE, ACH or AKE (S.) bodily pain, as belly-ach, head-ach, &c. In the *Farriers Phyſick*, that diſorder in horſes that benums their joints.

A'CHERON (S.) a river of *Epirus*, riſing out of the lake *Acheruſia*, and ſwelled with ſeveral other rivers, empties itſelf into the bay of *Ambracia*. The poets feigned it to be the ſon of *Ceres*, whom ſhe hid in hell for fear of the *Titans*, that threatned the deſtruction of her family, and turned into a river over which departed ſouls were ferried. It is ſometimes put for hell or the grave, becauſe that *Epirus* being fertile in mines, the labourers croſſed this river to go to their work, from whence but few returned. The water being impregnated with vitriol, &c. appears bluiſh, and emits unwholeſome fumes.

A'CHOR (S.) a ſourneſs at the ſtomach, proceeding from indigeſtion, which occaſions flatulencies, and diſagreeable belchings; alſo a ſort or degree of the *herpes*, or ſcald affecting the head, by a ſpreading inflammation that eats off the hair, and grows into a cruſt or ſcab, &c.

A'CID (A.) ſour, ſharp, tart.

ACI'DITY (S.) ſourneſs, ſharpneſs, tartneſs.

ACKNO'WLEDGE (V.) to own, to confeſs, to be grateful, to requite or reward a perſon for a favour done me.

ACKO'WLEDGMENT (S.) owning, confeſſing, rewarding.

A'CME (S.) the prime or beſt part of a thing, the very top or ſummit of a thing; alſo the point of a ſword.

A'CORN (S.) the ſeed or fruit of the oak; with the *Heralds*, to be *acorned*, is to bear *acorns* in the ſhield.

ACOU'STICKS (S.) the doctrine or ſcience of ſound, the art of making muſical inſtruments, or ſuch that produce tones, or increaſe ſounds; alſo ſuch medicines that help deafneſs are ſo called.

ACQUAI'NT (V.) to inform, tell, or make known.

ACQUAINTANCE (S.) a familiar, or one with whom we often converſe, and know well; alſo the knowledge we have in arts and ſciences is ſo called.

ACQUIE'SCE (V.) to yield to, to comply, or to be ſatisfied with, to agree to.

ACQUIE'SCENCE (S.) conſent, yielding, compliance, or agreeing to a thing.

ACQUI'RE (V.) to attain, get, or purchaſe; to overcome difficulties, and become maſter of the thing ſought after.

ACQUISI'TION (S.) an attaining, getting or purchaſing.

ACQUI'STS (S.) purchaſes or procurements, particularly applied to conqueſts or victories in war.

ACQUI'T (V.) to ſet at liberty, to free or diſcharge from debt or puniſhment.

ACQUI'TTANCE, ACQUI'TMENT or ACQUI'TTAL (S.) a diſcharge or releaſe in writing from a creditor to a debtor, commonly called a receipt; alſo a freeing from any duty or obligation whatever.

A'CRE (S.) formerly an uncertain meaſure of land, but now fixed by the ſtatute of 31 *Edward* I. to be 40 poles or perches in length, and 4 in breadth, or 160 ſquare poles, containing 4840 ſquare yards, or 43560 ſquare feet. *England* is computed to contain 39038500 ſquare ſtatute *acres*. Though in ſome particular places and counties the meaſure is much larger.

A'CRIMONY (S.) ſharpneſs, roughneſs, that quality in one body whereby it corrodes, eats up or deſtroys another.

ACRO'NICAL (A.) in *Aſtronomy*, is ſpoken of ſuch ſtars as riſe at ſun-ſet, or ſet when the ſun riſes; ſuch riſing or ſetting is called *acronical*.

ACRO'STICK (S.) a term in *Poetry*, for thoſe particular ſort of verſes, each line of which begins with a letter of a perſon's name, title, or matter: There have been many particular whimſies in this kind; but the above method is what is generally uſed.

ACROTE'RIA or ACRO'TERS (S.) thoſe pedeſtals, in *Architecture*, upon which vaſes, globes, or ſtatues ſtand, at the ends and middle of pediments or frontiſpieces; ſometimes they are applied to the ornamental figures themſelves, which are placed as crownings on the tops of temples or other buildings; and ſometimes they ſignify thoſe ſharp pinnacles, or ſpiry battlements, which ſtand in ranges about flat buildings, and rails and balluſters.

ACT (S.) in *Philoſophy*, is the effective uſe or application of ſome power or faculty, whereby ſomething is done. The publick deliberations and reſolutions of an aſſembly, ſenate, council or convocation, are called *acts*. In the *Univerſities*, the theſis or argument maintained publickly by a candidate for a degree, or to ſhew the capacity or proficiency of a ſtudent, is called an *act*. In *Poetry*, *acts* are the diviſions or principal parts of a drama, contrived to give reſpite to the performers and ſpectators: During the interval, our theatres commonly divert the audience, either with a concert of muſick, dance, or ſong, and in the mean while the actors prepare themſelves to go on with the remaining part of the play, either by changing their habits to introduce other characters, or whatever may render the entertainment moſt agreeable; the number of *acts* in a well conducted play is uſually five. In the church of *Rome*, the *act of faith* is a pompous ſort of puniſhment, being the laſt part of the proceſs of the

the inquiſition; it was formerly called a general ſermon or diſcourſe upon faith, where a great many perſons charged with miſperſuaſions in religion, ſometimes to the number of two hundred, are forced to appear in a ſort of publick proceſſion, habited in a frightful manner, and condemned to ſeveral penances, and ſometimes to capital puniſhments. Now to make this *act of faith* more ſolemn and frequented, the inquiſitor pitches upon a Sunday, or ſome other feſtival, and the day being given out by the biſhop's or inquiſitor's order, all the pariſh prieſts of the city or place where the ſolemnity is kept, take occaſion after ſermon to tell the people, that in ſuch a church the inquiſitor will make a general diſcourſe upon the ſubject of faith; that all people who go thither, will have the benefit of the uſual indulgence of forty-days, and that there will be no preaching in any other church in the city upon that day. The ſame notice is given to the religious houſes, where they commonly have ſermons, acquainting the ſuperiors they muſt omit preaching in their reſpective monaſteries that day, and ſend two or four friars to be preſent at the inquiſitor's ſermon, and at the giving of ſentence. Now, if any obſtinate or relapſed heretick is to be delivered over to the civil magiſtrate, the biſhop and inquiſitor ſend word to the ſheriff, or other officer of the place, to be ready with his poſſe, againſt ſuch a day and hour, at ſuch a place, to receive a certain heretick from the inquiſition court, and that upon the ſame day, or the morning before, he ſhould take care to notify the execution all the town over, by the publick crier. In moſt of the inquiſition courts, eſpecially in *Spain*, they have a cuſtom to bring faggots of brambles to the ſtake the day before the *act of faith*; the ſame day likewiſe the priſoners have their heads and beards ſhaven, and upon the morning of this religious aſſize all the malefactors are dreſſed in the habit of their profeſſion: They have all a black veſt, with breeches down to their heels, and without any thing either on their head or feet, excepting that ſome notorious raſcals had a ſcandalous ſort of mitre on, as a puniſhment for being guilty of falſe witneſs in ſome horrid manner. Thoſe who are convicted of hereſy, and penitent for it, or ſtrongly ſuſpected of hereſy, have a monkiſh ſort of frock, commonly called a *ſambenito*, of a ſaffron or flame colour, and with a red St. *Andrew*'s croſs before and behind; the reſt, whoſe faults are leſſer, are only in black. Each of them have a ſmothered torch put into their hands, and a rope about their necks; but thoſe who are condemned to the ſtake, have a *ſamar* on; the priſoners are permitted to ſit on the ground and wait their doom; thoſe who are to be burnt, are ordered into a neighbouring apartment, where confeſſors are ſent to them to convert them, and prepare them for death. About four in the morning the ſervants of the inquiſition give bread and figs to the priſoners; and about ſun-riſing, at the toll of the cathedral great bell, all thoſe who undertake to ſee the priſoners forth-coming, at the end of the proceſſion meet in the inquiſition hall, where the inquiſitor ſeats himſelf near the gate of the inquiſition, and the regiſter of the office reads over the names of the malefactors, beginning with thoſe whoſe crimes are ſmalleſt, and ending with thoſe who are charged deepeſt; and here the priſoners go all out one by one, each of them having an undertaker, who is their ſecurity, that they ſhall not ſlip off in the proceſſion; in which the Dominicans go firſt, becauſe the head of their order was the contriver of the inquiſition; the colours of the inquiſition are likewiſe flying; after theſe friars follow the priſoners with their bail. The leſſer criminals have a crucifix brought after them, and when they have gone to the end of their walk, thoſe condemned to the fire are brought out. Thoſe who eſcape the execution of the ſtake, are abſolved with certain ceremonies, and reconciled to the church, having firſt been beaten with rods. The execution at the ſtake being over, thoſe who are penitent and reconciled, are carried back to priſon, and the next day being brought into the inquiſitor's conſiſtory, they are admoniſhed to go carefully through the penance enjoined them, and ſo are all ſent off to the place of their reſpective ſentences. Thoſe who are condemned to the gallies, are carried off to the civil magiſtrate's goal; ſome of them are whipped through the high ſtreets of the town; ſome are ordered to wear a *ſambenito*, either every day or elſe upon Sundays or holidays. At *Goa* theſe unhappy perſons, before they are releaſed, are inſtructed in the doctrine and ceremonies of the church of *Rome*; after which, they have a ſchedule or paper of the particulars of their penance given to them; and here they are all ſworn to ſilence, never to diſcover any thing which they have ſaid, ſeen, or heard at table, or any other place in the inquiſition.

ACT (V.) to do ſomething.

A'CTING (S.) the doing or performing ſomething.

A'CTION (S.) ſomething done or performed; among the *Orators*, it is the peculiar manner of geſture made uſe of by the ſpeaker to gain upon his audience; in *Law*, it is when one perſon brings a writ againſt another for the recovery of a debt, breach of promiſe, &c. Alſo a ſhare or part of a company's ſtock; this term is principally uſed by foreigners; as, an *action* in the *Miſſiſippi* ſtock anſwers to a part of our *South-Sea* ſtock, &c. In *Law*, it is the proceſs or form of a ſuit granted to the plaintiff for the recovery of his

his right, &c. of which there are many ſorts according to the occaſion. In *Painting, Carving, &c.* it is the poſture the figure or figures are put in, by which the beholder judges of the deſign.

A'CTIONABLE (A.) whatever may cauſe or ſupport an action, in a *Law Senſe*, whether defamatory words, blows, promiſes, debts, &c.

A'CTIONARY or A'CTIONIST (S.) one poſſeſſed of, or trading in actions, ſhares, or ſtock in a publick company.

A'CTIVE (A.) nimble, briſk, lively; one very apt to forward or do a thing; in *Grammar*, that verb which expreſſes the action or doing of a thing, is called a verb *active*; with the *Chymiſts*, ſpirit, oil, and ſalt are called *active* principles, becauſe when their parts are in a briſk agitation, they excite motion in other bodies.

ACTI'VITY or A'CTIVENESS (S.) a propenſity to do a thing, livelineſs, readineſs, nimbleneſs; in *Philoſophy*, all that place or ſpace wherein any thing extends its power, virtue, or efficacy, is called its *ſphere of activity*.

A'CTOR (S.) he that does any thing; but it is generally underſtood of thoſe men who make a trade of or wholly apply themſelves to perform a part in a play.

A'CTRESS (S.) a woman that does any thing; but chiefly one who performs a part in a play by way of trade or livelihood.

A'CTUAL (A.) real, true, poſitive.

A'CTUARY (S.) the perſon or clerk who regiſters the canons or ordinances of a convocation.

A'CTUATE (V.) to excite, ſtir up, or put in motion; to prompt a perſon to do a thing.

ACU'MINATE (V.) to ſharpen, to bring to a point.

ACU'TE (A.) ſharp pointed, ready-witted, ingenious; in *Geometry*, every angle whoſe meaſure is leſs than a quarter of a circle, or 90 degrees, is called an acute angle; in *Phyſick*, thoſe diſeaſes are called *acute*, which ſoon come to their height, and by their vehemence either kill the afflicted patient, or decline and wear off.

A'DAD (S.) the ſun, which by the *Aſſyrians* was adored as God: Under this name they called the Earth his wife, and worſhipped him under the name of *Adargitis*.

A'DAGE (S.) a ſhort ſentence, or proverb, containing ſome wiſe ſaying, or remarkable obſervation.

ADA'GIAL (A.) proverbial, like, or belonging to a proverb, or wiſe ſaying.

ADA'GIO (A.) ſlow, grave, ſolemn; a term in *Muſick*, ſignifying that part muſt be play'd or ſung very ſlow, to which it is annexed.

A'DAMANT (S.) the hardeſt and moſt glittering of all precious ſtones, which by the lapidaries is called a diamond.

ADAMA'NTINE (S.) whatever is very hard, obdurate, or impenetrable, as a diamond; alſo the ſtubborneſs of a wicked, unreclaimable fellow, who is ſaid to have an *adamantine* heart, &c.

A'DAMITES (S.) a ſect of hereticks that pretended to imitate *Adam*'s nakedneſs before the fall, believing themſelves as innocent, ſince their redemption by the death of Chriſt, and therefore met together naked upon all occaſions, aſſerting, that if *Adam* had not ſinned, there would have been no marriages. They ſprung from the Carpocratians and Gnoſticks, and followed the errors of an infamous villain called *Prodicus*: They deified the four elements, rejected prayer, and ſaid it was not neceſſary to confeſs Chriſt. This ſect with an addition of many blaſphemies, was renewed at *Antwerp* in the 13th century, by one *Tandeme*, who being followed by 3000 ſoldiers, raviſhed women and maids, calling their villanies by ſpiritual names. One *Pikard*, a *Flandrian*, renewed it alſo in *Bohemia* in the 15th century, whence they ſpread into *Poland*. They were ſaid to meet in the night, and uſe theſe words, *Swear, forſwear, and diſcover not the ſecret*. See *Bayle*'s Hiſtorical Dictionary.

ADA'PT (V.) to fit, to apply to, to make ready, to prepare.

ADA'PTED (A.) fitted, applied, prepared, or ſuited to a particular purpoſe.

ADA'R (S.) the twelfth month of the eccleſiaſtical year among the *Jews*, and the ſixth of the civil year: It contains twenty-nine days, and anſwers to our *February*, and according to the courſe of the moon ſometimes enters into our month of *March*. On the third day of this month the building of the temple was finiſhed, at the ſollicitations of *Haggai* and *Zechariah*, and dedicated very ſolemnly; on the ſeventh, the *Jews* celebrate a faſt for the death of *Moſes*; on the 13th they keep a faſt called *Eſther*'s, in memory of that obſerved by *Mordecai*, *Eſther*, and the *Jews* at *Suſan*; on the 14th, they celebrate the feſtival of *Purim*, for their deliverance from *Haman*'s intended cruelty; the 15th is kept in commemoration of *Jehoiachim* king of *Judah*'s being advanced by *Evil-Merodach* above the other kings, who were at his court. As the lunar year, which the *Jews* have been uſed to follow, is ſhorter than the ſolar year by 11 days, which at the end of three years makes a month, they then inſert a thirteenth month, and called it *Veadar*, or a ſecond *Adar*, which has alſo 29 days in it.

ADD (V.) to put or join together, to increaſe, to enlarge.

A'DDER (S.) a ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is ſo very piercing and dangerous, that very few remedies are ſtrong enough to overcome it; it is ſometimes called an *aſp*.

A'DDICE or ADZ (S.) an inſtrument in the form of a bow, wherewith coopers work, which anſwers theend both of a hammer and hatchet,

hatchet, one end being a driver, and the other a chopper.

ADDI'CT (V.) to wholly give one's ſelf up to a thing, to be fully bent upon it.

ADDI'TAMENT (S.) any thing added to another whether as neceſſary, or an increaſe; in *Phyſick*, whatever new ingredient is added to a compoſition, beſides the uſual ones; with *Chymiſts*, any thing put into a menſtruum to make it more efficacious in opening and diſſolving any mixed body.

ADDI'TION (S.) the joining or putting ſeveral things together, in order to increaſe the quantity; and this may be either of the ſame ſpecies, or different ones; in *Arithmetick*, it is reckoned the ſecond of the five principal rules; and when it is employed about collecting many particulars of the ſame kind into one total, is called *ſimple addition*; but when it is applied to things of differing ſpecies, it is called *compound addition*; in *Algebra*, it is expreſſed by the ſign +.

ADDI'TIONAL (A.) ſomething over and above the contract, bargain, or plain thing.

A'DDLE (A.) rotten, ſpoiled, good for nothing, commonly applied to eggs; but *metaphorically*, a ſilly, ſtupid, drunken fellow is ſaid to be *addle-headed*.

ADDRE'SS (S.) a petition, or remonſtrance made by a parliament, corporation, or ſingle perſon to the king or queen; alſo the genteel or fine behaviour of a well educated perſon in the management of any affair; the prudent conduct of a wiſe man.

ADDRE'SS (V.) to apply to, or petition a ſingle perſon or body of men, to beg a favour, or offer one's ſervice; alſo a complimental aſſurance of the fidelity of a corporation, &c. to a prince, &c.

ADDU'CENT (S.) any thing that draws or leads to a thing.

ADE'PTS (S.) thoſe alchymiſts who are ſaid, or ſuppoſed to have found out the great noſtrum called the philoſopher's ſtone; alſo any perſon who continually amuſes himſelf and others with finding out improbabilities.

A'DEQUATE (A.) fully, perfectly, and in every reſpect agreeable to a thing.

A'DEQUATENESS (S.) equality, co-extendedneſs, compleatneſs, agreeableneſs.

A'DES (S.) the god of hell, ſometimes hell itſelf, ſo called of a king of *Epirus*, who employing many perſons in mining, the moſt of which dying in that employ, he was called the god of hell and riches.

ADFE'CTED (A.) compounded, or made up of parts; from whence thoſe equations in algebra, in which the unknown quantity, or root ſought, are mixed or compounded with the known quantities, are called *adfected* or *affected equations*.

ADHE'RE (V.) to ſtick cloſe, to agree, to take part with.

ADHE'RENCE, ADHE'RENCY or ADHE'RING (S.) an embracing, or ſtrenuous maintaining the opinions or intereſts of another.

ADHE'RENT (S.) one concerned with another, an aſſiſtant, a ſtickler, one who ſtrongly maintains the intereſt or opinions of another.

ADHE'SION (S.) a cloſe union of parts, a ſticking faſt together.

ADJA'CENT (A.) near to, or bordering upon.

A'DJECTIVE (S.) a thing caſt or added to another; and in *Grammar*, thoſe words that explain the quality, ſort or kind of things or ſubſtantives, are called nouns *adjectives*; ſuch as, *black, green, broad, narrow, great, little, &c.* being always joined to ſome other word to determine its ſignification.

ADIEU' (Part.) farewel, God be with you, good by-t'ye, or may ſucceſs happen to you.

ADJOI'N (V.) to lie near, or next to; alſo to add or increaſe.

ADJOU'RNMENT (S.) the continuing a court or meeting to another time, when they ſhall have more opportunity or leiſure, either to proſecute the buſineſs they are now upon, or to go upon other matters, which the preſent time will not permit.

A'DIT (S.) a paſſage or entry; a term principally uſed in *Mining*, in which it ſignifies the ſough or level made to carry off the water.

ADJU'DGE (V.) the pronouncing ſentence in a court of judicature.

ADJU'DICATE (V.) to adjudge, to award, to finiſh authoritatively.

ADJUDICA'TION (S.) a judgment, decree, or award.

A'DJUNCT (S.) any thing that is joined to another, and does not eſſentially belong to it.

ADJURA'TION (S.) a ſolemn or earneſt charging, or ſtrictly commanding in the name of another.

ADJU'RE (V.) to put a man to his oath, to charge him in the name of God to declare a matter.

ADJU'ST (V.) to ſettle a difference, to make a thing fit, to put matters to rights, to rectify miſtakes.

A'DJUTANT (S.) an helper or aſſiſtant; one attending the chief officer or officers of an army, and aſſiſts in council, and carries the orders from one part to another.

ADMEA'SUREMENT (S.) in the *Law*, it is a writ lying to bring thoſe to reaſon, juſtice, or equality, who take to themſelves what belongs to another.

ADMI'NISTER (V.) to help, to ſerve, to give; alſo to manage or govern; and in *Law*, it is to be duly impowered to take and diſpoſe of the effects of one that dies inteſtate, without making a will.

ADMINISTRA'TION (S.) management, rule or government; in *Law*, it is the diſpoſing of the eſtate or effects of one who died inteſtate, ſo as to give a juſt and regular account thereof.

ADMINISTRA'TOR (S.) in *Law*, is the perſon

perſon who has the goods, effects, or eſtate, of one who died without a will, committed to his truſt.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP (S.) the office, power, or authority of an adminiſtrator.

ADMINISTRA'TRIX (S.) a woman that has the power of acting for a perſon deceaſed, without a will, in the diſpoſal of their goods or effects.

A'DMIRABLE (A.) wonderful, extraordinary, rare, delicate, excellent.

A'DMIRABLENESS (S.) worthineſs, excellence, delicacy, wonderfulneſs.

A'DMIRAL (S.) the chief governor of the navy; who is inveſted with a power to determine all maritime affairs, and called the *lord high admiral*; under whom there are the *rear-admiral*, who commands the third ſquadron in a royal fleet, and carries his flag with the arms of his country in the mizzen-top of his ſhip; and the *vice-admiral*, who commands the ſecond ſquadron, and carries his flag in the ſhip's fore-top.

A'DMIRALTY COURT (S.) the court where cauſes relating to maritime affairs are tried; there are ſeveral of them, but the chief is in *London*. All proceſſes and proceedings in this court run in the name of the lord admiral, and not in the king's: In this court he has a deputy or lieutenant, called *judge of the admiralty*, who is commonly an eminent doctor of the civil law. Proceedings in this court, in matters relating to property, are governed by the civil law, the ſea being without the verge or limits of the common law: They proceed to the action by way of libel, the plaintiff giving ſecurity to proſecute the ſuit, and to pay whatever ſhall be awarded againſt him, if he fails; on the contrary, the defendant, at the diſcretion of the judge, ſecures the plaintiff, that he will make his appearance, ſtand to every thing his proctor ſhall do in his name, and ſatisfy any judgment that ſhall be given againſt him. In this court the laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron* are likewiſe made uſe of: The former decrees and cuſtoms of the *Engliſh* court of admiralty have the force of precedents for deciding controverſies. Under this court there is alſo a court of equity, for determining differences among merchants. In criminal matters, which is commonly about piracy, the proceedings were formerly by accuſation and information; but this being found inconvenient, it was enacted by two ſtatutes, made in the reign of *Henry* VIII. that criminal cauſes ſhould be tried by witneſſes and a jury, authorized by ſpecial commiſſion of the king to the lord admiral, in which ſome of the judges in *Weſtminſter-hall* are always commiſſioners. The common law of *England* and the admiralty have diſtinct boundaries and precincts of power; for in the ſea, as far as low water mark reaches, the place is reckoned in the neighbouring county, and cauſes thence ariſing are determinable by the common law; however, when the ſea is full, the admiral has juriſdiction there alſo (as long as the tide holds) over matters done between the low water mark and the land.

A'DMIRALTY OFFICE (S.) a place where thoſe noblemen and others meet to do their buſineſs, who have the care and direction of the ſhips of war, &c. belonging to the government of any nation or people.

ADMIRA'TION (S.) wonder, aſtoniſhment, ſurprizingneſs.

ADMI'RE (V.) to look upon with delight, to be pleaſed with, to wonder at, to be amazed.

ADMI'SSION or ADMI'TTANCE (S.) a receiving into, permiſſion, giving leave to, entering upon.

ADMI'T (V.) to grant, permit, or give leave.

ADMO'NISH (V.) to call upon, to put in mind of, to reprove, to adviſe, to exhort.

ADMONI'TION (S.) reproof, advice, exhortation.

ADO' (Part.) a ſtir, noiſe, or buſtle, about any thing.

ADOLE'SCENCE (S.) the prime or youthful part of a man's age, after he is grown to ſome maturity of underſtanding, commonly reckoned from fourteen to twenty-five years of age.

ADO'PT (V.) to make capable of inheriting, to put one in the place of another, to endow one by choice with what he had not by nature; as, to chuſe the ſon of another perſon and ſubſtitute him in the room of my own.

ADO'PTION (S.) the act of making that my own by choice, which was not ſo by nature.

ADO'RABLE (A.) worthy of all honour, fit to be worſhipped, admired, valued, and eſteemed.

ADO'RE (V.) to reverence, to honour with divine worſhip; alſo to admire, eſteem, and regard with extreme fondneſs.

ADO'RN (V.) to beautify, to ſet off to the beſt advantage, to dreſs with fine ornaments.

ADSCITI'TIOUS (A.) far-fetch'd, borrowed, counterfeit, falſe.

ADRY' (Part.) thirſty, wanting ſomething to drink.

ADVA'NCE (V.) to go forward, to promote, to further, to raiſe, or prefer; to pay part of a contract before the work is done, or goods delivered.

ADVA'NCE (S.) in *Fortification*, is a ditch of water round the glacis to prevent its being ſurpriſed; alſo the firſt line of an army ranged in order of battle, or that part which marches firſt before the enemy.

ADVA'NCEMENT (S.) preferment, promotion; alſo improvement in arts and ſciences.

ADVA'NTAGE (S.) benefit, profit, good.

ADVANTA'GIOUS (A.) any thing that is beneficial, profitable, or good.

A'DVENT (S.) a coming to; alſo a time ſet apart by the church to prepare people to keep *Chriſtmas* with the greater devotion.

ADVEN-

ADVENTI'TIOUS (A.) coming from without, happenning accidentally.

ADVE'NTURE (V.) to run the hazard of a thing; as, to ſend goods to ſea, &c.

ADVE'NTURE (S.) a difficult undertaking, a hazardous matter, chance, or uncertainty.

A'DVERB (S.) in *Grammar*, is a word that is joined to a verb to expreſs the matter, kind, time, &c. of the action; as, *He ran ſwiftly*, here *ſwiftly* is the *adverb* explaining in what manner the perſon *ran*.

ADVE'RBIAL (A.) of or belonging to an adverb.

A'DVERSARY (S.) an enemy, one that is in oppoſition, controverſy, or battle with another.

A'DVERSE (A.) oppoſite, or contrary to a perſon or matter.

ADVE'RSITY (S.) ſorrow, affliction, trouble, grief, calamity, miſery, &c.

ADVE'RTENCE or ADVE'RTENCY (S.) regard, obſervation, attention, &c.

ADVERTI'SE (V.) to publiſh, to give notice, or intelligence of a thing.

ADVE'RTISEMENT (S.) a publick noticing or adviſing of a thing, information, intelligence.

ADVI'CE (S.) counſel; alſo news, information, notice or account of a thing.

ADVI'SABLE (A.) proper or fit to be done.

ADVI'SE (V.) to deſire or wiſh one to do a thing, to give an account or information, to ruminate or conſider a thing in one's mind.

ADVI'SEDNESS (S.) conſiderateneſs, deliberation, acting or doing a thing after every circumſtance has been duly examined.

ADULA'TION (S.) fawning, flattering, humouring.

ADULA'TOR (S.) a fawner, flatterer, humourer, pleaſer, or complier with the deſires or inclinations of another.

ADU'LATORY (A.) flatering, praiſing, humouring, pleaſing, or complying with that which is delightful to another.

ADU'LT (A.) ripe, full grown, of a proper age to act any thing.

ADU'LTERER (S.) a married man that has criminal converſation with one or more women to whom he is not married.

ADU'LTERESS or ADUL'TRESS (S.) a married woman who hath criminal converſation with one that is not her huſband.

ADU'LTERATE or ADULTERATED (A.) ſpoiled, mixed with a baſer ſort, corrupted, counterfeited.

ADU'LTERATE (V.) to counterfeit, ſpoil, corrupt or mix with ſomething worſe.

ADULTERA'TION (S.) the counterfeiting, ſpoiling, or corrupting things pure, by mixture or imitation, whereby the effect is hindered from being produced, either wholly or in part.

ADU'LTEROUS (A.) an unlawful and criminal converſation of married perſons; alſo any counterfeit or pretended wares that are made or ſold inſtead of real ones.

ADU'LTERY (S.) is generally underſtood of the act of whoredom or incontinency in married perſons; but if one be married, and the other ſingle, it is called *adultery* in the married perſon, and fornication in the unmarried; in the old *Law Books*, 'tis called *advowtry*, was puniſh'd by the law of *Moſes* with the death of both the man and the woman, who were guilty of the crime, *Leviticus* xx. 10. When any man, prompted by the ſpirit of jealouſy, ſuſpected his wife to have committed *adultery*, he brought her (ſay the Rabbins) firſt before the judges, and ſet forth to them, that having often admoniſhed his wife not to be converſant in private with a certain perſon, ſhe regarded not his admonition; but as ſhe aſſerted her innocency, and would not acknowledge her fault, he required that ſhe ſhould be ſentenced to drink the waters of bitterneſs, that God by this means might diſcover what ſhe was willing to conceal. The man produced his witneſſes, and had them heard; after which both the man and the woman were carried to *Jeruſalem*, and brought before the *Sanhedrim*, which was the ſole judge of ſuch cauſes. The judges of the *Sanhedrim* at firſt endeavoured with their threatnings to confound the woman, and oblige her to confeſs her crime; if ſhe perſiſted in denying it, they had her well tired with walking, to ſee if any thing could be got out of her by this means; and if ſhe ſtill denied the fact, ſhe was led to the eaſtern gate of the court of *Iſrael*, and when ſhe was ſtript of the cloaths ſhe wore, and was dreſſed in black before a multitude of her own ſex, the prieſt then told her, that if ſhe knew herſelf to be innocent of that which ſhe was accuſed of, ſhe had nothing to apprehend; but that if ſhe was guilty, ſhe might expect to ſuffer all that the law threatned her with; to which ſhe anſwered, *Amen, Amen*. The prieſt wrote the terms of the law upon a piece of vellum, with ink made particularly for this uſe, without vitriol, that it might more eaſily be blotted out: The words were, *If a ſtrange man has not come near you, and you are not polluted by forſaking the bed of your huſband, theſe bitter waters which I have curſed will not hurt you; but if you are gone aſtray from your huſband, and have polluted yourſelf by coming near to another man, may you be accurſed of the Lord, and become an example for all his people; may your thighs rot, and your belly ſwell till it burſt; may theſe curſed waters enter into your belly, and being ſwelled therewith, may your thighs putrefy.* After this, the prieſt took a pitcher made of new earth, filled it with water out of a brazen baſon, which was near the altar of burnt offerings, caſt ſome duſt into it, taken from the pavement of the temple, mingled ſomething bitter with it, and having read the curſes abovementioned to the woman, and received her anſwer of *Amen*, he ſcraped wormwood, or

ſome

some other bitter drug into the pitcher of water. During all this time, another priest was tearing her cloaths as low as her bosom, made her head bare, untied the tresses of her hair, fastened her cloaths together, which were torn after this manner, with a girdle bound under her breasts, and presented her with the tenth part of an *epha*, or about three pints of barley-meal, which was in a frying pan, without oil or incense. The other priest, who had prepared the waters of jealousy or bitterness, gave them to the accused person to drink; which being done, he put the pan with the meal in it into her hand; this was stirred before the Lord, and part of it thrown into the fire of the altar. If the woman was innocent, she returned with her husband, and the waters, instead of incommoding her, increased her health, and made her more fruitful than ever; if on the contrary, she was guilty, she grew pale immediately, and her eyes started out of her head, and, lest the temple should be polluted by her death, she was carried out with all speed and died instantly, with all the ignominious circumstances related in the curses, which, as they say, had the same effect also upon him with whom the woman was faulty, tho' he were absent, and at a distance. If the husband had also been guilty of the same crime, the bitter waters had no effect upon the woman tho' she was guilty. Since the return of the *Jews* from the captivity, the *Rabbins* say, that the trial of women, suspected of *adultery* has been suppressed for these two reasons, *viz.* first, the crime was become common; and secondly, because God's name should not be liable to be too often erazed by the waters of bitterness. So that when any husband had conceived just suspicions against his wife's fidelity, and had witnesses to depose, that they had seen her privately with the suspected persons, contrary to the direction of her husband, she was immediately divorced, and deprived of her dowry. And *Leo* of *Modena* assures us, that in this case the husband is obliged to dismiss his wife, whether he will or no, and to separate from her for ever; after which the woman is at liberty to marry again, having first stayed four months to see whether she is with child by her former husband, before she takes another. *Calmet.* The ancient *Romans* had no formal law against *adultery*; the emperor *Augustus* was the first who introduced a law to punish it, and had the misfortune to see it executed in the persons of his own children. In most *European* countries at this day, it is deemed a private matter, and none but the husband allowed to prosecute the offender; and tho' the husband be guilty as well as the wife, the wife cannot sue the husband for his fault. *Socrates* relates, that under the emperor *Theodosius*, women convicted of *adultery* were punished by a public constupration. *Lycurgus* punished the adulterer as a parricide; and the *Locrians* tore out his eyes; and in most parts of the east he was severely punish'd. The *Saxons* formerly burnt the adulteress, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hang'd the adulterer. In *England*, king *Edmond* punished *adultery* as homicide; but *Canutus* ordained the man to be banished, and the woman to have her nose and ears cut off. In *Spain*, they punished this crime by cutting off the offending part. In *Poland*, before Christianity was established, they punished the man by nailing him by the testicles in the publick market-place, laying a razor within his reach necessitating him either to do justice upon himself, or perish in that condition. At present, the laws are more favourable. To divorce, and strip the adulteress of her dower, is all her punishment among us: In the *Romish* countries they shut them up in the nunneries.

A'DVOCATE (S.) one who pleads the cause of another.

A'DVOCATESHIP (S.) the office or business of an advocate.

ADVOWEE' or AVOWEE' (S.) a patron, or one who has a right of presentation to a church, benefice or parsonage.

ADVOW'SON (S.) the right of presentation of a clergyman to a living or benefice; and, when this right belongs to, or depends upon a manor as an apurtenance thereto, it is called *advowson appendant*; and when the right of presentation is absolute in some body or society of men, or some single person, without belonging to a manor, it is called an *advowson in gross*.

ADU'ST (A.) scorched, burnt, or parched up; so when the blood thro' excess of heat, having its thinner parts exhaled by steams or vapours, and the thicker parts which remain become black and foul, it is then by physicians said to be *adust*.

ADU'STIBLE (A.) that may be scorched, parched, or burnt.

ADU'STION (S.) scorching, parching, drying up with heat.

A'DYTUM (S.) a sanctuary; also a secret or retired place in the *Pagan* temples, where oracles were given, and into which none but the priests were admitted.

ADZE (S.) a sort of hatchet or chopping knife used by coopers, shipwrights, &c. some with long handles and short blades, others with short handles and long blades, but both bent like a bow when strung.

AE'RIAL (A.) of, or belonging to the air.

AFA'R (Part.) at a great distance.

A'FFABLE (A.) courteous, pleasant, easy to be spoken to, kind, good-natured.

AFFABI'LITY or AFFABLENESS (S.) kindness, courteousness, good-humouredness, condescensiveness, easiness of address.

AFFAI'R (S.) any business, concern, or matter to be done.

AFFE'CT (V.) to set one's mind upon a thing,

to deſire or incline to, to love or reſpect; alſo to influence or move the paſſions of another perſon.

AFFECTA'TION (S.) ſelf-conceitedneſs, a particular ſtiff way of behaving.

AFFE'CTED (A.) inclined, diſpoſed, ſtiff, formal; in *Phyſick*, any tumour, or other diſorder in the body.

AFFE'CTION (S.) love, kindneſs, tenderneſs, or inclination for a perſon or thing; in *Philoſophy*, ſome property or quality of a body.

AFFE'CTIONATE (A.) very loving, kind or tender.

AFFE'CTIONS (S.) love, friendſhip, tenderneſs for, deſire, inclination, paſſion; in *Philoſophy*, the properties or qualities of any thing; alſo the paſſions or inclinations of the mind, ſuch as love, deſire, &c.

AFFE'TTO or AFFETTUO'SO (A.) a *Muſical Term*, ſignifying that ſuch a ſtrain or air ſhould be played or ſung in the tendereſt and moſt moving manner.

AFFI'ANCE (S.) hope, truſt, or confidence; in *Law*, it is the plighting of troth between a man and a woman upon an agreement of marriage.

AFFIDA'VIT (S.) a judicial ſwearing or giving witneſs, or bearing teſtimony upon oath to any matter or thing before a magiſtrate.

AFFI'NITY (S.) reſemblance, or relation of one thing to another; alſo kindred by marriage, ſeveral degrees of which prohibit marriage, as may be ſeen, *Leviticus* xviii.

AFFI'RM (V.) to ſwear, to proteſt, aſſure, avouch or maintain the truth of a thing; and in *Law*, it is the confirming a ſentence or determination formerly paſſed or agreed to.

AFFIRMA'TION (S.) the poſitive aſſerting a thing; and now by a peculiar application, it means the ſolemn oath or declaration of the people called Quakers, in a judicial way, which by act of parliament is indulged them inſtead of taking an oath as other people do, which in all matters of right is obligatory, but has no force in cauſes criminal.

AFFI'RMATIVE (A.) pertaining to affirmation, poſitive, peremptory; in which ſenſe it is oppoſed to negative.

AFFI'X (V.) to faſten to, to ſet or poſt up a bill to give publick notice.

AFFLA'TION (S.) a breathing or blowing upon; alſo inſpiration.

AFFLI'CT (V.) to vex, grieve, torment, to trouble, caſt down, oppreſs or diſquiet.

AFFLI'CTION (S.) trouble, ſorrow, grief, calamity, &c.

AFFLI'CTIVE (A.) that brings or cauſes grief, vexation, &c.

A'FFLUENCE, A'FFLUENCY or A'FFLUENTNESS (S.) plenty, riches, abundance.

A'FFLUENT (A.) abounding, increaſing, plenteous, more than ſufficient.

A'FFLUX (S.) a gathering together, a flowing or coming to.

AFFO'RD (V.) to give, to yield, to make allowance.

AFFRA'Y (S.) a diſturbance, noiſe, fight, or quarrel between two or more perſons.

AFFRE'SH (Part.) to do a thing anew, or over again.

A'FFRICANS (S.) with the *Gardeners*, a particular ſort of fine large headed marigolds.

AFFRI'GHT (V.) to ſurprize, terrify or ſcare, to put in fear.

AFFRO'NT (V.) to abuſe by ſaying or doing ſomething prejudicial to a perſon's character, &c. on purpoſe to raiſe a perſon's anger or reſentment.

AFFRO'NT (S.) an injury or abuſe, either by word or action.

AFFRO'NTIVE (A.) abuſive, injurious, rude, diſorderly.

AFFU'SION (S.) a pouring over or upon.

AFO'RE or AFO'REHAND (Part.) a perſon or thing that is got or done before another.

AFORESAI'D (Part.) ſomething ſpoken of before and is now again repeated.

AFT (Part.) that part of a ſhip towards the ſtern; the ſame with *abaft*.

A'FTER (Part.) later, behind, or beyond, in time or order.

A'FTER-BIRTH (S.) in *Midwifry*, the ſecundine or coats that contain the child in the womb, which comes away ſome ſmall time after the child is born, and which is very hazardous, if not taken due care of to bring away whole and intire.

A'FTER-MATH (S.) in *Huſbandry*, the latter crop of graſs that grows after a field has been mowed.

AFTERNOO'N (S.) is properly that part of that day that is between the middle of the day or twelve of the clock, and ſix, when the evening begins.

A'FTER-PAINS (S.) thoſe uneaſineſſes and pains that women feel in their groin, loins, &c. for ſome days after child-birth.

A'FTERWARD (Part.) ſomething done after, or when another is done.

A'GA (S.) is the title given by the *Turks* to the governor or colonel of the janizaries, and to the deputy-governors of towns; it ſignifies *maſter* or *lord*.

AGA'IN (Part.) the repetition of a thing once more.

AGAI'NST (Part.) contrary, or oppoſite to ſome other thing or perſon.

AGAPE' (S.) this is a *Greek* word, and ſignifies properly *friendſhip*. The feaſts of charity, which were in uſe among the Chriſtians of the primitive church were called by this name: They were celebrated in memory of the laſt ſupper which Jeſus Chriſt made with his apoſtles, when he inſtituted the holy euchariſt. Theſe feſtivals were kept in the church, towards the evening, after the common prayers were over, and the word of ſalvation had been heard: When this was done, the faithful eat together, with great

ſimplicity

ſimplicity and union, what every one had brought with them; ſo that the rich and poor were no way diſtinguiſhed. After a frugal and modeſt ſupper, they partook of the euchariſt, and gave each other the kiſs of peace: This cuſtom, good and laudable as it was in its original, ſoon degenerated, and was abuſed. St. *Paul*, 1 *Cor.* xi. 21. complains, that the rich deſpiſed the poor in their aſſemblies, and would not condeſcend to eat with them. The *Jews* had certain devotional entertainments, which had ſome relation to the *agape* we are ſpeaking of. Upon their great feſtival days they made feaſts for their family, their friends and relations; to theſe they invited the prieſts, the poor and orphans, and ſent them portions of their ſacrifices. Theſe repaſts were made in the temple, and before the Lord; and there were certain ſacrifices and firſt fruits appointed by the law, which were to be ſet apart for this purpoſe.—*Calmet*.

AGA'ST (A.) much frighted, ſurprized, or diſmayed with fear.

A'GATE (S.) a lower kind of precious ſtones, of which knife-handles and other toys are often made: There are many ſorts of them, as the *agate ſardonyx*, or *ſardonyx*, the *agate onyx*, or *onyx*, the *agate calcedony*, or *calcedony* only; alſo the *Roman agate* and *German agate*; it is ſometimes called *achates*, *gagates*, or *ſhebo*: It is ſaid to take its name from a river in *Sicily*, where it is found.

AGE (S.) that ſpace of time a perſon has lived, the whole time of life; alſo certain periods into which chronologers and hiſtorians have divided time ſince the creation, which are commonly ſix: The firſt extends from the beginning of the world to the deluge, and comprehends 1656 years. The ſecond, from the deluge to *Abraham*'s coming into the land of promiſe, in 2082, containing 426 years. The third from *Abraham*'s entrance into the promiſed land, to the deliverance of the *Hebrews* out of *Egypt*, in the year of the world 2523, including 430 years. The fourth, from the going out of *Egypt* to the foundation of the temple by *Solomon*, in the year of the world 2992, containing 479 years. The fifth from *Solomon*'s laying the foundation of the temple to the *Babyloniſh* captivity, in the year of the world 3416, containing 424 years. The ſixth, from the *Babyloniſh* captivity to the birth of Jeſus Chriſt, which happened in the year of the world 4000, and in the fourth year before the vulgar æra, and includes 584 years.

A'GENCY (S.) the office of doing buſineſs, or tranſacting affairs for another; and ſometimes it means the money or reward paid for one perſon's acting or doing buſineſs for another.

A'GENT (S.) a factor, or perſon who does buſineſs for another; a reſident or under-ambaſſador that takes care of the affairs of his prince at a foreign court; in *Philoſophy*, that by which any thing is done or effected is called the *agent*; in *Divinity*, the diſpute runs very high, whether a man is an *agent* or patient, that is, whether he is capable of doing or refuſing any particular act, and thereby make himſelf accountable or not, at the day of judgment, for what is done in this life.

AGGLU'TINATE (V.) to glue or ſtick one thing to another; alſo to thicken the natural fluids or moiſture of the body, in order to render it more nutrimentive.

AGGRANDI'ZE (V.) to heap honours upon a perſon, to enlarge upon his qualifications or fortune, to promote, raiſe, or advance to great honour.

A'GGRAVATE (V.) to heighten or enlarge a ſmall fault into a great one, to provoke a perſon to anger by ill uſage.

AGGRAVA'TION (S.) provoking, enlarging, ſtirring up to anger.

A'GGREGATE (V.) to collect, or gather together many particulars into one heap or total ſum.

A'GGREGATE (S.) the total, or whole maſs of many particulars added or collected together.

AGGREGA'TION (S.) a gathering, adding, or collecting many things together into one heap, total, or ſum.

AGGRE'SS (V.) to aſſault firſt, or to begin a quarrel.

AGGRE'SSION (S.) the act of firſt aſſaulting or ſetting upon a perſon, the beginning of a quarrel.

AGGRE'SSOR (S.) the perſon who firſt begins a quarrel, either by ill language, offenſive behaviour, or blows.

AGGRIE'VANCE (S.) wrong, injury, affliction, or trouble.

AGGRIE'VE (V.) to afflict, trouble, wrong, or injure.

A'GILE (A.) nimble, ſwift, dexterous, quick, briſk, lively, &c.

AGI'LITY or A'GILNESS (S.) activity, ſwiftneſs, dexterity, livelineſs, &c.

A'GIO (S.) a term in *Merchandize*, uſed particularly where there are banks, that circulate foreign bills; and is the ſame with premio or reward, being the difference between the current money, and ſuch bills or ſtock in that bank, which in *Holland*, *Venice*, *&c.* is ſometimes 2, 3, 4, or 5 *per Cent.* advance in favour of the bank.

A'GITABLE (A.) any thing that may be moved, diſturbed, fretted, or fermented.

A'GITATE (V.) to move, ſtir up, excite; to vex, fret, or teaze.

AGITA'TION (S.) a ſtirring, ſhaking, tumbling, or toſſing; alſo particularly applied to the enthuſiaſtick diſtortions of the voice and body, uſed by the people called *French* prophets.

AGITA'TOR (S.) a promoter or ſtirrer up of a matter or buſineſs, an incendiary, one who ſtirs up the coals of contention, a manager

of a buſineſs or affair; ſo thoſe perſons who in the time of the civil wars in 1647, were choſe out of every regiment of the parliament's army, to ſit in council, and manage affairs, were called *agitators*.

A'GNAIL (S.) the ſoreneſs that ariſes from the ſtripping up of the fleſh in thin ſlices at the bottom and corners of the nails.

AGNA'TION (S.) in the *Civil Law*, is that tie or bond of relation, that is between the male deſcendants of the ſame father.

AGO' (Part.) ſpoken of ſomething that has been done ſome time.

A'GONY (S.) violent pain, the pangs of death; alſo an extraordinary affliction or diſturbance of the mind, by which it feels the pain of fear, fright, amazement or terror.

AGREE' (V.) to yield or conſent to, to allow, to compoſe a difference, to bargain.

AGREE'ABLE (A.) pleaſant, ſuitable, condeſcenſive, beautiful, charming.

AGREE'ABLENESS (S.) pleaſantneſs, ſuitableneſs.

AGREE'MENT (S.) the being of the ſame mind, judgment, or opinion; a ſettling the conditions of a contract or bargain, a reconciling diſputes, or arbitrating differences.

A'GRICULTURE (S.) husbandry, the art of manuring, plowing, ſowing, and improving land to the beſt advantage.

AGROU'ND (A.) not capable of ſtirring, ſhipwreck'd, non-pluſs'd, quite overcome.

A'GUE (S.) a diſeaſe that afflicts the patient by involuntary ſhaking, preceding which he is taken with a violent coldneſs or chillneſs: There are many varieties or ſpecies of it, and as many pretended ſpecificks for its cure; it is properly an intermitting fever.

A'GUISH (A.) of or belonging to an ague, cold, chilly, or ſhivering.

AH (Part.) a ſudden expreſſion of ſorrow or pity.

AID (S.) help, aſſiſtance, comfort, ſupport, or relief; in *Law*, a tax or ſubſidy; alſo an officer called an *aid de camp*.

AID (V.) to help, ſuccour, aſſiſt, relieve.

AIL (V.) to be ſick, or out of order.

AIL or AILMENT (S.) a diſorder, or ſlight indiſpoſition of body.

AIM (S.) the mark or point to which a perſon directs his courſe or actions, the deſign a perſon has formed in his mind, and ſtrives to accompliſh.

AIM (V.) to direct or ſhoot at, to bend all one's power or capacity to do a certain matter or thing.

AIR (S.) a *Muſical Term*, ſignifying the general bent or inclination of the compoſition; alſo a particular tune played alone, without either a baſs or any other part to accompany it; alſo the way of behaving one's ſelf in converſation is called a *clownish* or *genteel air*, according as the perſon behaves agreeably or otherwiſe. In *Philoſophy*, *air* is that fluid in which we move and breathe, and without which we cannot ſubſiſt; ſome of its properties are, that the particles of which it conſiſts, give way to every ſmall impreſſion, and move freely among one another; and thereby is known to be a fluid. So that whatever force preſſes upon *air*, preſſes in all manner of directions at the ſame time; and as the preſſure increaſes, ſo does its denſity; and as the preſſure decreaſes, it expands itſelf. The force that compreſſes common *air* is the weight of the atmoſphere, and its ſpring is equal to that weight, for they always balance each other, and produce equal effects. Experience ſhews us, that the denſity of the *air* is proportional to the force that compreſſes it; and conſequently the *air* conſiſts of particles repelling each other with a force reciprocally proportional to their diſtance. The repellent force of each particle of *air* terminates on the neareſt particles, otherwiſe the *air* contained in any veſſel would be condenſed near the ſides. If the diſtance of the particles of *air* in the receiver of an *air*-pump be only ſeven times greater after exhauſting, than it was before, the mercury in the gage will riſe within leſs than one eighth of an inch of its utmoſt height, according to the preſent weight of the atmoſphere; for the ſpring of the *air* is as the cube of the diſtance of its particles; therefore the ſpring before exhauſting is to the ſpring after exhauſting, as 1 to 343. The repulſive virtue of the particles of the *air* is not to be overcome, and changed into attraction, by any known force whatever; therefore it is concluded the particles of *air* are produced from metals, or ſuch like hard and ponderous ſubſtances: Wherefore, when water is changed into vapour, by having its parts ſeparated, and put into a ſtate of repulſion, the vapour is lighter than *air*; for which reaſon watry vapours float in the *air*, and are raiſed up to a conſiderable height in the atmoſphere, where its weight, and conſequently its preſſure and denſity, is leſs than near the ſurface of the earth. Hence it follows, that a moiſt atmoſphere is heavier than a dry and clear atmoſphere, *cæteris paribus*, by ſo much as the quantity of ſuſpended vapours in the firſt caſe exceeds the quantity of ſuſpended vapours in the ſecond. Moiſt vapours leſſen the elaſticity of the *air*, becauſe the force of repulſion in the particles of watry vapours is leſs than in the particles of *air*; therefore, if there be two columns of atmoſphere of the ſame diameter and weight, that which contains the moſt watry vapour, is ſpecifically heavier than the other, and conſequently ſhorter. The preſſure of the atmoſphere upon every ſquare inch of ſpace, at or near the ſurface of the earth is about 15 pounds avoirdupoiſe weight; for the preſſure of the atmoſphere upon every ſquare inch is equal to the preſſure of a column of mercury, whoſe baſe is a ſquare inch, and altitude 30 inches. A cubick inch of mercury weighs ſome-

ſomething more than 8 ounces avoirdupoiſe; ſo that 30 cubick inches will weigh 15 pounds. If the *air* was a compreſſed fluid, the height of the atmoſphere would be 29040 feet, or ſomething more than 5 miles, reckoning 5280 feet to a mile, according to our *Engliſh* ſtandard; for the preſſure of one inch altitude in water is equal to the preſſure of 850 inches altitude in *air*; and the preſſure of one inch altitude of quickſilver is equal to the preſſure of 13 $\frac{4}{5}$ inches altitude of water; therefore the preſſure of one inch altitude of quickſilver is equal to the preſſure of 11616 inches altitude in *air*; and the preſſure of 30 inches altitude of quickſilver is equal to the preſſure of 348480 inches, or 29040 feet of altitude of *air*: But the atmoſphere muſt extend to a much greater height than 5 miles, as the *air* is an elaſtick fluid, and expands itſelf at all altitudes, in proportion as the preſſure of the incumbent part of the atmoſphere decreaſes. Dr. *Halley* firſt found out and demonſtrated, that if altitudes in the atmoſphere are taken in arithmetical proportion increaſing, the denſities of the air, and conſequently the heights of the mercury ſuſpended in a tube, ſhall be in geometrical proportion decreaſing; and from thence he ſhewed how to determine the height of the mercury at any aſſigned height in the *air*; and *è contra*, having the height of the mercury given to find the height in the *air*. If the logarithm of any number leſs than 30 be ſubſtracted from the logarithm of 30, and the difference be multiplied by 58709, the product will give the height in the *air*, expreſſed in feet; and the aſſumed number leſs than 30 ſhall be the correſpondent height of the mercury, expreſſed in inches. Hence the following table is eaſily made.

	0 — 1	
	7 — 4	
heights	14 — 16	degrees of the
in the	21 — 64	*air*'s expan-
air.	28 — 256	ſion.
	35 — 1024	
	42 — 4096	

The height of the mercury, anſwering to each of thoſe heights in the *air*, is found by dividing 30 inches by the degrees of the *air*'s expanſion: Wherefore, at the height of 42 miles in the *air*, the height of the mercury would be little more than the hundredth part of an inch. *Puy de Domme* is a mountain near *Clermont* in *France*, at the top of which the mercury ſhall ſtand at about 27 inches, when it ſtands at about 30 inches at the bottom of the mountain; therefore the perpendicular height of the mountain is about 2686 feet, or ſomething more than half a mile. All common *air* is impregnated with a certain vivifying ſpirit, which is abſolutely neceſſary to the preſervation and continuance of animal life. Every time the *air* paſſes out of the lungs of an animal, part of the vivifying ſpirit is either deſtroyed or left behind; for an animal dies as well for want of *freſh air*, as for want of *air*. The vivifying ſpirit in a gallon of common *air* is ſufficient for one man about the ſpace of one minute. The ſpirit is inflammable, or of a nature proper to feed fire, and capable of being burnt and conſumed thereby; for this ſpirit is actually deſtroyed by making the *air* paſs thro' the fire, which *air* ſo burnt will deaden red-hot coals, and extinguiſh flame. *Air* that has loſt the vivifying ſpirit, may be called a *damp*, not becauſe it is filled with humid or moiſt vapour, but becauſe it deadens fire, extinguiſhes flame and deſtroys life. The contrivance of warming a room, by ſupplying it with *air* heated by paſſing thro' the fire, or a red-hot tube, ought to be rejected as dangerous, becauſe it fills the room with an unwholeſome damp, inſtead of freſh *air*; and therefore in ſmall and cloſe rooms it may prove mortal, unleſs there be a ſpeedy admiſſion of healthful ſpirituous *air*. The elaſticity of a damp is equal to the elaſticity of common *air*; for the ſpring of the artificial damp in the receiver is equal to the weight of the atmoſphere. *Air* may be changed into a damp, not only by paſſing thro' the fire, or thro' the lungs of an animal, but alſo by corruption and putrefaction of the vivifying ſpirit; as in the hold of a ſhip, or in oil-ciſterns, after they have been emptied for ſome time. The ſenſible qualities of things putrified are different from the ſenſible qualities, which they had before putrefaction, and affect the bodies of animals in a different manner; wherefore, during the time that the vivifying ſpirit of the *air* is putrifying, it may reaſonably be conceived to undergo ſuch changes, as may quite alter its nature, and endue it with malignant and poiſonous qualities of divers kinds and degrees, till the putrefaction is finiſhed, and the ſpirit entirely deſtroyed and diſſipated, as if it had paſſed thro' the fire. If a conſiderable part of the vivifying ſpirit of the *air* in any country begins to putrify, the inhabitants of that country will be ſubject to an epidemical diſeaſe, which ſhall continue for a certain period, till the putrefaction is quite finiſhed. If, as the putrifying ſpirit occaſions the diſeaſe, ſo the diſeaſed body contributes towards putrifying the ſpirit of the circumambient *air*, then the diſtemper ſhall not only be epidemical, but peſtilential and contagious. If the vivifying ſpirit of the *air* be a nitrous ſalt, as is commonly believed, Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in the 31ſt query at the end of his opticks, deſcribes the manner of its putrefaction.

AIR (V.) to take out of any cloſe confinement, and bring a perſon or thing into the open *air*; alſo to dry up the dampneſs that may be in a room

room, upon linen, or other clothes, &c. by the warmth of the ſun, a fire, &c.

AI'RINESS (S.) briſkneſs, livelineſs, dexterity, activity, gaiety, &c.

AI'RY (S.) the neſt of a bird of prey.

AI'RY (A.) lively, briſk; alſo that has no ſolidity, or that is very light.

AKE or ACH (V.) to be very painful or uneaſy.

AL, an *Arabick* particle, ſet before words to give them a peculiar emphaſis or ſtrong meaning, and ſignifies *excellent*, *noble*, or *worthy*, as *alchymiſt*, *algebra*, &c. which ſee.

A'LABASTER (S.) a white ſtone, ſomewhat like marble, but not veined, ſofter, and not brittle, ſo that it is capable of being wrought into any form: Formerly all veſſels to put liquor and perfumes in, had the general name of *alabaſter*, of whatever matter they were made. Some old authors are of opinion, that the box that contained the ointment that *Mary* the ſiſter of *Lazarus* poured on the head of Jeſus Chriſt, was made of glaſs; ſome affirm that the name of *alabaſter* denotes the form rather than the matter.

ALA'CRITY (S.) chearfulneſs, briſkneſs, livelineſs; likewiſe pleaſure and content.

ALAMI'RE (S.) in *Muſick*, the loweſt note but one in the three ſeptenaries of the ſcale of muſick or gamut.

ALAMO'DE (S.) a particular ſort of ſilk worn by women, commonly black; alſo after the mode, or according to the faſhion now in uſe.

ALA'RM or ALA'RUM (S.) the noiſe made by a drum, trumpet, or voice, in a ſudden and haſty manner, to ſignify that preparation muſt be made againſt the invaſion of an enemy, who has in a manner come upon us by ſurprize, or unexpectedly; alſo a particular ſort of clock, that may be ſet ſo as to diſcharge a weight hanging to a line, and thereby ringing a bell with a ſtrong noiſe, on purpoſe to awake perſons at any particular hour of the night.

ALA'RM (V.) to make a ſudden noiſe, to call haſtily; alſo to affright, ſurprize, or put in fear.

ALA'S (Part.) a ſudden expreſſion of grief or ſurprize, ſignifying pity or condolence.

ALA'Y (S.) in *Hunting*, is the putting freſh dogs into the cry.

St. A'LBANS (S.) a market town in *Hertfordſhire*, about 20 miles diſtant from *London*, was formerly a very noted place, taking its name from one *Alban*, who was the firſt *Engliſh* martyr for the Chriſtian religion. *Edward* VI. incorporated this town by his charter, by the name of a mayor and ten burgeſſes, a ſteward and chamberlain, who ſhould have perpetual ſucceſſion, with power to chuſe two burgeſſes to repreſent them in parliament, and determined that the mayor and ſteward only ſhould have power to act as juſtices of the peace, and that the mayor and burgeſſes ſhould hold a court of record before the ſteward weekly on Wedneſdays: that they ſhould have a gaol, and two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday, and three fairs annually, on *Michaelmas*-day, the 2d of *February*, and 27th of *June*, called St. *Alban*'s-day. This borough is a liberty, and hath a peculiar power in itſelf relating to both eccleſiaſtical and civil affairs. There are in the town four wards, each of which have a conſtable and two church-wardens, though there are but three churches in the town.

ALBE'IT (Part.) a ſudden expreſſion, ſignifying a ſuppoſal or conceſſion, that ſomething might have been as was aſſerted.

A'LBION (S.) the ancient name of this iſland, now called *England*.

ALCA'DE or ALCAI'DE (S.) a name given in *Barbary*, to him that is intruſted with the adminiſtration of juſtice and the guard of the city: He is the abſolute judge both in civil and criminal matters, and all forfeitures belong to himſelf; but he cannot condemn the guilty to any other puniſhment but death.

A'LCAHOL or A'LCOOL (S.) in the *Chymiſts Language*, is the pure or refined ſubſtance of any thing ſeparated from the more groſs part, but particularly ſome fine powders or highly rectified ſpirit.

ALCAHO'LIZE (V.) to ſeparate chymically, the pure from the groſſer part of any thing, whether dry or liquid.

ALCALIZA'TION or ALKALIZA'TION (S.) the impregnating a liquor with alcaline ſalt, in order to fit it the better for diſtillation, or make it a proper menſtruum for diſſolving other matters in it.

A'LCHYMY (S.) a name given to the art of purifying metals, and changing the leſs perfect into gold and ſilver; and to the extracting of the ſpirits of minerals and plants. The followers of this art pretend that *Adam* taught it *Enoch*, and that from him it deſcended to *Moſes* and others; ſome are ſo profane as to alledge *Solomon*'s ſong to relate to this ſubject, and to be the epithalamium of the ſun and moon. *Pliny* ſays, the emperor *Caligula* was the firſt who prepared natural arſenick, in order to make gold of it, but left it off becauſe the charge exceeded the profit. Others ſay, the *Egyptians* had this myſtery, which, if true, how could it have been loſt? The *Arabians* are ſaid to have invented this myſterious art, wherein they were followed by *Raimond Lullius*, *Paracelſus*, and others, who never found any thing elſe but aſhes in their furnaces; ſo that *Kircher* obſerves judiciouſly, that the quadrature of the circle, perpetual motion, inextinguiſhable lamp, and philoſopher's ſtone, have cracked the wits of philoſophers and mathematicians for a long time, without any effect.

A'LCORAN (S.) the book of the Mahometan law: *Mahomet* compoſed it by the help of *Batiras* a Jacobin, and *Sergius* a Neſtorian monk, with the aſſiſtance of ſome *Jews*.

The

The book is divided into four parts, and each of them into chapters, which have ridiculous titles, as the chapter of the cow, of the emmet, of the ſpider, and of the fly: It is compoſed in *Arabian* verſe, of a very good ſtile, but in ſo irregular a method, that it is a continued piece of confuſion; the author ſpeaks ſometimes in his own name, and ſometimes (as he pretends) in God's, and at other times in the name of the faithful. Moſt of the principles are the ſame with thoſe of *Arius*, *Neſtorius*, *Sabellius*, and other hereſiarchs. Sometimes he makes uſe of ſcripture hiſtories, which he falſifies, and adds many fables to thoſe of the patriarchs, Chriſt, and *John* the Baptiſt. This book is in ſuch veneration among infidels, that 'tis death for a *Jew* or a *Chriſtian* to touch it, and for a muſſelman, as they call their true believers, if he touch it with unwaſhen hands. They ſay, that God ſent it to *Mahomet* by the angel *Gabriel*, writ on parchment made of that ram's ſkin, which *Abraham* ſacrificed inſtead of his ſon *Iſaac*; for its doctrine, they ſay, that it is as ancient as the firſt prophets, ſince God chaſtized *Adam*'s children; that *Noah* repaired what the firſt had loſt; that *Abraham* ſucceeded the ſecond, *Joſeph* the third, and *Moſes* the fourth; that *Chriſt* eſtabliſhed and *Mahomet* confirmed it. Our Saviour is therein called the *Word*, the *Soul* and *Strength* of God. They admit prayers for the dead, and purgatory; they believe that the puniſhment of the damned will ceaſe, that the devils will be converted by the *Alcoran*. They ſay that the ſoul is a part of God, maintain freedom of will and deſtiny: They ſay, there are ſeven paradiſes, all of which *Mahomet* viewed on a creature called *Alborack*, bigger than an aſs, and leſs than a mule; the firſt, they ſay is of fine ſilver, the ſecond gold, the third precious ſtones, where there is an angel, betwixt whoſe two hands is 70,000 days journey, and that is always reading; the fourth is of emerald, the fifth cryſtal, the ſixth the colour of fire, and the ſeventh a delicious garden, watered with fountains, and rivers of milk, honey, and wine, with divers ſorts of trees always green, and apples whoſe kernels are changed into girls, ſo handſome and ſweet, that if one of them ſhould ſpit into the ſea, the waters thereof would be bitter no more. This paradiſe, they ſay is guarded by angels, one of which has a cow's head, with 40,000 knots in his horns, and that it is 40 days journey from one knot to the other; others with 70 mouths, and every mouth 70 tongues, and that each tongue praiſes God 70 times a day in 70 different idioms. Before the throne of God there are 14 wax candles lighted, which contain 50 years journey from one end to the other; that all the apartments of heaven are garniſhed with whatever may be conceived moſt pompous, rich, and magnificent; that the bleſſed are fed with the moſt rare and delicious meſſes; that they marry women who are always virgins, &c. Upon the whole, they accommodate their heaven to the moſt ſenſual and brutiſh appetite. They further ſay, that their wives which they have in this world do not enter paradiſe, but behold the happineſs of their huſbands at a diſtance. They ſay hell conſiſts in pains, that ſhall have an end by the bounty of *Mahomet*, who is to waſh the damned in a fountain, that they may eat the remainders of a feaſt which ſhall be made to the bleſſed. They ſay, that after death two black angels come to the tomb, and reſtoring the ſoul to the body of the deceaſed, aſk it, *if it hath carefully obſerved the law?* If the dead anſwer *yes*, the tranſgreſſing members give him the *lye*, if it be not true, and upbraid him with his crime; whereupon one of thoſe black ſpirits knocks him on the head with a hammer, which drives him ſeven fathom into the earth, where they torment him a long time; and on the contrary, the corpſe of thoſe who are innocent, are preſerved by two white angels to the day of judgment. This book ſays the earth was created in two days; that it is ſuſtained by an ox, which is beneath it, ſtanding on a white ſtone, with his head to the eaſt and tail to the weſt, having 40 horns, and as many teeth betwixt each horn: The ſpace would take a man up a thouſand years to walk continually. The foundations of their law are, 1. Predeſtination, believing that all things are ſo in eternal ideas, that it is impoſſible to prevent the effects. 2. That their religion is to be planted without miracles, diſpute, or contradiction; and that the oppoſers are to be cut off without any other form of proceſs; and that the muſſelmans, who kill unbelievers, deſerve paradiſe. In a ſhort time after *Mahomet*'s death, above two hundred different comments upon this book were publiſhed; whereupon *Mohavia*, caliph of *Babylon*, ſummoned an aſſembly at *Damaſcus*, to reconcile ſo many diſcording opinions; but finding it impoſſible, he choſe ſix of the moſt learned Mahometans out of the aſſembly, and ſhut them up apart, with a command to write what they thought beſt, and moſt agreeable to their judgment; which being done, theſe ſix books called the *Alcoran* to this day, were compiled and kept, and all the reſt were caſt into the river, with ſevere and ſtrict prohibitions neither to ſpeak, teach or act any thing contrary to what was contained in thoſe ſix books: Notwithſtanding which, there are four different ſects; the firſt and moſt ſuperſtitious, formed by Rabbi *Melich*, is embraced by the *Moors* and *Arabians*; the ſecond commonly called the *Imenian*, according to the tradition of *Haly*, which is the moſt rational, followed by the *Perſians*; the third is that of *Omar*, and the looſeſt, is venerated by the *Turks*; the fourth,

ſet up by *Odmar*, which is the moſt ſottiſh, is idolized by the *Tartars*.

ALCOVE (S.) a particular or retired part of a room or chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade or other ornament, for a particular purpoſe, as of containing a bed of ſtate, &c. alſo ſmall open ſummer-houſes or ſeats in gardens, with a circular dome or covering, are oftentimes ſo called.

ALDBO'ROUGH (S.) a market-town in *Suffolk*, 76 computed, and 88 meaſured miles from *London*, both ſtrongly and pleaſantly ſituated in the valley of *Slaughden*, having the ſea on the eaſt, and the river *Ald* on the weſt: It hath three ſtreets in a row, and is a commodious harbour for ſeamen and fiſhermen; upon which account it is fully inhabited by theſe ſort of people. It is a town corporate, governed by two bailiffs, ten capital burgeſſes, and 24 inferior officers; it ſends two burgeſſes to parliament; it has a market weekly on Saturdays, and a fair annually on the 26th of *April*.

ALDEBA'RAN (S.) among the *Aſtronomers*, is the name of one of the fixed ſtars called *royal*, in the fourth degree of *Gemini*, of the ſame nature with *Mars*, and which the aſtrologers ſay threatens death or danger, being in the aſcendant with the luminaries, or with *Mars* or *Saturn*.

A'LDER (A.) an old *Saxon* word ſignifying *beſt* or *chief*; alſo a tree that grows commonly in bogs or watery grounds.

A'LDERMAN (S.) the ſecond degree of nobility among the *Anglo-Saxons*, and now the ſecond degree in cities or corporations; the mayor being the head, the *aldermen* next, and the common council the third or loweſt degree.

A'LDERMAN (S.) this word is derived from the *Saxon* word *ealdorman*, that is, a ſenior, or *alderman*, which by degrees came to ſtand for perſons of the greateſt diſtinction, becauſe ſuch were choſen to diſcharge the higheſt offices, being thoſe whoſe long experience rendered them moſt capable, and whoſe birth and fortunes made them moſt conſpicuous; and as they were generally entruſted with the government of the counties, inſtead of ſaying the governor, it was ſaid the *ealdorman* of ſuch a county; and by degrees this word came to ſignify the governor of a county or city. While the heptarchy laſted, theſe officers were only during the king's pleaſure; at laſt they became during life, at leaſt for the moſt part. After the *Danes* were ſettled in *England*, the title of *ealdorman* was changed into that of *earl*, and the *Normans* introduced that of *count*, which, tho' different in its original ſignification, meant however the ſame dignity. There were ſeveral ſorts of *ealdormen*; ſome were properly only governors of a province or county; others were owners of their province, holding it as a fee of the crown; ſo that it was always conſidered as parcel of the ſtate. Thoſe *ealdormen* or earls were honoured with the titles of *reguli*, *ſubreguli*, *principes*, *patricii*, and ſometimes *rex*. Thoſe who were only governors, had the title of *ealdormen* of ſuch a county, expreſſed ſometimes in *Latin* by the term *conſul*. The firſt adminiſtred juſtice in their own name, and appropriated to their own uſe all the profits and revenues of their reſpective counties: The laſt adminiſtred juſtice in the king's name, and had only ſome part of the profits aſſigned them: A third ſort of *ealdormen* were thoſe, who upon account of their high birth bore the title without any authority, out of which rank the governors were commonly choſe. There were alſo inferior *ealdormen* in cities and boroughs, who were only ſubordinate magiſtrates, who adminiſter'd juſtice in the king's name, and were dependent on the great *ealdormen* or earls, which by the name of *alderman* ſtill continues among us to thoſe inferior officers, whilſt the others are called earls only. The office of *ealdorman* was wholly civil, and had nothing to do either with military or eccleſiaſtical affairs. What power each of them had, is not eaſy to determine; but they were all obliged to be qualified with ſome knowledge in the law, their buſineſs being to try cauſes, and to take up controverſies according to their ſeveral commiſſions. In the *Saxon Times*, the biſhop and the *ealdorman* ſat together in the court to try cauſes, the one proceeding by the canons, and the other by the common law. Part of the *ealdorman*'s juriſdiction was to examine the arms, and to raiſe the militia within ſuch a diſtrict, in order to ſuppreſs a riot, and execute the ſentence of a court of juſtice. He had likewiſe the cognizance of houſe breaking, robbing, &c. Nor was it lawful for any perſon to remove from one place to another without a certificate from the *alderman*. Now at this time *aldermen* are aſſociates to the mayor or civil magiſtrate of moſt of our municipal or corporate cities or towns, who form a kind of council, and regulate matters relating to the policy of the place: Sometimes they alſo take cognizance of civil and criminal matters, but very rarely, and in particular caſes. Their number is not limited, being in ſome places 6, and others 26, out of which are annually choſe the mayors or chief magiſtrates, who at the expiration of their mayoralty devolve again into *aldermen*. The 26 *aldermen* of *London* preſide over the 26 wards of the city, and when any of them die, the wardmote return two, out of which the lord mayor and *aldermen* chuſe one. Heretofore only the *aldermen* who had been lord mayors, and the three eldeſt who had not yet arrived to that dignity, were juſtices of the peace; but now they are all equally inveſted with that honour.

ALE (S.) all drink or liquor made of malt; but ſince brewing is become ſo great a trade, the milder or ſofter ſort is called *ale*, and the harſher *beer*.

ALE-

ALE-CO'NNER (S.) an officer choſen by the livery of the city of *London* to look after the meaſures of pots uſed in ale-houſes.

ALE'CTO (S.) in the *Heathen Mythology*, was one of the furies of hell, &c.

ALECTRY'OMANCY (S.) an antient ſort of divination, whereby ſome pretended to foretel future events; which was performed by ſuperſtitiouſly preparing a cock by ſome magical incantations, &c. and then ſifting duſt or fine ſand upon ſome plane, and writing the alphebet thereon, and then ſprinkling barley or other grain thereon, from whence the cock pecking what he thought proper, thoſe letters from whence he had taken the grains being collected, were made into a ſentence, from whence the event was pretended to be known.

ALE-DRA'PER (S.) one that ſells or retails ale in a publick houſe, commonly called a *publican* or *ale-houſe-keeper*.

A'LEGAR (S.) ale grown ſour, or too ſtale to drink, and is uſed by the makers of white lead, dyers, &c. inſtead of vinegar.

A'LE-HOUSE (S.) a houſe, office, or ſhop, where ſtrong drink is retailed to ſuch perſons as want to drink it.

ALE'MBECK (S.) a chymiſt's ſtill, made in the ſhape of an helmet, with a beak or noſe towards the bottom, by which the vapours deſcend.

ALE'RT (S.) briſk, lively, active, as it were upon the wing.

ALE'SBURY, AYLE'SBURY or AI'LSBURY (S.) the largeſt and beſt market-town in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſeated on a part of the river *Tame*, in the eaſt end of a fruitful vale of the ſame name. In *William* the Conqueror's time, it was a manor royal, which he beſtowed upon his favourites, to hold of him by this tenure, *viz.* that they ſhould find litter or ſtraw for the king's bed and chambers whenever he ſhould come that way, and provide him *three* eels in winter, and *three* green geeſe in ſummer, beſides herbs for his chamber; and this they were to do *thrice* a year, if the king came ſo often thither. At preſent the town conſiſts of ſeveral large ſtreets, and the market-houſe, which is a handſome building, ſtands in a kind of ſquare. It has a very convenient town-houſe, where the aſſizes and ſeſſions are annually held; it is 34 computed, and 44 meaſured miles from *London*: The market, which is well ſtored with all manner of proviſions, is kept on Saturdays, and its principal fairs are held on the 10th of *March* and *Palm*-Monday. It is a borough-town, whoſe chief officer is a conſtable, put in by the lord of the manor, or choſe by the inhabitants, and confirmed by him; it ſends two members to parliament.

ALEXA'NDRINE (A.) in *Poetry*, a metre that conſiſts of two ſyllables more than a common heroick.

ALEXIPHARMICK (A.) remedies of ſuch a nature as are fitted to expel poiſon.

ALFRE'TON (S.) a market-town in *Derbyſhire*, ſuppoſed to have been firſt built by king *Alfred*, 100 computed, and 135 meaſured miles from *London*; its market-day is Monday: This town is much noted for brewing very ſtrong and curious-taſted ale.

A'LGEBRA (S.) is the ſcience of univerſal quantity, whereby difficult queſtions in arithmetick and geometry are ſolved: The methods uſed are two, *viz.* analytical, or the taking of that which is inquired after, as if it were known, and then going back by conſequences, until it be found to be equal to ſomething really known; or elſe contrariwiſe ſynthetical, that is, the taking of that which is wanted or known, and thence proceeding by conſequences to the diſcovery of what is inquired after or unknown. In this art, quantities or numbers are repreſented by letters, and ſometimes by figures alſo, (as there may be occaſion:) The advantages of thus expreſſing quantities is, that the numbers with their ſeveral operations, which in vulgar arithmetick would be loſt or ſwallowed up, in this are ſo ordered and managed, as to be preſerved diſtinct and in view, and at laſt produce a canon or rule for reſolving not only the particular queſtion propoſed, but in general, any other of the like nature.

ALGEBRA'ICAL (A.) any thing that belongs to, or is performed by algebra.

ALGEBRA'IST (S.) a perſon that reſolves queſtions by, or is ſkilled in algebra.

A'LGORISM (S.) the practice of arithmetick, whether algebraical or numerical.

A'LGORITHM (S.) the art of numerical computation, and particularly means the five rules of arithmetick, called numeration, addition, ſubſtraction, multiplication, and diviſion.

ALHO'LLANTIDE (S.) the firſt day of *November*, or *All-Saints* day.

A'LIAS (Part.) alſo, another beſides what has been already named.

A'LIEN (S.) a ſtranger, or foreigner, one not born in the country, nor naturalized; who according to the common law of *England*, is incapable of inheriting lands till he be naturalized; alſo in corporations, all are called foreigners, who are not freemen thereof by birth, ſervitude, purchaſe or gift.

A'LIEN (V.) to tranſfer the property of a thing to another, to make over an eſtate to a perſon or family that was not the heir by birth, to diſinherit thoſe who would otherwiſe have claimed it.

A'LIENABLE (A.) any thing that may be made over or conveyed to another, &c.

A'LIENATE (V.) to eſtrange or draw away the affections, to make over or give away to ſtrangers.

A'LIENATED (A.) conveyed or made over to a ſtranger.

ALIENA'TION (S.) an eſtranging, giving away, or making over to ſtrangers, a man's effects,

effects, or an eſtate, by due courſe of law.

ALI'GHT (V.) to diſmount, or get off the back of an horſe, or other creature whereon a perſon rides.

ALI'KE (A.) in the ſame manner or form with another.

A'LIMENT (S.) any thing that feeds or ſupports nature, whether it be animal or vegetable nouriſhment or food; in *Phyſick*, it ſignifies the converting the ſubſtance taken in at the mouth into chyle, in order to repair the continual decay of the body, cauſed by perſpiration, or otherwiſe.

ALIME'NTARY or ALIME'NTAL (A.) nouriſhing, feeding; and in *Anatomy*, that paſſage in the body thro' which the food paſſes, is called the *alimentary duct*.

A'LIMONY (S.) ſupport, maintenance, food; in *Law*, what a woman may ſue her huſband for, who is ſeparated from him without being charged with elopement or adultery.

ALIQUA'NT PART (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is that which is not exactly contained any certain number of times without leaving a remainder, as, 3 is an *aliquant part* of 10, becauſe it is contained 3 times and 1 over.

ALIQUO'T PART (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is that number which is contained an exact number of times in another number, without leaving any remainder, as, 5 is an *aliquot part* of 15, becauſe 3 times 5 is 15.

ALISA'NDERS (S.) the herb lovage.

ALI'VE (A.) that has ſenſe and motion, among *Animals*; and that has the ſap circulating, &c. in *Plants*; in *Liquors*, they are ſo called, when they taſte briſk, &c.

ALIZEE'S (S.) a ſort of wind in the *Caribbee* iſlands, which carries veſſels from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*; they are very regular and periodical, and blow at certain times of the year, in different parts of the *Atlantic*, *Ethiopic*, *Indian* and *Pacific* ſeas.

A'LKAHEST (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, a menſtruum which ſome chymiſts pretend is ſuch an univerſal diſſolvent, that it will reduce all mixed bodies into a liquor of its own ſubſtance, and yet retain its ſeminal power and natural form intire.

A'LKALI (S.) the herb glaſs-wort or ſalt-wort; it is a ſort of ſea blite, and one of the chief ingredients in making glaſs; in the common received uſe and ſenſe of the word, it is any matter, which being mixed with an acid, an effervеſcency or ebullition is produced.

Alkali Salts are acids encloſed in little heaps or beds of earth, mixed with oil, by the help of fire.

Fixed Alkalies, in *Chymiſtry*, are produced by burning the plant kali, &c. and making a lixivium or lee of its aſhes, which being filtrated, and the moiſture evaporated by a gentle heat, the fixed ſalt remains at the bottom of the veſſel; this ſalt becoming by the operations very porous, in which many particles of fire lodge, upon the mixing any acid liquor with it, a violent effervеſcence or ebullition ariſes.

Volatile Alkalies are the volatile ſalts abounding in vegetables; ſo termed, becauſe upon an application of an acid to them a fermentation inſues.

ALKA'LIZATE BODIES (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, are thoſe whoſe pores are ſo formed, as to be capable of being pierced, and put into a ſtrong motion by an acid.

Alkalizate Spirit of Wine, in *Chymiſtry*, a very ſtrong rich ſpirit, that when ſet on fire burns quite away without leaving any dregs, and will ſet fire to gun-powder.

ALKALIZA'TION (S.) a converting to an alkali.

A'LKANET (S.) the herb commonly called *Spaniſh* bugloſs.

ALKE'RMES (S.) a ſweet-meat, wherein the principal ingredient is the berries of kermes, deemed an extraordinary reſtorative, and great friend to nature, by its nutritive quality.

ALL (Part.) the total, the ſum, the aggregate, the whole, each and every one.

ALLANTOI'S ALLANTOI'DES (S.) in *Anatomy*, one of the coats incloſing the child in the womb, inſerted between the amnion and chorion, and is a receptacle for the urine coming from the bladder by the navel and urachus. In ſeveral beaſts, it is called *tunica ſorciminalis*, it being ſhaped like a hog's pudding; but in men, and ſome beaſts, it is round.

A'LLAR (S.) in *Botany*, the alder tree is ſo called.

ALLA'Y or ALLO'Y (S.) any ſort of metal of a meaner or baſer ſort, that is mixed with a purer or finer ſort, as copper or any other metal, with gold or ſilver, in order to make it harder and more workable, or to reduce it to the ſtandard of the mint of any particular country; as here in *England*, to 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of pure ſilver is put 18 pennyweights of *allay* or *alloy*, which makes one pound weight of metal, of which the current coin is made. The ſilverſmiths have divers different quantities of *allay* mixed with divers ſorts of work, of which toys generally have the greateſt quantity, and conſequently is the coarſeſt of metal.

ALLA'Y (V.) to eaſe, aſſwage, or alleviate ſorrow or pain, to debaſe any metal by mixing with it one of a leſſer value, to reduce any ſubſtance to a leſſer value, by putting to it one of a meaner nature, or different quality; in *Carving*, it ſignifies to cut up a pheaſant.

ALLE'DGE (V.) to affirm, to bring any thing as a proof, to quote, to inſtance, or bring in precedents.

ALLEGA'TION (S.) a citation, or quoting of any paſſage, a making any aſſertion good by due proof.

ALLE'GIANCE (S.) fidelity or obedience, the natural

natural duty which every ſubject owes (and ſwears to keep) to his prince, according to the conſtitution of the kingdom or country where he is born or reſides.

ALLEGORI'ZE (V.) to make uſe of allegories in one's ſpeech or writing, to explain a ſubject, by ſuppoſing it to have an allegorical as well as a plain meaning.

A'LLEGORY (S.) a fabulous, figurative way of ſpeaking, made uſe of by thoſe, who ſay one thing and mean another, wherein the literal meaning of the words is not to be regarded, but the deſign, moral, or application of the fable or figure is to be obſerved.

ALLE'GRO (A.) in *Muſick*, ſhews that the performance ought to be in a briſk, lively manner, but not too faſt: If *poco* ſtands before, the muſick muſt be performed in ſomewhat a ſlower or graver manner than ſingle *allegro* requires; if it be preceded by *piu*, the muſick muſt be ſomewhat faſter than *allegro*, and then is the quickeſt of all. In every ſwift movement, the player or finger muſt be careful to be diſtinct, and not hurry himſelf into confuſion, and his auditors into uneaſineſs by too much fire and precipitancy.

ALLELU'JAH, HALLELU'JAH or ALLELU'IAH (Part.) a word that frequently occurs in the Pſalms, and other parts of holy writ, which, for its peculiar emphaſis in the *Hebrew* language, remains generally untranſlated, meaning in *Engliſh Praiſe ye the Lord!*

ALLELU'JAH (S.) the herb *French* ſorrel, or wood ſorrel.

ALLEMA'NDA or ALMA'ND (S.) a certain air in muſick, always compoſed in common time, and conſiſting of two parts or ſtrains, each of which muſt be played twice over in a grave ſort of a manner, and yet at the ſame time ſo ſprightly, as to be diverting to the ear; of which *Corelli* has given abundance of fine examples.

ALLERI'ONS (S.) in *Heraldry*, are the martlet or martinet painted without beak or feet; but they differ from the martlet in this, that their wings are expanded, the martlet's ſhut, which are never painted fronting, as the *allerions* are.

A'LLERTON, NORTH (S.) a market town in the *North Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, 166 computed, and about 190 meaſured miles from *London*; it hath but one ſtreet, about half a mile long, well-built; it ſends two members to parliament, hath a good market weekly on Wedneſdays, for cattle, corn, and other proviſions; and on the 24th of *Auguſt*, one of the greateſt beaſt fairs in *England*.

ALLE'VIATE (V.) to eaſe, allay, aſſwage, lighten, or leſſen grief or pain.

ALLEVIA'TION (S.) a comforting, eaſing, aſſwaging, or lightening.

A'LLEY (S.) a narrow ſtreet, lane or paſſage, where, tho' many houſes are built, yet carts, coaches and other carriages cannot go thro' them; alſo an even, ſtraight walk in a garden, on each ſide whereof are planted trees, hedges, ſhrubs, or low plants, as briars, box-trees, &c. Some make this difference between an *alley* and a *path*, viz. that an *alley* muſt be wide enough for two people to walk abreaſt, whereas a path is undetermined. In a *Compartment*, it ſeparates the ſquares on a parterre; in *Perſpective*, it is that which is larger at the entrance than at the going out, to make the length ſeem greater.

Counter Alley, a little *alley* by the ſide of a great one.

Front Alley, a walk that goes from the front of a building, and if planted with trees, commonly called a *viſta*, or *viſto*.

A'LL-GOOD (S.) the herb mercury, or good *Henry*.

ALLI'ANCE (S.) an uniting families by marriages; a league or covenant between ſtates or potentates, whereby they agree to aſſiſt one another, in caſe they ſhould be annoyed by their enemies.

ALLI'ED (A.) joined or united by marriage, agreement, contract, or league.

ALLI'ES (S.) ſtates or princes who have entered into a league or covenant to help and defend one another.

A'LLIGATE (V.) to tye, link, bind or faſten together.

ALLIGA'TION (S.) joining, linking or tying together; alſo a rule in *Arithmetick*, that teaches the mixing of commodities of different ſorts and prices, ſo as to be ſold at a given rate; and it is of two ſorts, *viz.*

Alligation medial, is when the quantity and price of ſeveral ſorts of goods is given, to find the rate at which the whole mixture is to be ſold.

Alligation Alternate, ſhews how to mix goods of known and different prices, in ſuch proportion, that the whole mixture may be ſold at any rate between the loweſt and higheſt priſed commodities.

ALLIGA'TOR (S.) a kind of crocodile in the *Weſt-Indies*; it is an amphibious creature, and grows as long as it lives; ſome of them 18 feet long, and of a proportional bulk; they ſmell ſo ſtrong of muſk, that the air and water they are in, is affected with it at a conſiderable diſtance.

A'LLIOTH (S.) a ſtar in the great bear's tail, of very great ſervice to mariners in finding out the latitude, &c.

ALLIO'TICKS (S.) medicines of the *Galenical* kind, whoſe property is to alter and purify the blood by fermentation and cleanſing, made up commonly of the roots of ſow-thiſtle, cichory, fennel, endive, lettice, currants, ſorrel, &c. boiled.

ALLOCA'TION (S.) in the *Exchequer*, is the allowing and paſſing any article in an account.

ALLOCA'TIONE FACIENDA (S.) in the *Exchequer*, a writ directed to the lords of the treaſury,

treaſury, upon an officer's requiring certain ſums of money to be allowed him, which, by virtue of his place, he has diſburſed.

ALLO'DIAL or ALLO'DIAN (A.) that which is free of any incumbrance of ſervice or rent, as *allodial lands* are free lands.

ALLO'DIUM (S.) in the *Civil Law*, a freehold of an eſtate which any man holds of his own right, without having any obligation to another, and is oppoſed to *feodum* or *fee*.

ALLO'NGE (S.) in *Fencing*, is a paſs or thruſt made by any perſon at his enemy.

ALLO'T (V.) to aſſign, give, or appoint; alſo to divide into parts any whole thing, as the cargo of a ſhip, or other large quantity of goods.

Allotting of Goods, in *Merchandize*, is when a ſhip's cargo or other large parcel of goods is divided into ſeveral parts, in order to be ſold, and the parties who buy them have their names writ upon ſeveral pieces of paper, and by an indifferent perſon are fixed to ſeveral lots or parts; ſo that each perſon has that parcel, which anſwers to the lot with his name affixed to it.

ALLO'W (V.) to grant, give, yield, permit, ſuffer, or indulge.

ALLO'WABLE (A.) lawful, fit, convenient, proper to be done, &c.

ALLOW'ANCE (S.) permiſſion, leave, conſent; alſo a ſtipend, ſalary, income, &c.

ALLO'Y (S.) the ſame with *allay*.

A'LL-SEED (S.) a plant ſo called, becauſe of its great quantity of ſeed.

ALLU'DE (V.) to ſpeak figuratively, or refer to ſomething not preſent.

A'LLUM (S.) a kind of mineral ſalt of an acid taſte, leaving in the mouth a ſenſe of ſweetneſs, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of aſtringency.

ALLU'MINATE (V.) to make beautiful, to decorate, adorn or make fine; before printing was invented, certain perſons, called *alluminers*, made it a trade or buſineſs to paint the initial letters of manuſcripts in all manner of colours, and to gild them with ſilver and gold, as may ſtill be ſeen in the vellum manuſcript bibles, &c.

ALLU'MINOUS or A'LLUMY (A.) a rough clammy quality, feeling or taſting like allum; alſo any thing ſoaked or laid in a diſſolution thereof in common water.

ALLU'RE (V.) to entice, wheedle, deceive, beguile, or decoy by any artifice, &c. to bring or draw to the lure or bait.

ALLU'RINGNESS or ALLU'REMENT (S.) temptingneſs, decoying, ſtriving by ſome artifice to work upon a perſon, in order to deceive or bring him over to do a particular thing

ALLU'SION (S.) when any thing is ſpoken or written with reference to ſome other matter or thing.

ALMACA'NTHERS or ALMUCA'NTHERS (S.) circles parallel to the horizon, imagined to paſs through all the degrees of the meridian: Their uſe is to ſhew the height of the ſun or ſtars; being laid down upon ſeveral quadrants, are there called parallels of altitude.

A'LMAGEST (S.) the celebrated treatiſe of the ſphere wrote by *Ptolemy*, which by way of eminence is ſo called; notwithſtanding ſome famous aſtronomers of later date have wrote books, under the ſame title, as *Ricciolus's New Almageſt*, &c.

ALMA'IN (S.) a *German*, or native of *Germany*; alſo an air or tune in muſick, called alſo an *almand*, &c. which ſee.

A'LMANACK (S.) as now uſed, is that book or inſtrument in which is recounted the days of the week, month or year, both common and particular, diſtinguiſhing the faſts and feaſts from the common days by proper marks; pointing out alſo the ſeveral changes of the moon, eclipſes, &c. and as theſe particulars differ in different countries, ſo do the *almanacks* alſo one from another.

ALMI'GHTY (S.) omnipotent, all-powerful, one of the attributes of God, applicable to no created being whatever.

A'LMONARY (S.) a treaſury for the buſineſs of charity or alms.

A'LMOND (S.) a nut, or fruit incloſed within a thick ſhell, and thin ſkin, growing upon a pretty tall tree, reſembling a peach-tree, frequent in *Germany*, *France*, and many other countries; they are of two ſorts, the ſweet and the bitter: *Aaron's* rod, which bore bloſſoms and fruit in the wilderneſs, was of the wood of the *almond*-tree. In *Refinery*, thoſe furnaces where they ſeparate the metal, that is mixed among the coals, in the pots, &c. are called *almond* furnaces.

A'LMONER or A'LMNER (S.) one who looks after, or manages the alms or charity of a king or prince, commonly a dignified clergyman, called *lord almoner*, or *lord high almoner*, who has the forfeiture of all deodands, the forfeitures by accidental murders, and the goods of ſelf-murderers, which he is to diſtribute to the poor. By an antient cuſtom, he had a privilege to give the firſt diſh from the royal table, to ſuch poor perſons as he pleaſed, or inſtead thereof an alms in money: He alſo diſtributes daily to 24 men, nominated by the pariſhioners of the pariſh adjacent to the king's reſidence, to each four pence in money, and an alms of bread and ſmall beer, each perſon firſt repeating the Creed and Lord's Prayer in preſence of one of the king's chaplains, deputed by the *lord almoner* to be his *ſub-almoner*, who is alſo to ſcatter new coin'd two pences in the towns, and places, thro' which the king paſſes in his progreſs. He has alſo the charge of ſeveral poor penſioners to the court below ſtairs, conſiſting of ſuch as have ſpent their youth, and become ſuperannuated in the king's ſervice; or the widows of ſuch houſ-

hold

hold ſervants as died poor, and were not able to provide for their wives and children, whom he duly pays; under the *lord almoner* is a *ſub-almoner*, a yeoman, and two grooms of the almonry, choſe by his lordſhip.

A'LMONRY or A'LMRY (S.) the office or place where ſuch alms are diſtributed.

ALMO'ST (Part.) wanting but a little, near the matter, place, or thing.

ALMS (S.) ſuch charitable benefactions as are given to the poor, to relieve their immediate neceſſities, or to make a future proviſion for them.

A'LMS-HOUSE (S.) a place built and endowed for the entertainment and relief of a certain number of poor, aged, or diſabled perſons of either ſex, and ſometimes of both, at the expence of a private perſon or perſons, and differs from an hoſpital only in being leſs and more confined to the particular directions of the donor or truſtees.

A'LNWICK (S.) a pretty good town in *Northumberland*, with a market on Saturdays, diſtant 226 computed, and 268 meaſured miles from *London*.

A'LOES (S.) a ſort of tree that comes from the *Indies*, about eight or ten feet high, at the head of it is a large bunch of leaves, which are thick and indented, broad at bottom but growing narrower toward the point, and about four foot in length. The bloſſom is red intermixed with yellow, and double like a pink; the fruit is round like a large pea, white and red. The juice of the leaves is drawn out by cutting them, and catching the liquor in bottles. The wood is exceeding fragrant, eſpecially when burnt; but ſome reject the tree and affirm, that the plant is the true *aloe*, the leaves whereof are about two inches thick, prickly and chamfer'd, in the middle whereof riſes a ſtem, which bears a white kernel, extremely light and almoſt round; from theſe leaves an exceeding bitter juice is extracted, which purifies dead bodies waſhed therewith from putrefaction. There are many ways of extracting the juice, and making it into the drug commonly going under this name, which we forbear mentioning here, referring to the noted herbaliſts upon this head.

ALOE'TICKS (S.) medicines that have aloes a ruling drug in their compoſition.

ALO'FT (Part.) on high, far above one's reach; a word common with ſeamen, by whom it is principally uſed.

ALO'NE (Part.) by one's ſelf, without company, retired.

ALO'NG (Part.) forwards, or towards, one's journey's end, as *to go along*; alſo ſtretched out at full length, as *he lies all along*.

ALOO'F (Part.) a *Sea Term*, ſignifying that the ſteerſman ſhould keep the ſhip cloſe to the wind; but in *common Speech*, it ſignifies to ſtand at a diſtance.

ALOPE'CY (S.) the diſeaſe called *fox-evil* or *ſcurf*, which affects the patient in ſuch a manner, that the hair falls from the head by the roots.

ALOU'D (Part.) in a ſtrong tone, or audible voice; plain and eaſy to be heard.

A'LPHA (S.) the firſt letter in the *Greek* alphabet, anſwering to our A; ſometimes uſed metaphorically for one firſt in order.

A'LPHABET (S.) the whole collection of letters in any language, diſpoſed in the order of that particular nation or people.

ALPHABE'TICAL (A.) any thing that belongs to, or is put in the ſame order with the alphabet.

ALPHO'NSINE TABLES (S.) certain aſtronomical tables, compoſed by the command and under the direction of *Alphonſus*, king of *Caſtile*, who is reported to have ſpent 400,000 crowns in compleating the work, and honoured it with a preface wrote by his own hand.

ALREA'DY (Part.) ſomething done and paſt before the time you are now ſpeaking.

A'LRESFORD (S.) a market and borough-town in *Hampſhire*, 47 computed, and 60 meaſured miles from *London*, governed by a bailiff and eight burgeſſes; it has weekly a great market on Thurſdays, for ſheep and all ſorts of proviſions, and two fairs yearly on *Holy Thurſday* and *Midſummer*-day. The whole town was burnt down on *May*-day, 1610; ſince when the market-houſe and many of the dwelling houſes are handſomely rebuilt with brick.

A'LSO (Part.) this as well as that, or this matter or thing now ſpeaking of, and ſome other perſon or thing both conſidered or compared together.

A'LSTON-MORE (S.) a large ſtraggling bailiwick town in *Cumberland*, built on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the *Tine*; it has a market on Saturdays, and is 209 computed, and 250 meaſured miles from *London*.

ALT (A.) in *Muſick*, ſignifies thoſe particular notes or parts that are above the common ſyſtem, or five lines, ſhrill, &c.

A'LTAR (S.) a ſort of table, which the old heathens made uſe of to offer ſacrifice to their gods; who, as they had three ſorts of deities, ſo there were three ſorts of *altars*: Thoſe for the celeſtial gods were raiſed high from the floor, as a middle-ſized man could make uſe of them; thoſe for their infernal gods were placed in a little trench below the ſurface of the ground; and the terreſtrial deities had their *altars*, ſet upon the ground, a very little raiſed, flagged with ſod and covered with vervain. Among the *Jews* there was great variety of *altars*, and alſo in the primitive Chriſtian church, and even to this day in the *Roman* Catholick church; but the church of *England*, and all the reformed churches, diſcontinue the name, and have aboliſhed the doctrine that ſupported the uſe.

A'LTER (V.) to change a thing from one

form

form to another, to vary or turn one's resolution to a different matter to what it was formerly.

A'LTERABLE (A.) that may be varied, changed, or put into another form or condition.

ALTERA'TION (S.) any ſort of change or variation whatever.

A'LTERATIVES (S.) in *Phyſick*, are ſuch medicines, that by ſlow, and almoſt imperceptible means work upon the conſtitution, correcting the malignancy of the humours, and rendering them healthful.

A'LTERCATE (V.) to ſquabble, contend, ſcold or wrangle.

ALTERCA'TION (S.) a ſquabbling, contention, wrangling, diſputing.

ALTE'RNATE or ALTER'NATIVE (A.) whatever is done by turns, or one after another; in *Geometry*, *alternate* angles are thoſe which are formed by a line cutting or croſſing two or more parallel lines, and are on the oppoſite ſides of the cutting line, the one below the firſt parallel, and the other above the ſecond. In the doctrine of *proportional Quantities*, *alternate* proportion is where the antecedent of one ratio is to its conſequent, as the antecedent of another is to its conſequent, the ſame ratio holding alternately, by changing the antecedents into conſequents, as 2. 4. 6. 12. and 2. 6. 4. 12. When applied to *Heraldry*, it is uſed in reſpect of the ſituation of the quarters.

ALTERNA'TION (S.) a regular changing by turns, or one after another, as in ringing of bells.

ALTHO' (Part.) a ſudden expreſſion, importing aſſurance of doing ſomething, tho' another perſon ſhould uſe his endeavour to prevent it.

ALTI'METRY (S.) the art of meaſuring perpendicular and oblique heights, whether acceſſible or inacceſſible.

A'LTITUDE (S.) the height of any thing above the eye of the beholder; and in a *Geometrical Senſe*, is the third dimenſion, or what properly conſtitutes or makes a body; and in this ſenſe it is called *thickneſs*.

ALTOGE'THER (Part.) wholly, abſolutely, quite.

A'LTON (S.) a tolerable town in *Hampſhire*, having a great market on Saturdays, about 39 computed, and 50 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

ALTRI'NCHAM (S.) a fine ſmall market-town in *Cheſhire*, 137 computed, and 152 meaſured miles from *London*, governed by a mayor, &c. whoſe market is weekly on Saturdays, and fair on the 25th of *July*.

A'LTUS or ALT (S.) a *Muſical Term*, ſignifying the *counter tenor*, or upper part performed by men, particularly in vocal muſick, that performed by boys and women being called the *treble*.

ALU'DELS (S.) thoſe pots or glaſſes without bottom, ſet one on the top of the other, to ſublime any thing in a chymical furnace.

A'LVEARY (S.) a bee-hive, or place where bees are nouriſhed; in *Anatomy*, that part, or inward cavity of the ear, where the wax is bred, is ſo called.

ALVE'OLI (S.) the ſockets, or hollow cavities of the jaws, where the teeth grow.

A'LWAYS (Part.) continually, inceſſantly, ever, referring to time paſt and to come.

AM (V.) the preſent tenſe of the verb ſubſtantive *to be*, and means a perſon's immediate ſpeaking of himſelf, as, *I am*.

AMAIN (Part.) in the *Sea Language*, ſignifies yielding, ſubmitting, or ſtriking the top-ſail; in *common Affairs*, it means doing a thing with one's utmoſt power or ability, as, *he comes on amain*, *i. e.* he improves much, or comes forward very faſt; alſo in the game or play with dice called *hazard*, the firſt number from 5 to 9, both inclusive, that is thrown, is called the *main* or *amain*.

AMA'LGAMATE (V.) with the *Chymiſts*, is to mix mercury with gold, ſilver, or other metals, to reduce it to a fine powder or paſte.

AMALGAMA'TION (S.) the diſſolving metals by quickſilver or mercury.

AMA'LGAME (S.) metals reduced to paſte or powder by the help of quickſilver.

AMANUE'NSIS (S.) one that writes what another dictates, a clerk, &c.

AMA'SS (V.) to heap up, or collect together great quantities of money, wares, or wealth of any kind whatever.

A'MATORY (S.) a philtre or charm to cauſe or produce love.

AMAUROSIS (S.) a depravation of ſight, the eyes being ſeemingly not affected; it is uſually called the *gutta ſerena*.

AMA'ZE (V.) to ſurprize, aſtoniſh, daunt, confound, frighten.

AMA'ZONS (S.) a certain warlike nation of women of *Sarmatia*, on the river *Thermodon*: They permitted no men to live among them; and if by the converſation which they had with the men of neighbouring countries once a year, they brought forth any male children, they deſtroyed them as ſoon as born; but took great care of the females, and bred them to arms. On the left ſide, their boſom was uncovered; they burnt one of their breaſts, that it might not hinder them in the uſe of their bow, and the other was preſerved to ſuckle their girls: They are ſaid to have extended their empire as far as *Epheſus* in *Aſia*; but coming into *Europe*, were defeated by the *Athenians* under *Theſeus*. Some authors imagine there is no more in the whole account, than that it was cuſtomary for the women to go to war along with the men, and that all the other parts of their hiſtory are fabulous.

A'MBAGE (S.) a ridiculous, far-fetched circumlocution, by which the proper argument or ſubject diſcourſed on, is quite run away from.

AMBARVA'LIA (S.) certain feſtivals, or rather hallowings of the ground, and harveſts, uſed by the *Romans* before they went to reaping; at which time they carried a ſow with pigs three times round the field, one of the company all that while, with an oaken garland on his head, ſinging the praiſes of *Ceres*; which done, they poured out wine and milk upon an altar, then ſacrificed the ſow.

AMBA'SSADOR (S.) ſee *Embaſſador*.

AMBA'SSADRESS (S.) a woman that is ſent of an errand to negotiate buſineſs for another; alſo the wife of an ambaſſador.

A'MBER (S.) a yellow, tranſparent, gummous, or biruminous ſubſtance, of a reſinous taſte, and ſmell like oil of turpentine.

A'MBER-GREASE (S.) a fragrant drug, of a greyiſh or aſh colour; it melts like wax, and is uſed both as a perfume and a cordial; it is found in ſeveral parts of the ocean, upon the coaſts of *Muſcovy* and the *Indian* ſhore; imagined to be a mixture of wax and honey, which being hardened by the ſun, by falling into the ſea, is there brought to perfection. There are many other opinions relating to this matter, but what ſupports this is, that from a mixture of wax and honey an eſſence very ſimilar may be extracted, and that large pieces have been found before it reached its full maturity, that upon being broke were found to contain wax and honey in the middle of them.

AMBIDE'XTER (S.) a perſon who has the uſe of both his hands alike; *Metaphorically*, one who plays the Jack on both ſides; and in a *Law Senſe*, a juror who takes money of both parties for giving his verdict.

AMBIDE'XTROUS (A.) appertaining or belonging to the mean and baſe practice of ſiding with contrary parties at the ſame time, in order to make advantage of both.

A'MBIENT (A.) any thing that ſurrounds, encompaſſes, or is all about another thing; particularly applied to the common air, that encircles all other bodies in this lower world.

AMBIFA'RIOUS (A.) one who ſpeaks with a double meaning; a deceitful ſpeech, that may bear ſeveral interpretations.

AMBI'GENAL (A.) in *Geometry*, relates to an hyperbola, which has one of its legs inſcribed, and the other circumſcribed.

AMBIGU'ITY or AMBI'GUOUSNESS (S.) doubtfulneſs, double-meaning, obſcurity, any thing that leaves or keeps the mind in ſuſpenſe what to determine, or which ſide of the queſtion to take.

AMBI'GUOUS (A.) doubtful, uncertain, undetermined.

A'MBIT (S.) a *Geometrical Term*, ſignifying the boundary, out line, or circumference of any figure, regular or irregular.

AMBI'TION (S.) a vehement deſire of greatneſs or fame, a thirſt after power, a reſtleſſneſs, that cannot bear any competitor, either in government or honour.

AMBI'TIOUS (A.) greedy of praiſe, honour, and power.

A'MBLE (V.) to mince or mimick, to play the wanton; in *Horſes*, changing ſides at each ſtep or remove, both the legs on one ſide being liſted up together.

A'MBLESIDE (S.) in *Weſtmoreland*, a town whoſe market is held on Wedneſday, 206 computed, and 250 meaſured miles from *London*.

A'MBLIGON (S.) a figure whoſe angles are obtuſe, or larger than a right angle, viz. containing more than 90 degrees.

AMBLIGO'NIAL (A.) obtuſe-angled.

A'MBRESBURY (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, a very antient town, but the market on Fridays is now almoſt diſuſed.

AMBRO'SIA (S.) any thing that is exceeding pleaſant to the taſte; among the *Heathens*, it was what they feigned their gods and goddeſſes regaled themſelves with; likewiſe the herb called the *oak of Jeruſalem*.

AMBS A'CE or AMMS-ACE (S.) a term in *Gaming*, when two aces are thrown at one time.

AMBULA'TION (S.) walking, or moving from place to place; in *Phyſick*, it is the ſpreading of a gangrene.

A'MBURY, A'NBURY (S.) that diſeaſe in horſes and cows, that ſhews itſelf by breaking out in ſpongy ſwellings full of blood.

A'MBUSH, A'MBUSHMENT or AMBUSCA'DE (S.) a hiding or concealing one's ſelf, a laying in wait to ſurprize at unawares; particularly uſed in *military Affairs*, when a detatchment of ſoldiers lie concealed in a wood, or other convenient place, to intercept the enemy's proviſion or ammunition; and alſo the place where the action is done, is ſometimes ſo called.

A'MELCORN (S.) *French* rice, or grain of which ſtarch is made.

AME'N (Part.) may it be ſo, let it be ſo, I agree, wiſh, or deſire it may be ſo, as the matter before ſpoke ſpecified; in which ſenſe the church puts it at the end of every prayer.

AME'NABLE (A.) of an eaſy or affable diſpoſition; and in *Law*, it is uſed for a woman's ſubmitting herſelf to the governance of her huſband,

AME'ND (V.) to improve in art, to reform or correct what has been done amiſs, to behave better than heretofore.

AME'NDABLE (A.) that which may be made better, or that may be improved or remedied.

AME'NDMENT (S.) improving, growing better, correcting what is amiſs; in *Law*, it is rectifying, or ſupplying a miſtake, or omiſſion in a proceſs, diſcovered before judgment.

AME'NDS (S.) an equivalent, or ſatisfaction for an injury done, or a favour received.

AME'NITY (S.) the pleaſantneſs of a garden, the delightfulneſs of any charming object.

AME'RCE

AME'RCE (V.) to puniſh by laying a fine upon an offender, at the diſcretion of the court.

AME'RCEMENT or AME'RCIAMENT (S.) a penalty, mulct or fine charged or aſſeſſed by the peers or equals of a perſon, for an offence done; or a pecuniary puniſhment inflicted upon offenders at the mercy of the court, in which it differs from a fine, which is a mulct aſcertained by ſtatute.

A'MERSHAM or A'GMONDSHAM (S.) a ſmall market and borough-town in *Buckinghamſhire*, that ſends two members to parliament; it is no corporation, and its chief magiſtrates are burgeſſes; it has a fair on *Whitſun* Monday, and its market is weekly on Tueſdays; it is 24 computed, and 29 meaſured miles from *London*.

A'METHYST (S.) a precious ſtone of a deep violet colour, the ninth in place upon the breaſt-plate of the *Jewiſh* high-prieſts, upon which the name *Iſſachar* was engraved; it is reported to reſiſt poiſon, and prevent drunkenneſs; in *Heraldry*, it ſignifies the purple colour in the coat of a nobleman; in *Gentlemens Eſcutcheons*, it is called *purpure*; and in *ſovereign Princes*, it is called *mercury*.

AMFRA'CTUOUS (A.) full of turnings and windings, like a maze in fine gardens.

A'MIABLE (A.) lovely, deſirable, charming, beautiful; in *Arithmetick*, thoſe numbers that are mutually equal to each other's aliquot parts are called *amiable numbers*, ſuch as 284 and 220; the aliquot parts of 284 are 142, 71, 4, 2, 1, the ſum of which is 220; and the aliquot parts of 220 are 110, 55, 44, 22, 20, 11, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1, the ſum whereof is 284.

A'MIABLENESS (S.) lovelineſs, deſirableneſs, charmingneſs.

AMIA'NTUS (S.) a ſort of ſtone like allum, which being put into the fire, does not viſibly conſume; ſome call it earth-flax, others ſalamanders hair.

A'MICABLE (A.) friendly, courteous, loving, kind, peaceable.

AMICABI'LITY or A'MICABLENESS (S.) courteouſneſs, friendlineſs, kindneſs, peaceableneſs.

A'MITY (S.) friendſhip, kindneſs, love, affection.

A'MMON (S.) the ſirname of *Jupiter*, worſhipped under the ſhape of a ram; alſo the name of one of *Lot*'s ſons by his youngeſt daughter, from whom ſprung the *Ammonites*.

A'MMONITES (S.) the offspring of *Lot*'s ſon called *Ammon*, who inhabited that part of *Syria*, called by *Joſephus* the hollow, after they had expelled the *Zanzummins*. Upon the death of *Jair* they invaded the land of *Canaan*, and made the *Iſraelites* tributaries; but at length being defeated, their country was harraſſed by *Jephthah*. In the reign of *Saul*, they again invaded *Canaan* under their king *Nahaſh*, with an intention to put out all the right eyes of thoſe they ſubdued; but *Saul* overthrew them, and deſtroyed the greateſt part of their army; afterwards they were ſubdued by *Joab*, vanquiſhed and made tributary by *Jotham*, and defeated by *Judas Maccabæus*.

AMMUNI'TION (S.) all ſorts of warlike ſtores or proviſions, whether corn, arms, powder, ball, &c. prepared, or laid up, for the uſe of an army, by ſea or land.

A'MNESTY or A'MNISTY (S.) a general pardon or act of oblivion granted by a prince to his ſubjects, by edict, proclamation, or otherwiſe, upon an accommodation or agreement with them after a rebellion or general defection; it is alſo applied to treaties between two or more foreign powers, importing, that all former acts of hoſtility ſhall be paſſed by, and buried in oblivion, as tho' they never had been.

A'MNION or AMNIOS (S.) that membrane or ſkin with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMORO'SO (S.) a lover, a gallant, one who deals much with the ladies.

A'MOROUS (A.) of a loving, kind diſpoſition; one who delights in love matters.

AMO'RT (A.) ſad, heavy, dull, mournful, diſmal, dejected, diſmayed, &c.

AMOU'NT (S.) the ſum, the total, the charge or value of a thing.

AMOU'NT (V.) to get or riſe up, to aſcend; alſo to come to a certain charge or value.

AMO'URS (S.) affairs of love, intrigues with women in the criminal way.

AMOU'SES (S.) counterfeit gems, artificial precious ſtones.

AMPHEMERI'NUS (S.) a diſtemper that comes every day as an ague or fever.

AMPHI'BIOUS (A.) of both ways or kinds; ſuch creatures as live both on land and in the water, ſuch as frogs, caſtors, otters, tortoiſes, ſea-calves, crocodiles, &c.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL (A.) ſomething that belongs to amphibology, doubtful, undeterminate.

AMPHIBO'LOGY (S.) an obſcure way of ſpeaking or writing, ſo that the ſenſe may be taken two contrary and oppoſite ways: The *Engliſh* language is not ſo liable to this abuſe, as the *French* and other modern tongues are, nor they ſo much as the *Latin*.

AMPHI'SCII (S.) thoſe people who live between the tropicks; ſo called, becauſe according to the ſun's coming up to the two ſolſtices, the ſhadow changes, and falls ſometimes on the right, and ſometimes on the left hand.

AMPHITHE'ATRE (S.) a large ſtructure, built either round or oval, with rows of ſeats or benches, for the convenience of ſeeing fights ſhewn in the area of it; the ground was covered with ſand, that the gladiators and beaſts might fight there with the better convenience.

A'MPLE (A.) ſpacious, full, extenſive, abundant.

AMPLIFICA'TION (S.) the enlarging or illuſtrating a diſcourſe, by taking in whatever may be a means to gain upon the audience, in order to engage their attention, or work upon their belief.

A'MPLIFY (V.) to enlarge, to expound, to extend, to illuſtrate.

A'MPLITUDE (S.) greatneſs, largeneſs, &c. in *Aſtronomy*, it is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true eaſt or weſt point thereof, and the centre of the ſun or ſtar, at its riſing or ſetting.

A'MPTHILL (S.) a pretty market-town in *Bedfordſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated between two hills, diſtant from *London* 36 computed, and 43 meaſured miles, has a good market weekly on Thurſday. Queen *Catharine*, wife to *Henry* VIII. retired to one of the king's houſes in this town, after ſhe was forbid the court upon her being divorc'd.

AMPUTA'TION (S.) in *Surgery*, the cutting off a member or limb; in *Gardening*, the pruning or dreſſing of vines, &c.

A'MULET (S.) a charm or medicine, worn about the neck or other part of the body, to cure, or keep away certain diſtempers.

AMU'SE (V.) to divert, put off, or keep a perſon from looking too narrowly into a matter, by feeding him with expectations that are not likely to ſucceed, &c.

AMU'SEMENT (S.) a diverſion or ſlight employment, a matter of no great conſequence, a thing of ſmall concern or value,

AMY'GDALATE (S) an artificial milk, or emulſion made of blanch'd almonds.

A'NA (S.) a term uſed by *Phyſicians*, ſignifying, that in compounding a medicine, an equal quantity of every ingredient is to be taken and uſed.

ANABA'PTISTS (S.) ſometimes called *Katabaptiſts*, and *Antipedobaptiſts*, upon account of re-baptizing thoſe adult perſons, that embrace their opinions, and denying it to be lawful to baptize children. *John* of *Leyden*, *Mancer*, *Knipperdolling*, and other *German* enthuſiaſts, about the time of the reformation, went by this name; maintaining that Chriſt was not the ſon of *Mary*, nor true God; that we are righteous by our own merits and ſufferings; that there is no original ſin; that infants are not to be baptized; rejecting all communion with other churches, magiſtracy, and oaths; maintained a community of goods, polygamy, and that a man may divorce his wife, if of another opinion; that the godly ſhould enjoy a monarchy here on earth; that men have free will in ſpiritual things; and that any man may preach, and adminiſter the ſacraments, &c. Theſe and many other monſtrous opinions, led them to as mad practices; for riſing in arms, under pretence of goſpel liberty, they committed many outrages: But thoſe who now go by this name in *England*, differ from other proteſtants in little more than the not baptizing children, as appears by a confeſſion of faith, publiſhed by the repreſentatives of above one hundred of their congregations, in the year 1689.

ANACA'MPTICK (A.) the ſame with *reflective*, applied to ſounds produced by reflection, as echoes; and ſometimes it is applied to that part of opticks, called catoptricks; which ſee.

ANACATHA'RTICKS (S.) in *Phyſick*, ſuch medicines as cauſe purging or evacuations in the upper parts of the body, *viz.* ſuch as provoke ſneezing, vomiting, &c.

ANACEPHALÆ'OSIS (S.) the recapitulating the heads or ſubſtance of any matter, ſpoken or delivered in words or writing.

ANACEPHALI'ZE (V.) to repeat the ſubſtance or heads of a diſcourſe or argument.

ANA'CHRONISM (S.) in *Chronology*, is the placing a fact or an event much earlier than it ought to be; as of *Virgil*'s relating *Dido* was in *Africa* in the time of *Æneas*; when, in reality, it was 300 years after the taking of *Troy*, when ſhe was there.

ANACREO'NTICK (S.) a poem or copy of verſes, wrote by or in imitation of *Anacreon*, a famous poet, who flouriſhed in the 60th Olympiad, about 400 years before Chriſt, commonly in the jovial or *Bacchanalian* ſtrain; in *Engliſh* they conſiſt of ſeven ſyllables, and in *Latin* of three feet and a half.

ANA'GOGY (S.) a rapturous elevation of the ſoul, to things divine and eternal, in extaſy; an endeavour to find out the myſtical meaning of any paſſage of ſcripture.

A'NAGRAM (S.) a tranſpoſition or changing the letters of a name or ſentence, ſo as to make one or more other words or ſentences, that expreſs the good or ill qualities of the perſon or thing; as from *Mary*, the name of the Bleſſed Virgin, is made *army*, which is thus paraphraſed:

How well her name may a great army *boaſt,*
Whoſe womb contain'd the mighty Lord of Hoſts!

ANAGRA'MMATIST (S.) a compoſer of anagrams.

A'NALECTS or ANALE'CTA (S.) the remains or fragments taken off the table; alſo certain parts or portions ſelected out of different authors.

ANALE'MMA (S.) the orthographical projection of the ſphere upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being ſuppoſed to be in the eaſt or weſt points of the horizon, and at an infinite diſtance.

ANALE'PTICKS (S.) medicines uſed to cheriſh the nerves, and renew and invigorate the ſpirits; any thing of a reviving or reſtorative nature.

ANALO'GICAL (A.) proportional or belonging to proportion, or bearing a reſemblance or relation to a thing.

ANA'LOGY (S.) the ſimilar relation or proportion which one thing bears to another.

ANA'LYSIS (S.) the art of reſolving queſtions that are difficult, by reducing them to their component parts or firſt principles, and from thence ſhewing the poſſibility or impoſſibility of the propoſition; alſo the chymical reducing of metals, &c. to their firſt principles; and in *Anatomy*, it is the diſſecting of a human body according to art.

ANALY'TICK or ANALY'TICAL (A.) belonging to analyſis, or the method of reſolving queſtions algebraically.

ANALY'ZE (V.) a term uſed by *Chymiſts*, for ſuch fiery operations by which they diſſolve bodies, in order to diſcover the ſeveral parts of which they are compoſed.

ANA'MNESIS (S.) a calling to mind what had ſlipped our preſent remembrance.

ANAMNE'TICKS (S.) medicines that are helpful to, or reſtore the memory.

ANA'PHORA (S.) a rhetorical figure, importing a repetition of the ſame word at the beginning of every verſe, or member of a ſentence.

ANAPLE'ROSIS (S.) the ſupplying a deficiency, a filling up a vacancy; in *Surgery*, the adding by art what nature has not given, or that has been loſt by misfortune.

ANAPLERO'TICKS (S.) ſuch medicines as incarnate or fill up ulcers with fleſh.

ANAPOLOGE'TICAL (A.) without excuſe.

A'NARCHY (S.) confuſion, hurlyburly, the want of government in a nation; the ſupreme authority being lodged neither in a king or any other ſettled governors, but every man acts in the manner moſt agreeable to himſelf, having no ſuperior to controul him.

ANASAR'CA (S.) a kind of dropſy that fills the whole body with pituitous humours.

ANASTOMA'TICKS (S.) ſuch medicines as dilate or widen the orifices of the veſſels, and cauſe a free circulation of the blood.

ANA'THEMA (S.) ſometimes it ſignifies a thing dedicated to God, and ſometimes a perſon curſed, as we ſay, by bell, book and candle: The *Jews* call it *cherem*. It reached to a four-fold ſignification; for it was either an offering conſecrated to the honour of the deity, or elſe ſomething devoted to deſtruction, and which was to be the object of general averſion; or elſe it fell under this character on account of ſome great miſbehaviour, of which there were ſeveral ſorts. I need not inſiſt upon the firſt ſignification; as to the ſecond, we have a remarkable inſtance of it in the city of *Jericho*, *Joſhua* vi. 17. the third kind of *anathema* is related in *Ezra*'s edict. chap x. 3. the fourth kind was executed upon offences *jure pacis*, i. e. to keep their civil and religious cuſtoms from being violated.

ANATHEMATI'ZE (V.) to excommunicate or put under a curſe.

ANA'TOCISM (S.) the uſe, intereſt, or increaſe of money paid by a borrower to a lender; alſo that rule in *Arithmetick*, whereby the intereſt, or conſideration-money, is computed in proportion to the principal, time and rate, whether ſimple or compound.

ANATO'MICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to anatomy.

ANA'TOMIST (S.) a profeſſor or practiſer of, or one ſkilled in the art of anatomy.

ANATOMI'ZE (V.) to take a thing to pieces, to examine every part, to diſſect, or cut up the body of any creature.

ANA'TOMY (S.) the art of diſſecting or taking to pieces animal bodies, in order to diſcover the ſtructure of the parts.

A'NCESTORS (S.) fore-fathers, progenitors, or thoſe from whom a perſon is deſcended.

A'NCHOR (S.) the inſtrument that keeps a ſhip from being driven from the place where ſhe rides; and in a *Metaphorical Senſe*, it ſignifies any thing that a perſon relies upon, or puts his truſt in; it is alſo the name of a veſſel the ſeamen put brandy in, holding or containing about ten gallons. In *Architecture*, it is certain carvings ſomewhat reſembling *anchors*, which in different orders are placed in divers parts; in ſome it is put in the entablature, in others in the capital, and others in both.

A'NCHOR (V.) to heave, caſt, or throw out the anchor, in order to ſtop the ſhip from going any farther.

A'NCHORAGE or A'NCHORING (S.) a proper place or fit ground to caſt anchor in, ſo that the ſhip may ride ſafely, and reſiſt the wind or currents; in *Law*, it is a certain duty paid to the king, for caſting anchor in the pool of an harbour.

A'NCHORET or A'NCHORITE (S.) a hermit, or devout perſon leading a ſolitary life in a deſart, that he may be out of the reach of temptation, and have the more leiſure for meditation, prayer, and other religious exerciſes.

ANCHO'VY (S.) a ſmall ſea-fiſh, which when pickled is much uſed as a ſauce to other fiſh.

A'NCHYLOPS (S.) a ſwelling between the corner of the eye and the noſe.

A'NCIENT or A'NTIENT (S.) among the *Sailors*, a flag or ſtreamer ſet in the ſtern of a ſhip is ſo called; in *Civil Affairs*, thoſe perſons who have ſerved the ſeveral offices of the place or pariſh they live in, are called *ancients*, and by common practice are ſummoned or called, upon all publick occaſions, to give their opinions; alſo among the lawyers in the *Temple*, ſuch as are paſt their reading are called *ancients*; and in *Gray's-Inn*, it is one of the four claſſes that makes up the ſociety, which conſiſts of *ancients*, barriſters, benchers, and ſtudents.

A'NCIENT or A'NTIENT (A.) old, worn out, aged, of a long date or time paſt.

A'NCIENTLY or A'NTIENTLY (Part.) in former times, a long while ago, &c.

A'NCLE (S.) the joint immediately between, or which parts the leg from the foot.

AND (Part.) uſed in the *Engliſh* tongue to join the words that follow with thoſe that went before.

A'NDANTE (S.) a *Muſical Term*, ſignifying, that every note muſt be played very diſtinctly, and the time obſerved very exactly, and is principally applied to the thorough baſs.

A'NDOVER (S.) a mayor, market, and borough-town in *Hampſhire*, a great thoroughfare in the weſtern road, from *London* diſtant 55 computed, and 66 meaſured miles, pleaſantly ſeated on the ſides of the downs, which renders it very healthy, and is a populous and thriving place, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and common council men, with the privilege of electing and ſending two members to parliament: It has a great market weekly on Saturday, and two fairs yearly, *viz. May* 1, and *November* 6. Near to it, on *September* 30, is kept *Weyhill* fair, eſteemed one of the greateſt in *England*, eſpecially for ſheep.

ANE'CDOTES (S.) memoirs that treat of the manners, tranſactions, and ſecret affairs of princes and great men with too much freedom and ſincerity to be publiſhed while the perſons are living, unleſs it be under the diſguiſe of a novel, &c.

ANEMO'METER (S.) an inſtrument to try the ſtrength of the wind by.

ANE'MONY (S.) a name given to all flowers that are of ſhort duration, and that are eaſily beaten down, ruffled, or deſtroyed by the wind.

A'NEMOSCOPE (S.) a machine that ſhews the changes of the wind.

ANEU'RISM (S.) a ſoft tumour, formed of blood extravaſated and ſpread under the fleſh by the rupture or diſtation of an artery.

ANE'W (Part.) ſomething done over again, either in the ſame or different mode to what it was in before.

ANFRACTUO'SITY or ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS (S.) a labyrinth, a winding, a turning, an intricacy.

A'NGEL (S.) a meſſenger, a ſpiritual intelligent ſubſtance, the firſt in rank and dignity among created beings; alſo the name of an old *Engliſh* gold coin, of the value of ten ſhillings.

ANGE'LICA (S.) a plant ſo named, on account of its being a great anti-poiſon; it is of a ſweet ſmell and aromatick taſte, the leaves whereof are much uſed by the confectioners.

ANGE'LICAL (A.) of the nature of angels, or ſomething relating thereto.

A'NGER (S.) wrath, fury, diſpleaſure, reſentment.

A'NGER (V.) to diſpleaſe, to ſtir up, or excite the reſentment of a perſon, &c.

A'NGI (S.) tumours or ſwellings in the groin, called by the phyſicians *bubos*.

ANGI'NA (S.) the diſeaſe commonly called the *quinſey*, or ſwelling in the throat.

ANGIO'LOGY (S.) a diſſertation or treatiſe upon the ſeveral veſſels in a human body, as the arteries, veins, &c.

A'NGLE (S.) a corner, the place where two ſides of a room or building meet and touch; alſo the inſtrument or rod, with its whole apparatus, that people divert themſelves with to catch ſmall fiſh. In *Geometry*, it is the meeting of any two lines, which incline to one another in a certain point, and as the lines are cloſer or wider, ſo the *angle* is called acute, right, or obtuſe.

A'NGLE (V.) to catch fiſh with a rod fitted with a line, hook, &c.

A'NGLER (S.) one that catches fiſh, or endeavours ſo to do, with a rod and line called an angle.

A'NGLESEA (S.) an iſland lying over-againſt *Carnarvon* in *North Wales*, compaſſed on all ſides with the *Iriſh* ſea, which parts it from *Wales* by a narrow channel, which may be forded at low water in ſome places; it is 20 miles long, and 17 broad; it yields plenty of good wheat, and milſtones to grind it; is divided into ſix hundreds, and theſe into 74 pariſhes, but has but two market-towns, viz. *Newborough* and *Beaumaris*: It ſends one member to parliament.

A'NGLICISM (S.) the ſpeaking or writing after the manner, or in the idiom of the *Engliſh* people or nation.

A'NGRED (A.) ſtirred up to wrath, diſpleaſed, &c.

ANGUE'LLES (S.) thoſe little ſmall worms that hawks void when they are ſick.

A'NGUISH (S.) trouble, ſorrow, grief, pain, any diſorder either in body or mind, chiefly uſed when the malady is very violent.

A'NGULAR (A.) any thing that has corners or angles.

A'NHELUS (S.) ſhortneſs of breath, difficulty of breathing, as in the aſthma.

ANIMADVE'RSION (S.) an obſervation made upon a book or other thing after duly examining into the merits of it, and may be applied as well to praiſing or commending, as diſpraiſing or finding fault with it; in which ſenſe any thing may be added to, or taken from it.

ANIMADVE'RT (V.) to apply the mind ſeriouſly to examine into, and conſider the nature, extent, and uſefulneſs of a thing; alſo to write down one's remarks ſo made, for the peruſal of others.

A'NIMAL (S.) any thing whatever that has life and motion; from whence that power whereby a man or other creature exerciſes motion, ſenſe, or the functions of the mind, as perception, reflection, &c. is called the *animal faculty*.

ANIMA'LCULE (S.) a creature ſo ſmall as to be inviſible to the naked eye; ſuch as thoſe numerous inſects which crowd the water in

the ſummer months, making it ſometimes of a pale, or deep red, yellow, &c. They ſeem to be of the ſhrimp kind. By the help of the microſcope, vaſt numbers of *animalcules* are diſcovered in moſt liquors.

A'NIMATE (V.) to ſtir up, to encourage, to enliven, to puſh forward, to excite.

A'NIMATED (A.) excited, ſtirred up, quickened, encouraged; alſo any creature that is endued with life and ſelf-motion.

ANIMO'SITY (S.) hatred, averſion, diſlike, grudge, heat, paſſion, the doing any thing with a pre-determined ill-will againſt a perſon.

A'NNALIST (S.) a writer of what happens yearly, whether it relates to the church or ſtate; an hiſtorian.

A'NNALS (S.) the hiſtorical account of what has happened in former times, digeſted chronologically, year after year; or what now paſſes annually in our times.

ANNA'TES (S.) the firſt year's income of a ſpiritual or church living, that formerly was given or paid to the pope, but now to the king.

ANNEA'L (V.) to paint upon glaſs in ſuch a manner, that by baking or heating in a furnace the colour ſinks quite through the glaſs. It is alſo uſed to expreſs certain operations of the potters upon tiles, &c. and it ſignifies alſo the anointing or beſmearing with oil.

ANNEA'LING (S.) the art of painting, or ſtaining glaſs, ſo that by the aſſiſtance of heat, the colour ſtrikes quite through, and is not to be waſhed or ſcraped off by any means whatever.

ANNE'X (V.) to tie, join, unite or add one thing to another.

ANNE'XED (A.) any thing tied, united, joined, or added to another.

ANNI'HILATE (V.) to deſtroy, quite take away, and reduce to nothing, which, in the full extent of the word, is only in the power of God, all other deſtructions being only alterations or changes of the form, and not of the matter.

ANNIHILA'TION (S.) a total deſtruction or taking away the exiſtence of any created being, not only as a creature or thing of a particular ſpecies, but abſolutely as matter univerſally.

ANNIVE'RSARY (S.) a certain yearly return of a particular day or time ſet a-part for mourning or rejoicing; ſuch as the fixed feſtivals, or ſtated faſts appointed by the church, and render'd obligatory by the ſanction of the civil power, enacting a law for the obſervation of it; as of the 30th of *January*, the 29th of *May*, 5th of *November*, *&c.*

ANNO DOMINI (S.) two *Latin* words ſignifying the year of our Lord, and frequently made uſe of to ſhew what year of the Chriſtian æra, or epocha, any tranſaction was done in, as peace made between princes, or a contract between private perſons was made in the year of our Lord 1753, &c. to this it is uſual alſo to add the year of the prince then reigning, as the 27th of king *George* II.

ANNOTA'TION (S) a particular marking, or obſerving; eſpecially applied to the writings of thoſe who undertake to explain the difficulties of an author.

ANNO'Y (V.) to prejudice, hurt, injure, moleſt, or diſturb.

ANNO'YANCE (S) any thing that is offenſive, hurtful, detrimental, or injurious.

A'NNUAL (A.) yearly, of or belonging to a year.

ANNU'ITY (S.) a certain yearly allowance for life, or otherwiſe; and properly ought to be paid but once a year; but cuſtom has introduced the payment ſometimes quarterly, ſometimes half yearly, as in the annuities in the *South-Sea* company, &c.

ANNU'L (V.) to repeal, deſtroy, revoke, make void, and of no effect.

A'NNULAR (A.) round, like to, or in the form of a ring.

A'NNULET (S.) a diſtinction in *Heraldry*, of a ſmall ring which the fifth brother of a family ought to wear; in *Architecture*, it frequently means a ſmall ornament, ſometimes called a *fillet*, a *cincture*, *&c.*

ANNU'MERATE (V.) to reckon, eſteem, or count a perſon or thing into a liſt, or part of a number.

ANNUMERA'TION (S.) a reckoning or counting into the number.

ANNU'NCIATE (V.) to bring a meſſage to a perſon, to declare ſomething unknown from another.

ANNUNCIA'TION (S.) the delivering a meſſage that a perſon is ſent about; particularly applied to the declaration the angel made to the Virgin *Mary* concerning her Son Jeſus Chriſt.

A'NODYNE (S.) an aſſwager of grief, an eaſer of pain; in *Phyſick*, thoſe medicines that relieve perſons in great pain, or that take it wholly away, are called *anodynes*.

ANOI'NT (V.) to ſmear with oily, or ſome unctuous matter, called *ointment*, a ceremony both anciently, and ſtill uſed at the inauguration of kings, biſhops, and other great perſonages, into their reſpective offices.

ANO'MALISM (S.) a diſorder or irregularity, eſpecially in *Chronology*.

ANOMALI'STICAL or PERIO'DICAL YEAR (S.) is that ſpace of time which the earth ſpends in going through her orbit, which by reaſon of the preceſſion of the equinoxes, the points of interſection move back every year 50 ſeconds, and, as it were, meet the ſun. The whole time of the earth's period, or *anomaliſtical year*, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 14 ſeconds.

ANO'MALOUS (A.) irregular, contrary to rule, diſorderly.

ANO'MALY (S.) in *Grammar*, is the different or irregular conjugation of verbs, or declenſion

of nouns from the general rules. In *Aſtronomy*, that arch of a circle, on an angle, or elliptick area, taken proportional to the time in which the planet deſcends from one point to another, is called the *mean anomaly of the planet*.

ANO'N (Part.) ſome time hence, hereafter, by and by.

ANO'NYMOUS (A.) a book or perſon without a name, or title of diſtinction.

ANOREXI'A (S.) that diſorder in the ſtomach which renders a per on incapable of digeſting his food, and which naturally creates a loathing and want of appetite.

A'NSWER (V.) to reply to a queſtion aſked, to ſolve a propoſition, by declaring what the amount is, &c. alſo to fulfil or comply with the expectation of a perſon.

A'NSWER (S.) a reply made to a queſtion, the ſolution of an enigma, riddle, mathematical queſtion, &c.

A'NSWERABLE (A.) accountable for or to, agreeable or proportionable to a perſon or thing.

ANT (S.) a ſmall inſect, ſometimes called an *emmet* or *piſmire*, noted by *Solomon* for its provident carefulneſs in laying up in harveſt, againſt the neceſſities of winter.

ANTA'GONIST (S.) an oppoſer, or perſon who contends for the maſtery with another, whether it be in bodily exerciſes, or diſputation in words, or writing. The *Anatomiſts* call thoſe muſcles, that have a contrary ſituation or office to others, by this name; as the *abductor* and *adductor* of the elbow, the firſt pulling the arm back, and the latter ſtretching it out.

ANTAPHRODI'TICKS (S.) ſuch medicines as are uſed in venereal caſes.

ANTAPO'DOSIS (S.) a paying back, or returning; with the *Rhetoricians*, the counter part of a ſimilitude; as the huſbandman renders barren ground fruitful by manuring it, ſo the ſchool maſter corrects the natural ignorance and ſtubborneſs of children, by diligently informing their minds with good learning and diſcipline.

ANTA'RCTICK CIRCLE (S.) is one of the leſſer circles of the ſphere, parallel to the equator, and 23 deg. 30 min. diſtant from the ſouth pole.

ANTA'RCTICK POLE (S.) the ſouth pole, ſo called, becauſe it is oppoſite to the north, or arctick pole.

A'NTEACTS (S.) actions that have been done formerly, ſuch as are now paſt.

ANTEAMBULA'TION (S.) a going or walking before.

ANTECEDA'NEOUS (A.) going before.

ANTECE'DENCE or ANTECEDE'NTIA (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is when a planet ſeems to move from eaſt to weſt, contrary to the order of the ſigns of the zodiack.

ANTECE'DENT (S.) one thing going before another, either in order of time or place. In *Grammar*, it is the word the relative repeats or refers to, as, *the tree which grows*. In *Mathematicks*, it is that term in a proportion which is firſt named or compared to, or with another.

A'NTECHAMBER or A'NTICHAMBER (S.) the lobby, or outer chamber of a large building, where ſervants, petitioners, or ſtrangers ſtay, to wait till the nobleman, or other perſon, is at leiſure to be ſpoken with, or calls for them.

A'NTEDATE (V.) to date or time a letter, bond, or other writing, as tho' it had been wrote or executed ſome time before it really was; as, if I write a letter, &c. upon the 20th day of *July*, 1753, and date it as if it was wrote the 10th day of *May* 1752.

ANTEDILU'VIAN (S.) one who lived before *Noah*'s flood.

ANTEMERI'DIAN (S.) before noon, midday, or twelve o'clock.

A'NTEPAST (S.) a fore-taſte of ſomething that is to come hereafter.

ANTEPENU'LTIMA (S.) a *Grammatical Term*, ſignifying the laſt ſyllable but two, or the third from the right-hand towards the left, which is often marked to ſhew that the aſpiration, or ſtreſs in pronunciation, lies there; as in this very word *antepenultima*, the mark or accent is put upon the ſyllable *ul*, to ſhew that the greateſt breathing, or ſtrongeſt part of the pronunciation, lies upon the vowel *u*.

ANTEPILE'PTICKS (S.) medicines good for, or in convulſions, &c.

ANTEPREDI'CAMENTS (S.) in *Logick*, things proper to be known, previous to the doctrine of categories; ſuch as what is meant by the terms univocal, equivocal, and demonſtrative.

ANTE'RIOR (S.) any perſon or thing that is put or placed before another.

ANTERIO'RITY (S.) priority or ſeniority.

A'NTES (S.) a term uſed by *Gardeners* for the foremoſt or undermoſt ranks of vines; and in *Architecture*, it means pillars or great ſtones, put in the front of a building, to prop or ſupport it; alſo the ſquare pilaſters that were anciently put in the corners of temples, &c.

ANTE'STATURE (S.) in *Fortification*, a rough, ſmall, haſty ſort of retrenchment, made of paliſadoes or bags of earth, to give the retiring ſoldiers opportunity to diſpute the remainder of a piece of ground, which the enemy has made himſelf maſter of in part already.

ANTHE'LIX (S.) the protuberance or knob of the ear, or the inner circle of the auricle.

ANTHELMI'NTICKS (S.) medicines that deſtroy worms in human bodies.

A'NTHEM (S.) a divine or religious hymn or ſong, performed uſually in cathedrals, by the choriſters, who are divided into two chorus's, and ſing alternately.

ANTHESPHO'RIA (S.) certain feſtivals celebrated by the ancient *Greeks*, in honour of *Proſerpine*, who at times adorned the temples of that goddeſs with all ſorts of flowers, becauſe when *Proſerpine* was raviſhed by *Pluto*, ſhe was gathering flowers upon mount *Ætna* in *Sicily*.

ANTHESTE'RIA (S.) feſtivals celebrated by the ancient *Athenians*, at which time the maſters feaſted their ſlaves, as the *Romans* did during their *Saturnalia*.

ANTHO'LOGY (S.) a treatiſe or collection of flowers, the art of knowing their difference, generation, growth, produce, time of blowing, &c.

ANTHRACO'SIS (S.) a diſeaſe of the eyes, occaſioned by a corroſive ulcer covered with ſkin, and attended with a ſwelling of the parts near the eye.

A'NTHRAX (S.) a burning or live coal; a carbuncle ſwelling, encompaſſed with fiery, ſharp, and painful ſwellings, which in a manner parch and burn the ſkin.

ANTHROPO'LOGY (S.) a diſcourſe, diſſertation, or deſcription of the whole man, both ſoul and body: *Divines* call that manner of ſpeaking of God by attributing to him hands, feet eyes, &c. by this name.

ANTHROPO'MANCY (S.) a kind of divination, performed by inſpecting the intrails of a dead man.

ANTHROPOME'TRIA (S.) anatomy, or the conſideration of a man after the manner of anatomiſts.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITE (S.) a heretick, one who ſuppoſes God to be in the ſhape of a man.

ANTHROPO'PATHY (S.) human, or the endowment with the affections and paſſions of men.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI (S.) men-eaters, or ſavages, commonly called *cannibals*.

ANTHYPNO'TICKS (S.) medicines to keep a perſon from ſleeping.

ANTHYPO'PHORA (S.) a figure in *Rhetorick*, by which the objections and inſinuations, that an adverſary may be ſuppoſed to make, are clearly and fully anſwered.

ANTIA'DES (S.) the glandules or kernels commonly called the *almonds of the ears*; alſo an inflammation in thoſe parts.

ANTIARTHRI'TICKS (S.) medicines proper to remove, or good againſt the gout.

ANTIASTHMA'TICKS (S.) proper medicines for, or againſt the phthiſick or ſhortneſs of breath.

ANTICHRE'SIS (S.) a pledge, mortgage, or pawn; in the *Civil Law*, a covenant between the debtor and creditor relating to the intereſt or loan of money upon a mortgage or pawn.

A'NTICHRIST (S.) a name given by way of eminence by St. *Paul*, to the *man of ſin*, and *ſon of perdition*, who at the latter end of the world is to appear very remarkably in oppoſition to chriſtianity. His reign is ſuppoſed to continue three years and a half, during which time there will be a terrible perſecution: This is the opinion of the Papiſts; but the Proteſtants, as they differ from them, ſo they differ from themſelves, *Grotius* and Dr. *Hammond* ſuppoſing the time paſt, and the characters to be finiſhed in the perſons of *Caligula*, *Simon Magus*, and the Gnoſticks; but the more general opinion is, that the pope is the true *antichriſt*, and accordingly, at a council held at *Gap* in 1603, they inſerted in their confeſſions of faith, an article whereby the pope is declared to be *antichriſt*.

ANTICHRI'STIAN (A.) any thing, whether doctrine or practice, that is oppoſite or contrary to the laws of the Chriſtian religion.

ANTICHRO'NISM (S.) errors in chronology, a wrong computation of time.

ANTI'CIPATE (V.) to prevent by taking up a thing before-hand, to foreſtal a market, &c.

ANTICIPA'TION (S.) a preventing, foreſtalling, taking up before hand.

A'NTICK (S.) a merry-andrew, a fantaſtical fellow, a buffoon.

A'NTIDOTE (S.) an oppoſite, a remedy againſt poiſons, a counter-poiſon.

ANTIEME'TICKS (S.) medicines proper to be given in violent vomitings, to ſtop or cure them.

ANTIEPILE'PTICKS (S.) remedies againſt, or medicines to be uſed in convulſive diſtempers.

ANTILO'GARITHM (S.) the complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant, to 90 degrees.

ANTI'LOGY (S.) a contradiction or diſagreement between the words of an author in one part, to thoſe of another part of the ſame book, upon the ſame ſubject.

A'NTILOPE (S.) a mungrel ſort of a creature, generated between a hart and a goat.

ANTI'LOQUIST (S.) an opponent, a contradictor, or diſputer.

ANTIME'TRICAL (A.) oppoſite or contrary to the rules of metre or verſe.

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL or ANTIMONA'RCHIAL (A.) principles or opinions that are againſt monarchy or kingly government.

A'NTIMONY (S.) a mineral ſubſtance of a metalline nature, having all the ſeeming characters of a real metal, excepting malleability; ſo that it is what is called a *ſemimetal*, being a foſſil glebe, compoſed of ſome undetermined metal, combined with a ſulphurous and ſtony ſubſtance; it is found in mines of all metals, but chiefly thoſe of ſilver and lead; that in gold mines is eſteemed the beſt. There are mines of it only, in *Hungary*, *Germany*, &c. It is ſometimes called *marcaſite of lead*, from its being found in clods or lumps reſembling black lead, only it is both harder and lighter. Its texture is particular, being full of little ſhining veins, as brittle as glaſs: Sometimes the

the veins are of a red or gold colour intermixed, which is called the male, and the other the female. It fuſes with ſome difficulty in the fire, and diſſolves in water; when dug out of the earth, it is fuſed in a very ſtrong fire, and then poured into cones, called antimonial horns, which is the common ſort uſually ſold in ſhops. Its uſes are very numerous, being a valuable ingredient in ſpecula or concave burning-glaſſes, rendering them of a finer poliſh than they would otherwiſe have; in bell metal it makes the tone or ſound clear. It is mixed with tin to make it hard and white, and with lead to make printers metal, to caſt or found their letters. In *Phyſick*, its uſes are ſo various, that according to its preparation, Mr. *Boyle* ſays, that alone, or in company with one or two aſſociates, it is ſufficient to furniſh an apothecary's ſhop, anſwering the phyſician's deſire, whether he wants cathartick, emeticks, diureticks, &c. Antiently it was uſed as paint to blacken both womens and mens eyes, as appears from 2 *Kings* ix. 30. *Jerem.* iv. 30; and in eaſtern countries it is uſed for that purpoſe to this day.

ANTINEPHRI'TICKS (S.) medicines good againſt the diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINO'MIANS (S.) hereticks, ſo called for rejecting the law as a thing of no uſe under the goſpel: They ſay, that good works do not further, nor evil works hinder ſalvation; that the child of God cannot ſin; that murder, adultery, drunkenneſs, &c. are ſins in the wicked, but not in them; and therefore *Abraham's* lying and diſſembling was no ſin; that the child of grace being once aſſured of ſalvation, never doubteth afterwards; that no man ſhould be troubled in conſcience for ſin; that no Chriſtian ſhould be exhorted to perform the duties of Chriſtianity; that an hypocrite may have all the graces, which were in *Adam* before his fall; that Chriſt is the only ſubject of all grace; that no Chriſtian believeth and worketh any good, but Chriſt only believeth and worketh; that God does not love any man for his holineſs; that ſanctification is no evidence of juſtification.

ANTINO'MY (S.) a difference, oppoſition or contradiction between two laws, or two articles or parts of the ſame law.

ANTIPARALY'TICKS (S.) remedies proper for ſuch as are afflicted with the palſy, &c.

ANTIPARA'STASIS (S.) a figure by which one grants what his adverſary affirms, but denies the conſequence or inference drawn from it.

ANTI'PATHY (S.) averſion, hatred, or offence taken by one man againſt another man or thing, ariſing ſometimes from nature, and ſometimes from reaſon, or an injury received.

ANTIPERI'STASIS (S.) the action of two oppoſite qualities, whereby the quality oppoſed becomes heightened or intended; or the action whereby a body attacked by another collects itſelf, and becomes ſtronger by ſuch oppoſition; or an intention of the activity on one quality, by the oppoſition of another.

ANTI'PHONE (S.) the anſwer that one ſide of the choir makes to the other, when the pſalm or anthem is ſung between them alternately, as in the common or reading pſalms.

ANTI'PHRASIS (S.) a figure in ſpeech whereby the original ſenſe or meaning of a word is inverted, and applied quite contrary; alſo a figurative or ironical manner of ſpeaking, that intends the contrary to the plain meaning of the words made uſe of.

ANTI'PODES (S.) a name given to thoſe that live under the ſame meridian, and yet are diametrically oppoſite; they have the ſame elevation of their different poles, as they are in different hemiſpheres; ſo that our mid-day is our *antipodes* mid-night, and *vice verſa*. In former ages it was thought impoſſible there ſhould be ſuch a place, eſpecially peopled, our good anceſtors not being able to conceive, how it was poſſible to croſs the vaſt ſeas, that in their thoughts ſeparated both hemiſpheres; nay, the more ignorant inland people, whoſe converſation is not with ſeamen, are as difficult to convince at this day; but mathematicians and travellers know infallibly the truth of the fact.

A'NTIPOPE (S.) a name given to thoſe who pretend to paſs for popes, to the prejudice of thoſe who are legally choſen, and ſo cauſe a ſchiſm in the church of *Rome*. The miſchiefs that have aroſe from theſe fallible infallible gentlemen, the hiſtory of all nations concerned (among which our own is a ſevere inſtance) loudly proclaims.

A'NTIQUARIES (S.) perſons who apply themſelves to the ſtudy of antiquity, by explaining the motto's upon medals, inſcriptions upon ſtatues and publick buildings, endeavouring to recover decayed manuſcripts, and other lights, whereby we may come at the knowledge of times paſt, and their cuſtoms, laws, religion, &c.

A'NTIQUATE (V.) to ſet aſide, repeal, make void, aboliſh, or annul.

ANTI'QUE (A.) ancient, of an old date, or long-ſtanding; particularly uſed by painters, carvers, ſtatuaries, architects, &c. to ſignify buildings, ſtatues, &c. when thoſe arts were in their greateſt perfection among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, and before the general defection therein, occaſioned by the irruption of the *Goths* and *Vandals*.

ANTI'SCII or ANTOI'CI (S.) any people that live under the ſame meridian, but in different parallels equally diſtant from the equator, ſome in the northern, others in the ſouthern hemiſphere. They have noon and midnight at the ſame time, but their ſeaſons differ; for whilſt one has ſummer, and the longeſt

days, the other has winter, and the ſhorteſt days.

ANTISCORBU'TICKS (S.) remedies againſt the ſcurvy.

ANTI'THESIS (S.) the oppoſing or ſetting one thing to or againſt another, by way of compariſon.

ANTITRINITA'RIANS (S.) a general name given to all perſons or ſects, that deny the trinity; tho' it is more particularly applied to the Socinians or Unitarians.

A'NTITYPE (S.) a copy like to the original, or that which anſwers or is prefigured by a type; as the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper is the *antitype* of the paſchal lamb, or *Jewiſh* paſſover, &c.

ANTIVENE'REALS (S.) ſuch medicines as are oppoſite to, or good againſt the *French* diſeaſe or grand pox.

A'NTLERS (S.) ſtarts or branches of a deer's attire, diſtinguiſhed by *brow-antlers*, which are thoſe next above the head, and the *bes-antler*, that immediately above the *brow-antler*.

A'NVIL (S.) the inſtrument whereon ſmiths lay their work, in order to hammer or forge it into ſuch ſhapes or forms as is deſired.

ANXI'ETY (S.) uneaſineſs, trouble, great concern or deſire for a thing.

A'NXIOUS (A.) uneaſy, ſad, thoughtful, very deſirous.

A'NXIOUSNESS (S.) the ſame with *Anxiety*.

A'NY (Part.) ſome, part of.

APA'CE (Part.) faſt, quick, ſwift.

APAGO'GICAL (A.) a ſort of demonſtration, that ſhews the truth of a propoſition, by manifeſting the impoſſibility or abſurdity of its contrary.

APA'RT (Part.) ſeparate, aſide, alone.

APA'RTMENT (S.) ſuch a part or portion of a houſe that one perſon lodges in, or occupies for his uſe, ſeparate and diſtinct from another under the ſame roof, whether it conſiſts of one or more rooms.

A'PATHY (S.) a ſtate of inſenſibility, not being moved or affected either with pleaſure or pain, a freedom from all paſſions or affections whatever.

APA'UME (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a hand opened ſo, that the full palm appears with the thumb and fingers extended at full length.

APE (S.) an animal, that of all creatures comes neareſt to, or is moſt like to the figure of a man. There are ſeveral ſorts of them; ſome with, and others without a tail; ſome have a longiſh head or ſnout like a dog, others have a rounder head and flatter noſe; the toes of their feet are as long as their fingers; they have generally red hair, inclining to be greeniſh; ſome are all white, ſome red upon their backs, and their breaſt, belly, and inſide of their thighs and arms, white or grey. Theſe creatures have a thouſand ſtratagems to defend and ſave themſelves; they live commonly upon the tops of trees, leaping from one branch to another, with admirable dexterity. On both ſides their jaw they have pockets, where they hide what they deſire to keep. The females have but one young one, which they carry at their backs; when they ſuckle it, they take it in their arms like a woman, and preſent the teat to it. The *Egyptians* uſed to worſhip them, and ſo do the *Indians* at this day. The Inhabitants of *Goa* did not dare to kill an *ape*, nor a ſerpent, believing them to be ſpirits created by God to puniſh mankind for their ſins.

APE'LITÆ (S.) a ſect of hereticks, that taught, that Chriſt left his body in the air and went into heaven without it.

A'PEPSY (S.) in *Phyſick*, is that diſorder of the ſtomach called indigeſtion.

APE'RTION or **APE'RTURE** (S.) the opening of any thing whatever; alſo a hole, ſlit, or crack, made in any ſolid thing, as timber, ſtone, &c. alſo in *Architecture*, the doors, windows, chimneys, ſtair-caſes, or any other in or out-lets of air, ſmoke, or light, in building, are called *apertures*; in *Geometry*, it is that ſpace or diſtance between any two lines that form an angle; in *Opticks*, the hole next to the object glaſs of a teleſcope or microſcope, through which the light and image of the object come into the tube, from whence they are conveyed to the eye; in the *Civil Law*, the loſs of a feudal tenure by default of iſſue of him to whom the fee was firſt granted, is called *apertura feudi*: and the breaking up or opening of the laſt will or teſtament of any perſon, that was ſealed up, is called *apertura tabularum*.

A'PEX (S.) the uppermoſt point of any thing, the ſummit or very tip of a pillar, or other erected thing; and in *Geometry*, it is the angular point of a cone, or any ſuch like figure.

APHE'LION or **APHE'LIUM** (S.) a term uſed in *Aſtronomy*, ſignifying that point of a planet's orbit, in which the planet is at the greateſt diſtance from the ſun; in the *old Aſtronomy*, it is called the *apogee*.

A'PHORISM (S.) a ſhort pithy ſentence, comprehending a great deal of matter in a few words; it is ſometimes called a maxim, or general rule, or principle of an art or ſcience, approved by experiment.

A'PIARY (S.) a place where a perſon keeps or breeds bees.

A'PIS (S.) an ox or bull worſhipped by the *Egyptians* under this name; one conſecrated to the Sun, which they fed at *Heliopolis*, which they called *Mnevis*; and another, to the moon, fed at *Memphis*, called *Apis*. Their god *Oſiris* was worſhipped under the form of this animal, whoſe whole body was to be black, except a white ſquare ſpot upon the forehead. Some ſay it had the figure of an eagle upon its back, and ſome ſay of a creſcent; the hairs of its tail were double, and it had the form of a beetle under its tongue.

When

When a calf was found with theſe marks, it was carried with great joy to the temple of *Oſiris*, where it was fed, kept, and worſhipped inſtead of the god, as long as it lived, and at its death it was buried with great ſolemnity and mourning; this done, they looked out for another with the ſame marks. Sometimes they were many years before they found one; but when they had, there was a great feſtival kept all over the country.

A'PISH (A.) fooliſh, filly, ridiculous, one given to or delighted with anticks and mimickry.

APOBATE'RION (S.) a farewel ſpeech, ſermon, oration, or poem, at or upon a perſon's going out of his own country, or other place where he had reſided for ſome time, and been kindly entertained.

APO'CALYPSE (S.) a diſcovering or revealing ſomething, particularly applied to the Revelation of St. *John*: Some have affirmed *Cerinthus* the heretick to be the author of it; and in the firſt centuries many churches diſowned it to be canonical; but ſince the fourth century it has been generally received. There are many ſpurious books under this name, which have had their abettors, and been affirmed to be wrote, ſome by St. *Peter*, others by St. *Paul*, *&c.*

APOCALY'PTICAL (A.) belonging to, or after the manner of a revelation or viſion.

APOCO'METRY (S.) the meaſuring things at a diſtance, by the help of glaſſes and other inſtruments.

APO'CRYPHA (S.) the name of certain books frequently printed at the end of proteſtant bibles, not eſteemed canonical, or of divine authority; but the church of *Rome* admits them of equal authority with the reſt of the books of the Old and New Teſtament; they are ſo called, upon account of their being unknown, or not generally received and acknowledged.

APO'CRYPHAL (A) ſomething not certainly known, or of which the truth or genuineneſs is diſputed, eſpecially applied to books, whoſe authors are diſputed.

APODI'CTICAL (A.) in *Logick*, is a clear, undeniable proof or demonſtration of any matter or thing in diſpute.

A'POLEPSY (S.) a ſtoppage, hindrance, prevention or intervening of one perſon or thing between another.

APOLLINA'RIANS (S.) a ſect that aroſe in the fourth century, who were the followers of *Apollinaris*, biſhop of *Laodicea*, who after he had wrote many uſeful books, eſpecially for the younger Chriſtians, fell into a ſtrange degree of enthuſiaſm, and taught, that the divinity of Chriſt was inſtead of a ſoul to him; that his fleſh was pre-exiſtent to his appearance upon earth, and that it was ſent down from heaven, and conveyed thro' the virgin, as thro' a channel; that there were two ſons, one born of God, the other of the virgin; that Jeſus Chriſt was conceived a pure ſubſtance, and that afterwards the Word deſcended into him, and had ſuch operation in him as in the prophets, but was not united to his nature; that it was only by his good works, that he became great and perfect; that God was crucified; and that Jeſus Chriſt has now no body; with many other ſtrange doctrines.

APO'LLO (S.) one of the falſe gods of the heathens, to whom they attributed oracles, and the art of divination: He is ſaid to be the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and brother of *Diana*, born at *Delos*. He is alſo ſaid to have killed the ſerpent *Pitho*, becauſe the heat of the ſun dries up the peſtilential vapours of the earth: He was repreſented to wear long hair, in imitation of the ſunbeams; the laurel was conſecrated to him, becauſe the heathens believed, that a laurel leaf being laid under a ſleeping man's pillow, made him dream truly. The fable of his feeding *Admetus*'s ſheep, was to denote, that all creatures receive particular benefit from the nouriſhing warmth of the ſun; and his killing the *Cyclops* for forging *Jupiter*'s thunderbolts, alluded to the ſun's diſperſing thoſe vapours, that occaſion the changes of the air and various diſtempers in human bodies. He is called the *Sun* in heaven, *Bacchus* on earth, and *Apollo* in hell; and is repreſented with a harp, to ſhew us the harmony of the ſpheres; with a buckler, to ſignify he is the defender of the earth; and with arrows, to denote his power of life and death.

APO'LLYON (S.) is the ſame in *Greek*, as *Abaddon* is in *Hebrew*, both ſignifying *the deſtroyer*. St. *John*, *Rev.* ix. 11. ſays, *And they had a king over them, which is the angel of the bottomleſs pit, whoſe name in the* Hebrew *tongue is* Abaddon, *but in the* Greek *tongue hath his name* Apollyon.

APOLOGE'TICAL (A.) ſomething ſaid, written, or done, by way of excuſe or defence of any perſon, thing, or matter.

APO'LOGIST or APO'LOGER (S.) one that ſpeaks or writes in defence of himſelf or others.

APOLOGI'ZE (V.) to plead for, defend, or excuſe a perſon or thing.

A'POLOGUE (S.) the moral or application of a fable, or imaginary ſtory or relation contrived for the directing, amending, or improving the life or manners of mankind.

APO'LOGY (S.) an excuſe or handſome defence made by a perſon for himſelf or another.

APOMECO'METRY (S.) the art of meaſuring things at a diſtance, to know how far they are from us.

A'POPHTHEGM (S.) the wiſe ſaying, or grave and inſtructive remark of ſome learned, judicious, or pious perſon, couched in a few words.

A'POPLEXY (S.) a diſeaſe that immediately or ſuddenly deprives the patient of the uſe of all his ſenſes, and ſtops the motions of all parts

parts of the body, except the heart and lungs, inſtantly; it is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by an interruption of the paſſage of the blood towards the brain, or by any thing that hinders the influx of the animat ſpirits into the organs of ſenſe, and the parts of voluntary motion. There are many other cauſes aſſigned by different authors. The fit is uſually preceded by a pain in the head, dimneſs and loſs of ſight, memory, and many other ſymptoms. To prevent it, wine, hard labours, exceſſive eating, and ſleeping after dinner, ſhould be avoided, and moderate exerciſe uſed: To cure it, evacuative medicines muſt be taken. In the fit, bleed freely in the jugulars, lay the patient on his back, apply ſtrong volatiles to the noſe, &c. Some recommend cupping rather than veneſection.

APO'STASY (S.) a falling off from, or forſaking the religion which a man had made profeſſion of; the deſpiſing the true religion, and profaning what is commanded to be kept holy. In the *Roman Church*, it ſometimes means no more than the leaving a religious order, whereof a man had made profeſſion, without a legal diſpenſation. The difference between hereſy and *apoſtaſy* is, that hereſy forſakes one part of the common, and generally acknowledged faith, but *apoſtaſy* forſakes and deſpiſes the whole.

APO'STATE (S.) one who forſakes the truth; upon which account, all thoſe who leave, or forſake any particular religious opinion, are by their former companions called *apoſtates*.

APOSTATI'ZE (V.) to revolt from, or forſake the truth.

APO'STLE (S.) the title of the twelve diſciples of our bleſſed Saviour, who being furniſhed with the ſupernatural gifts of tongues, infallibility and working miracles, were commiſſioned by him to travel all the world over, to make proſelytes and found churches The names of theſe *apoſtles* are ſo well known, that we need not mention them. Among the *Jews*, *apoſtles* were perſons appointed by the patriarch to collect a tax due to the *Roman* emperors, as appears by the *Theodoſian* code. *Baronius* obſerves, that they were called *apoſtles*, who collected money for repairing the temple. They had likewiſe a commiſſion to ſee that the law of *Moſes* was punctually obſerved.

APO'STLESHIP (S.) the office, miniſtry, or dignity of an apoſtle.

APOSTO'LICAL or APOSTO'LICK (A.) belonging, conformable, or agreeable to the practice, doctrines, or times of the apoſtles.

APO'STROPHE (S.) in *Grammar*, is a mark placed over a letter, to ſhew that a vowel is cut off, as in *call'd* for *called*, *th'audience* for *the audience*; alſo a *Rhetorical* figure, whereby an orator turns his diſcourſe from the audience to a particular perſon or thing.

APO'THECARY (S.) one who prepares medicines according to the preſcriptions of the doctors; a practiſer in pharmacy.

APOTHE'OSIS (S.) the ceremony of deification, done to perpetuate the memory of ſome great man; and among the *Romans*, in honour of their emperor. After the ceremony was over, the deified emperor was worſhipped as a god, and was as much revered as any of the other gods: They likewiſe ſwore by his name, and that with ſo much veneration, that a man might with more ſafety forſwear himſelf by *Jupiter*, than by the emperor's genius, as *Minutius Felix* obſerves. They likewiſe ſwore by the empreſſes, as we are informed by *Dion Caſſius*, who tells us, that *Caligula* permitted the women to ſwear by *Druſilla*. This honour of deifying the deceaſed emperor was begun by *Auguſtus* for *Julius Cæſar*.

APO'TOME (S.) a cutting off, a parting from a thing, and making two or more out of one whole thing; ſo in *Mathematicks*, it is the remainder or difference between two incommenſurable quantities; and in *Muſick*, it is the difference between the greater and leſſer ſemi-tone.

A'POZEM (S.) in *Medicine*, a decoction of divers roots, plants, flowers, ſeeds, fruits and leaves, ſweetened and clarified; it is not ſo thick and viſcous as a ſyrup, and differs from a julep in this, that it is thicker and more viſcous, and is not made of diſtilled waters, as juleps are.

APPARA'TUS (S.) the neceſſary preparation for doing ſomething whether publick or private; ſo in the *preſent Philoſophy*, all the inſtruments uſed to ſhew the experiments, as air-pumps, and their furniture, microſcopes, &c. are called the *apparatus*. In *Surgery*, the medicines, bandages, &c. are ſo called: That particular part of ſurgery called *lithotomy*, or cutting for the ſtone, is particularly called *apparatus*, which is performed three ways; the one is called the *high apparatus*, ſaid to be invented by *de Franco*, and is the moſt ancient, though but lately introduced among us: In this method, an inciſion is made above the groin, along the linea alba, into the fund of the bladder, through which the ſtone is extracted. The *great apparatus*, invented by *John de Romanis* about the year 1520, is performed by making an inciſion in the perinæum; and from the number of inſtruments uſed, this is called the *great apparatus*. The *ſmall apparatus* is ſo called from the few inſtruments uſed in it: This was invented by *Celſus*; to perform which, the two fore-fingers are thruſt up the fundament, till they come againſt the ſtone, and drive it to the neck of the bladder, from whence it is extracted through the inciſion of the ſcrotum.

APPA'REL (S.) the habit or clothing that is worn by any particular nation or people.

APPA'RENT (A.) plain, eaſy to be ſeen, vi-

ſible without difficulty, evident, conſpicuous, demonſtrative.

APPARI'TION (S.) the appearing of a ſtar, or other luminary that was not before ſeen; alſo a ſpectre, by the vulgar called a *ſpirit*, ſuppoſed to be the ghoſt or ſoul of ſome perſon dead, that comes to make ſomething that is unknown, known. Abundance of idle tales have been told about ſuch *apparitions*; but of late years people grew wiſer than to be ſo deluded or impoſed upon.

APPA'RITORS (S.) officers in the eccleſiaſtical court who cite perſons to appear; in the *Univerſity*, the beadle or officer who carries the mace before the maſters, faculties, &c. are ſo called.

APPEA'L (V.) to ſubmit, or refer a matter in diſpute to ſome other court or perſon of greater authority.

APPEA'L (S.) in *Law*, is the removing a cauſe out of an inferior into a ſuperior court; in *common Converſation*, an *appeal* is referring a matter in diſpute to the judgment or deciſion of one or more indifferent perſons.

APPEA'R (V.) to come in view, to be in ſight, to come to a place according to appointment; alſo to make a ſhew or pretence of doing what is required, without an intention of performing it.

APPEA'RANCE (S.) the external ſurface of a thing, or that which ſtrikes the ſenſes or imagination, which according to the diſtance, ſituation, or other accident, may communicate to the perception ſomething very different from what the thing really is; in *Law*, an *appearance* is the defendant engaging to anſwer a cauſe or action entered againſt him in ſome court of judicature.

APPEA'SABLE (A.) that is capable of being reconciled or pacified, that may be wrought upon and brought to a good humour, &c.

APPEA'SE (V.) to pacify, to bring an angry perſon into temper, or to ſatisfy or allay the fury of a diſordered mind.

APPE'LLANT (S.) a *Law Term*, for thoſe who bring an appeal againſt another.

APELLA'TION (S.) the name, dignity, or title, whereby one man or thing is diſtinguiſhed from another.

APPE'LLATIVE (S.) a *Grammatical Term*, ſignifying a general or common name to all things of one ſpecies, as *dog*, *horſe*, *man*, *angel*, *&c.* and ſtands oppoſite to proper name, which belongs but to one only, as *John*, *Gabriel*, *&c.*

APPELLEE' (S.) one who is complained of, or appealed againſt.

APPE'NAGE or APPA'NAGE (S.) the fortune of a king's younger ſons, or a ſettled portion of lands, &c. aſſigned for their maintenance. In *England*, this depends intirely upon the pleaſure of the king; but in *France* it is otherwiſe, certain counties or dukedoms being appropriated to that purpoſe; but thoſe duchies or diſtricts pay homage and fealty; and upon the poſſeſſor's dying without iſſue male, they revert to the crown.

APPE'NDAGE (S.) ſomething that is added to another, not abſolutely neceſſary, but put by way of ornament or convenience.

APPE'NDANT (S.) any thing that hangs to another, as the ſeal in charters, or other deeds.

APPE'NDIX (S.) whatever is dependent on another; but chiefly made uſe of for additions made to books written before, in which ſome part of the book is more fully explained, or ſuch matters as were wholly left out, are ſupplied; and this is ſometimes added to the end of a book, and ſometimes made a diſtinct treatiſe by itſelf.

APPERTAI'N (V.) to belong to, or depend upon a perſon or thing.

A'PPETITE (S.) that paſſion of the ſoul whereby we deſire ſomething; or a propenſity, inclination, or impulſe towards ſomething apprehended to be beneficial; in *Phyſick*, it is the reliſh, or grateful pleaſure we eat, drink, or do any thing with, for the preſervation of health, life, or convenience of any kind.

APPLAU'D (V.) to praiſe, commend, or highly approve of.

APPLAU'SE (S.) praiſe, commendation, or approbation.

A'PPLE (S.) in the *general ſignification*, is any kind of large fruit of the round kind; but is now commonly reſtrained to thoſe ſeveral ſorts of well-known *Engliſh* fruits, of which cyder is made.

A'PPLEBY (S.) anciently a ſtrong and populous city, but by the frequent inroads of the *Scots*, who burnt it quite, it is now only a ſmall market-town of little note, tho' pleaſantly ſeated on the river *Eden*; and the aſſizes are held here in the town-hall: The market-day is weekly on Saturdays, eſteemed one of the beſt in all the North for corn; diſtant from *London* 217 computed, and 279 meaſured miles.

APPLEDO'RE (S.) in *Kent*, was formerly a market-town, but the market has been loſt thro' long diſuſe, it has a court-leet, which extends itſelf over two boroughs; it is ſituated on the river *Rather*; diſtant from *London* 54 computed, and 58 meaſured miles.

APPLI'ABLE or A'PPLICABLE (A.) any thing that may be uſed for a particular purpoſe, or that has relation, or is conformable to another.

APPLICA'TION (S.) the tying or putting one thing to or upon another; alſo cloſe ſtudy of or addreſs to any thing or perſon.

APPLY' (V.) to addreſs one's ſelf to a perſon, eſpecially of ſuperior rank, and to beg or deſire his favour or intereſt to do ſomething on our behalf; in *Mathematicks*, it ſignifies the inſcribing a line given within a curve; alſo the dividing one quantity by another; alſo to

com-

compare, or fit quantities, whoſe areas are equal, but figures unequal.

APPOI'NT (V.) to authorize one perſon to act for another, to taſk, or ſet a perſon ſomething to do; alſo to make an end of, or determine a matter.

APPOI'NTMENT (S.) agreement, order, or aſſignation; alſo a penſion given by princes and noblemen, to retain certain perſons in their ſervice or intereſt.

APPO'RTION (V.) to allot, or divide into two or more parts.

A'PPOSITE (A.) fit, proper, ſuitable, juſt as it ought to be.

APPOSI'TENESS (S.) fitneſs, properneſs, juſtneſs, ſuitableneſs to, or for the thing deſigned.

APPOSI'TION (S.) a comparing or laying things one by another; with ſome *Philoſophers*, it is the ſame with *accretion*, or the external addition of matter to a ſubject more than it was naturally, and is uſually ſpoken of bodies without life.

APPRAI'SE (V.) to value, rate, or ſet a price upon a thing.

APPRAI'SEMENT (S.) the rate or value ſet upon any thing by an appraiſer.

APPRAI'SER (S.) one who makes it his buſineſs to value or rate goods for another.

APPREHE'ND (V.) to ſeize, lay hold of, or take up a criminal; alſo to conceive, underſtand, ſuſpect or fear.

APPREHE'NSION or APPREHE'NDING (S.) a ſeizing or arreſting a perſon, commonly uſed criminally; alſo the conception, underſtanding, ſuſpicion, or fear of a thing.

APPREHE'NSIVE (A.) that may be apprehended; alſo quick of perception, ready at taking in, or underſtanding a thing; alſo fearful or ſuſpicious.

APPRE'NTICE (S.) a learner; and now commonly means one who is bound by indenture to ſerve another a certain time, in order to learn the trade, art, or myſtery of that perſon perfectly.

APPRE'NTICESHIP (S.) that portion of time that one perſon is bound by indenture to ſerve another, and is now uſually ſeven years.

APPROA'CH (V.) to come nigh to, or near a thing, perſon, or place.

APPROA'CHABLE (A.) that may be come at, or near to.

APPROA'CHES (S.) the ſeveral works that beſiegers make to get nearer to a fortreſs or place beſieged, ſuch as trenches, mines, ſaps, lodgments, batteries, &c.

APPROBA'TION (S.) the liking, eſteeming, or approving of a thing.

APPRO'PRIATE (V.) to deſtine, appoint, or ſet aſide a thing for a particular purpoſe; alſo to claim, or take a thing to one's own uſe.

APPROPRIA'TION (S.) the appointing a thing to a particular uſe; and in *Church-Affairs*, it is applying a church benefice to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious community; it is where the advowſon of a parſonage belongs to a biſhoprick or religious houſe, college, &c. and their ſucceſſors; ſo that the body is both patron and parſon, and ſome one of the members officiates as vicar: Theſe *appropriations* were introduced in the time of *William* the Conqueror; the parochial clergy being then commonly *Saxons*, and the biſhops and temporal clergy *Normans*, they made no ſcruple to impoveriſh the inferior clergy to enrich monaſteries, which were generally poſſeſſed by the Conqueror's friends. Where the churches and tithes were ſo appropriated, the vicar had only ſuch a competency, as the biſhop or ſuperior thought fit to allow: This humour prevailed ſo far, that pope *Alexander* IV. complained of it, *as the bane of religion, the deſtruction of the church, and as a poiſon that had infected the whole nation.*

APPRO'VE (V.) to like, commend, to allow of; alſo to ingratiate, or render one's ſelf deſerving of the commendation or approbation of another.

APPROXIMA'TION (S.) a coming near to a thing; ſo in *Arithmetick* or *Algebra*, it is the finding the value of a ſurd nearer and nearer, or to any aſſigned degree of exactneſs, without being able to be quite perfect.

APPU'LSE (S.) an *Aſtronomical Term*, importing the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the ſun or a ſtar.

APPU'RTENANCE (S.) any thing that belongs to another.

A'PRIL (S.) the fourth month of the year according to the vulgar computation or reckoning; and now alſo according to the civil or church account, tho' formerly the ſecond. The *ancient Painters* repreſented this month by a beautiful young man cloathed in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds, winged and holding primroſes and violets in one hand, and the ſign *Taurus* in the other.

A'PRON (S.) a looſe garment, uſually worn by women, to ſave their cloaths from dirt; alſo commonly worn by ſeveral artificers, made of divers ſorts of matter, ſome linen, ſome woollen, and ſome leather, &c. In *Gunnery*, it is the piece of lead that covers the touch hole.

APT (A.) fit, proper, or convenient for a thing; alſo ready or forward to learn, underſtand, or do a thing.

A'PTITUDE (S.) a fitneſs, or natural propenſity to a thing.

A'PTNESS (S.) fitneſs, propriety, or convenience; alſo quickneſs, readineſs, or forwardneſs.

A'QUÆDUCT (S.) a conveyance to bring water from one place to another, either from a river or a ſpring to ſome town, caſtle or houſe, &c. Thoſe made at *Rome* bear the greateſt character; but the preſent ones in *London*,

London, from the *New River*, *Thames*, &c. are full as uſeful and ingenious, tho' not ſo pompous.

AQUA'RIANS (S.) a ſect in the primitive church, who forbore the uſe of wine even in the ſacrament, and uſed nothing but water. The original occaſion was the perſecution the Chriſtians were under, for which reaſon they met ſecretly, and in the night, where for fear of diſcovery they uſed water inſtead of wine, when they received the ſcrament, which precaution riveted itſelf into an opinion, that it was a duty, and when they could uſe it with ſafety, rejected it as unlawful. *Tatian*, in the ſecond century, is ſaid to be head of this ſect, who held many abſurd notions.

AQUA'RIUS (S.) the eleventh ſign in the Zodiack, and next to *Capricorn*; it riſes about the 16th of *January*. The Mythologiſts make *Ganymede* ſhine in this conſtellation; for *Jupiter* being charmed with his beauty, ordered an eagle to truſs him, and bring him into the ſkies, where this pretended deity made him his cup-bearer. Others ſay, this ſign is ſo named, becauſe when it appears in the horizon, it is commonly moiſt, rainy weather. The ſtars in this conſtellation in *Ptolemy*'s catalogue are 45, in *Tycho*'s 40, in *Flamſteed*'s 90; its character is ♒.

AQUA'TICK or AQUA'TILE (A.) watry or belonging to the water; ſo thoſe trees or creatures, that grow, breed, or live in or near the water, are called *aquaticks*.

A'QUEOUS (A.) watry, moiſt, inclined to dampneſs.

A'RABICK (S.) the language of thoſe who inhabit the country called *Arabia*.

ARA'BICK (A.) after the modes, manners or cuſtoms of the people of *Arabia*.

A'RABLE (A.) ſuch land as is fit or proper to be ploughed or tilled.

A'RACK or A'RRACK (S.) a ſpirituous liquor imported from the *Eaſt-Indies*, chiefly uſed for drams or punch: The word is *Indian*, ſignifying any thing ſtrong or diſtilled, as brandy, &c. are by them called *Engliſh arrack*; but we apply it to that liquor only, diſtilled from a vegetable juice called *toddy*, which flows by inciſion out of the cocoa nut tree: This toddy is a very pleaſant liquor of itſelf, when drank new, purging thoſe that uſe it; when ſtale, is heady, and makes good vinegar. The *Engliſh* at *Madraſs* uſe it as yeaſt or leven to raiſe their bread. *Goa arrack* is eſteemed the beſt, tho' the *Batavian* is much the ſtrongeſt: The firſt is drawn off in earthen veſſels, and the latter in copper ſtills, which makes it more fiery, and not ſo well reliſhed.

A'RBITER or ARBITRA'TOR (S.) one choſe to ſettle a difference between contending perſons, an umpire, or referree.

A'RBITRARINESS (S.) a doing or acting any thing purely by, or according to one's own will, uncontroulableneſs, without any ſuperior.

A'RBITRARY (A.) whatever depends upon one's own will and pleaſure, any thing that may be done without giving an account for to another.

A'RBITRATE (V.) to award or determine a matter that was referred to a perſon, to give ſentence in or adjudge a matter.

ARBI'TREMENT (S.) a power given by two or more contending perſons, to ſome other perſon or perſons, to adjudge, determine and award the matter in diſpute, to which they oblige themſelves to comply or agree to, under a certain penalty, fine, or mulct.

A'RBOR (S.) in *Mechanicks*, is the ſpindle or axis, on which the inſtrument or machine turns.

A'RBORIST (S.) one well ſkilled in the different ſorts or ſpecies of trees.

A'RBOUR (S.) a bower, or little room in a garden, ſhaded with trees to keep away the heat of the ſun, and by letting in the air freely, to render it refreſhing and pleaſant in hot weather.

ARCA'NUM (S.) a name given to all manner of ſecrets; but particularly uſed in *Phyſick*, for a recipe that is not made publick.

ARCH (A.) chief or principal of any order, degree or dignity; ſo *arch-biſhop* is the chief or head biſhop, *arch-duke* the principal or chief prince or duke, &c. Sometimes it ſignifies unlucky, merry, or waggiſh; alſo crafty, dextrous, very notorious, or arrant, as an *arch-rogue*, or *traitor*, is a notorious rogue, the ring-leader, or principal traitor; ſo *arch-wag* means ſometimes a merry fellow, and ſometimes a ſubtle, cunning, dextrous, cheating perſon.

ARCH (S.) in *Architecture*, is the roof or upper part of a building, made curved or circular; in *Geometry*, it is a part or portion of a circle, or other curve-lined figure, leſs than half; by *arches* of circles the quantity of all angles is meaſured and determined; the whole circle being divided into 360 equal parts, the angular point is ſuppoſed to be the center of the circle, and the whole leg, or ſuch part of it as is uſed, is the ſemi-diameter or whole line; and the number of ſuch degrees, contained between the legs, is the meaſure of the angle, which is denominated according to the number it contains.

ARCH-A'NGEL (S.) is the name of the chief or principal angel in ſcripture, called alſo *Michael*; alſo the name of a great city in the *Muſcovite* dominions; and in *Phyſick*, it is the name of an herb, &c.

ARCH-BI'SHOP (S.) the chief or metropolitan biſhop, who has ſeveral ſuffragan biſhops under him: This title was firſt introduced in the Eaſt about 340, but was then only honorary, and given to all biſhops of great cities. *England* is divided into two, *viz.* *Canterbury* and *York*, who are called primates and metropolitans.

politans. *Canterbury* had formerly juriſdiction over *Ireland*, and was ſtiled a patriarch. He enjoyed ſome ſpecial marks of royalty, as to be patron of a biſhoprick, *viz. Rochester*, to make knights, coin monies, &c. He is ſtill the firſt peer of *England*, and next to the royal family, having precedence of all dukes and great officers of the crown. He has, by common law, the power of probate of wills and teſtaments. and granting letters of adminiſtration; alſo to grant licences and diſpenſations in all caſes formerly ſued for in the court of *Rome*, and not repugnant to the law of God. He holds ſeveral courts of judicature, as court of arches, and of audience, the prerogative court, and court of peculiars. The *archbiſhop* of *York* has the ſame power in his province with that of *Canterbury*; has precedence of all dukes not of the royal blood, and all officers of ſtate, except the lord high chancellor.

ARCH-BI'SHOPRICK (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the great extent of ground under the juriſdiction of an arch-biſhop, and ſometimes his power, dignity, &c.

ARCH-BU'TLER (S.) the great butler of the empire is the king of *Bohemia*, who is to preſent the firſt cup at an imperial entertainment; but he is not obliged to officiate with his crown on; his vicar or deputy is the hereditary prince of *Lambourg*.

ARCH-CHA'MBERLAIN (S.) an officer in the empire, much like our lord, or great chamberlain; the elector of *Brandenbourg* is appointed hereditary chamberlain of the empire, by the golden bull, and in that quality bears the ſceptre before the emperor, walking on the left hand of the elector of *Saxony*. At ſome ſolemnities he ſerves on horſe-back, as do the other electors, carrying a baſon with a towel in his hand, from which alighting, he ſets it for the emperor to waſh. His vicar, or ſub-arch-chamberlain, is the prince of *Hohenzollern*.

ARCH-CHA'NCELLOR (S.) anciently preſided over the notaries or ſecretaries of the court: This office chiefly obtained in *France* under the two firſt races of their kings, and afterwards in the empire of *Germany*.

ARCH-DEACON (S.) a church officer whoſe buſineſs is to viſit the pariſhes within a certain diſtrict: This name was given to the firſt or eldeſt deacon, who attended on the biſhop without any power; but ſince the council of *Nice* his function is become a dignity, and ſet above that of a prieſt, though anciently it was quite otherwiſe. He was the biſhop's chief miniſter for all external concerns, and particularly the temporalities. In the tenth century they were conſidered as having juriſdiction in their own right, or attached to their office, with a power of delegating it to others; but this being thought too much, their power was leſſened by increaſing their number. There are ſixty *archdeacons* in *England*, whoſe office is to viſit every other year, to enquire into reparations and moveables belonging to the church, reform abuſes in eccleſiaſtical matters, and bring the more weighty affairs before the biſhop; beſides which they have alſo a power to ſuſpend, excommunicate, and in many places to prove wills, and in ſome to inſtitute to benefices. One part of their office is to induct all clerks into their benefices within their juriſdiction; and by the act of uniformity, he is now obliged to be in prieſt's orders. Many of them have their courts and official, as biſhops have.

ARCH-DEACONRY (S.) the extent of ground or place where an arch-deacon exerciſes his authority.

A'RCHERS (S.) the militis or ſoldiery armed with bows and arrows, much uſed formerly, and ſtill in ſome parts of *Turkey*, and the eaſtern countries: in *France*, the name is ſtill kept up, though the arms are laid aſide, and converted into halberds and carabines.

A'RCHERY (S.) the art of ſhooting with the long bow, which, before the invention of gun-powder, was practiſed in the room of gunnery.

A'RCHETYPE (S.) an original, model, or pattern from, after, or according to which another thing is made.

ARCHIA'LOGY (S.) a diſcourſe or treatiſe of antiquity.

ARCHIPE'LAGO (S.) in *Geography*, is a ſea interrupted by a great number of ſmall iſlands; of which there are ſeveral, but the moſt noted is that called by our ſeamen the *Arches*, being that part of the ocean that lies between *Aſia*, *Macedon*, and *Greece*. The *Malabarian* is ſaid to contain 600 iſlands, the *Mexican*, commonly called the gulf of *Mexico*, 12,000, the *Philippine*, 11,000, &c.

A'RCHITECT (S.) a perſon ſkilled in the rules and laws of building, and by that draws deſigns, lays down plans, calculates the charge, and directs the workmen how to go on accordingly.

ARCHITE'CTURE (S.) tho' it be the ſcience of building, and in that ſenſe may be ſaid to be as old, as the time men made themſelves defences againſt the inclemency of the weather; yet, as it is commonly now underſtood in an improved ſenſe, it means the conſtruction of a building, either publick or private, according to ſome, or all of the five received orders, following the proportions and ornaments ſuitable to the bigneſs, ſtrength, and beauty of the work intended, as they are laid down by the moſt celebrated artiſts, and called the *Tuſcan*, *Doric*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian* and *Compoſite*.

A'RCHITRAVE (S.) one of the three general members of the entablature any regular order of architecture is divided into, and is the loweſt, or that reſting upon the capital of the column; and in ordinary and com-

mon

mon buildings, it is repreſented by the great beam into which the joints of the floors are laid; but in the different orders it is differently made, and ornamented more or leſs, according as the order is more or leſs delicate.

ARCHI'VES (S.) the place where old records charters, &c. are laid up or kept.

A'RCTICK A.) northern or northward; ſo the pole which is in the northern part of the world, is called the *arctick pole*.

ARCTU'RUS (S.) a ſtar in the conſtellation of *Arctophylax* or *Bootes*'s; it ſignifies a bear's tail, becauſe it is near it; it riſes the firſt of *September*, and ſets the ſecond of *May*; the vulgar opinion was that it brought hail and tempeſt. The poets feigned, that in the day time this ſtar was a ſpy upon mankind, and gave intelligence to *Jupiter* of the perjury and villany committed in commerce and courts of judicature.

A'RDENCY or A'RDENTNESS (S.) zeal, fervor of mind, earneſtneſs, eagerneſs or deſire, warmth of affection, &c.

A'RDENT (A.) warm, hot, zealous, eager, deſirous, &c.

A'RDOR (S.) vehemence, eagerneſs, great deſire, heat, warmth, &c.

A'RDUOUS (A.) difficult, hard to perform.

A'RE or ALAMI'RE (S.) the firſt of the eight notes in the common ſcale of muſick.

A'REA (S.) in *common Speech*, is the plain ſurface upon which we walk; in *Geometry*, it is the ſuperficial content or meaſure of any body or figure whatever.

AREO'METER (S.) an inſtrument to meaſure the denſity or gravity of fluids, commonly made of glaſs, with a round hollow neck, terminating in a long ſlender neck, hermetically ſealed at top; there being firſt as much running mercury put into it, as will ſerve to balance, or keep it ſwimming in an erect poſition; the neck is divided into degrees, and by its depth of ſinking, the quality of the liquor, as to lightneſs, is concluded.

AREO'PAGUS (S.) the place where the *Areopagites* or *Athenian* judges aſſembled, ſituated upon an eminence, which was formerly near the middle of the city, but at preſent it is out of it; there are ſtill ſome remains of it viſible in the foundations, which form a ſemi-circle, built with ſquare ſtones of a prodigious ſize, which ſupport a terraſs or platform of about 140 paces, which was the court: In the midſt was a tribunal cut in a rock, and all about were ſeats cut out of the ſtone, where the judges heard cauſes in the open air without any covering; at a ſmall diſtance were ſome caves hewn in the rock, where it is ſuppoſed the priſoners were kept, who were to appear before the judges. They pronounced ſentence in the night, that they might not be affected by the ſight of the perſons who ſpoke, and defended themſelves. St. *Paul* having preached at *Athens* againſt the plurality of gods, and declaring, that he came to reveal that God to them, whom they adored without knowing him, was carried before the *Areopagites*, as the introducer of a new religion, where he ſpoke with ſo much wiſdom, that he converted *Dionyſius*, one of his judges, and was diſmiſſed without any one's having any thing to ſay to him.

A'RGAL (S.) that hard matter, or dy'd lees, that condenſes and ſticks to the wine veſſels, frequently called *tartar*.

A'RGENT (S.) a term uſed in *Heraldry*, for ſilver, or the colour white, uſed in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets. Barons and noblemen have that white called *pearl*; and in the arms of ſovereign princes, it is called *luna*; it is expreſſed in engraving by leaving the part plain without any ſtrokes of the graver.

A'RGIL (S.) that white earth or clay uſed by the potters to make their white ware of.

A'RGUE (V.) to reaſon, debate, diſpute, diſcourſe.

A'RGUMENT (S.) is a medium, from the connexion of which with two extremes, the connexion of the two extremes themſelves is inferred; or it is certain reaſons or allegations, why ſuch or ſuch a thing is done, which is either probable and rational, or authoritative. It is ſometimes taken for the heads, contents, or ſubject, upon which a book or diſcourſe is made.

ARGUMENTA'TION (S.) the art of reaſoning powerfully and ſtrongly, by inferring, concluding, convincing, &c. from certain premiſes laid down, admitted or granted.

ARGUME'NTATIVE (A.) convincing by reaſoning or arguments.

A'RIA (S.) in *Muſick*, is an air, ſong, tune, or leſſon.

A'RIANISM (S.) the doctrine of *Arius*, who, in the beginning of the 4th century, taught, that Chriſt, or the Son, was not God conſubſtantial with the Father, but the firſt of created beings, &c. This doctrine ſpread almoſt over the whole church for a few years; but in 321, was condemned by the council of *Nice*, after which it infected the Eaſt very much; and in ſucceeding times was divided into many branches, and called by ſundry names; and at this time is too common to be ſecret.

A'RIANS (S.) ſuch perſons as immediately were the diſciples, or that now do profeſs the opinions or doctrines of *Arius*, eſpecially relating to the trinity.

A'RIES (S.) a conſtellation in the heavens, figured by a ram; and by the aſtronomers is reckoned as one of the 12 ſigns of the Zodiack, which in *Ptolemy*'s catalogue conſiſted of 18 ſtars, in *Tycho*'s 21, and in the *Britiſh* of 65; for the latitudes and longitudes whereof conſult the aſtronomers.

ARI'GHT (Part.) as a thing ought to be, juſt, well, truly.

ARI'SE (V.) to get up, to proceed, or take beginning from.

ARISTO'CRACY (S.) that form of political government, where the ſupreme power is veſted in the council or ſenate, compoſed of the chief perſons for birth, capacity, honeſty and wealth; it is ſometimes called an *oligarchy*.

ARISTOCRA'TICK or ARISTOCRA'TICAL (A.) belonging to the form of government called ariſtocracy.

ARISTOTE'LIANISM (S.) the philoſophical doctrines or opinions of the old philoſopher *Ariſtotle*, particularly thoſe contained in his four books *de Cælo*, and his eight books of Phyſicks, which were univerſally embraced, till the the time of *Copernicus*, and now almoſt as univerſally rejected. His followers are ſometimes called *Ariſtotelians*, and ſometimes *Peripateticks*.

ARI'THMANCY (S.) a pretended ſort of prophefying, or divination by certain numbers.

ARITHME'TICAL (A.) belonging to arithmetick.

ARI'THMETICK (S.) is that part of the mathematicks, that conſiders the properties and powers of numbers, and numerical quantities; and is chiefly uſed in trade, and calculations for aſtronomical purpoſes: It is variouſly denominated, as theorical, practical, inſtrumental, literal, tabular, logarithmical, ſpecious, numeroſe, and many others, according to the mode of explaining or performing its propoſition.

ARK (S.) a cheſt or coffer; the baſket wherein *Moſes* was expoſed on the *Nile*, is called an *ark* of bulruſhes; it was a ſort of bark, in form much like a cheſt or trunk: Hiſtorians inform us, that the *Egyptians* uſed barks made of bulruſh on the *Nile*, and that they were ſo light as to be carried on their ſhoulders, when they met with falls of water which prevented their paſſage. The cheſt wherein the two tables of the covenant, the golden pot that had manna, and *Aaron*'s rod were depoſited, was called the *ark* of the covenant; it was made of *Shittim* wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold; it was two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high All round the top of it was a kind of gold crown, and two cherubims were faſtened to the cover; on the two ſides of it were four rings of gold, two on each ſide, thro' which ſtaves were put, by the help whereof they carried it, as they marched thro' the wilderneſs. The mercy-ſeat hung over the *ark*, and covered it; by the account of the Rabbins, it was made of beaten gold, of the thickneſs of a hand's breadth: There were two cherubims of the ſame metal placed at each end, their wings expanded, and looking inwards towards each other. Thus the mercy-ſeat was ſorrounded, the cherubims wings meeting each other. It was here the *Shechinah*, or divine preſence reſted, and was viſibly ſeen in the appearance of a cloud over it; and from hence directions and oracular reſponſes were given. Before this mercy-ſeat the high prieſt appeared once a year, on the day of expiation, to make an atonement for the ſins of all the people. Alſo the building which was erected by *Noah* at the command of God, into which entered every living thing that God intended not to deſtroy. This remarkable ſtructure was begun by *Noah* in the year of the world 1532, and 2497 before the Incarnation; he was directed by God Almighty in the dimenſions of it. *Noah* was five hundred years old, when he received his commandment, and ſpent about a hundred years in building it. The *ark* was three hundred cubits in length, fifty in breadth, and thirty cubits high: Moſt interpreters ſuppoſe this cubit to be about a foot and a half, and that it was not the geometrick one of ſix feet. The *ark* was contrived with three floors; the firſt for beaſts and cattle; the ſecond for fodder and proviſions; and the third for the birds and *Noah*'s family: It was not made like a ſhip, but came near the figure of a ſquare, growing gradually narrower to the top: There was a door in the firſt floor, and a great window in the third. In *Mathematicks*, *ark* means the ſame with *arch*; which ſee.

ARM (V.) to put in a condition of defence, either by arguments or weapons; to furniſh with ſword, gun, and other habiliments of war; in *Gunnery*, to *arm* a ſhot is to twiſt or roll oakum, rope-yarn or old clouts about the end of an iron bar, which is put thro' the ſhot.

ARM (S.) the whole limb of a human body, extending from the ſhoulders to the fingers ends; alſo that part of an anchor to which the flook is ſet or faſtened; in *Staticks*, that part of the beam that reaches from the point of ſuſpenſion on each ſide of it to the end; ſometimes a part of the ſea, or great river, that runs up into ſome country or land, like a branch of a tree, is called an *arm*; as are alſo the large boughs of a tree, &c. and in a *figurative Speech*, it means power or authority.

ARMA'DA (S.) a great fleet or navy of ſhips, well furniſhed with men, proviſions, and all manner of warlike ſtores, ready for any expedition.

A'RMAMENT (S.) is ſometimes taken for the place where arms, &c. are laid up, or kept in ſtore, or for the arms, proviſions, &c. itſelf of an army or navy, and ſometimes for the army or navy itſelf.

A'RMED (A.) bearing arms or carrying weapons, whether it be for offence or defence; in *Heraldry*, beaſts and birds of prey are ſaid to be *armed*, with their horns, teeth, feet, beak,

beak, tuſks, or talons are of a different colour from the reſt.

ARMI'LLA (S.) an ornament, bracelet, or jewel worn on the wriſt or arm; the name of one of the garments wore by kings at their coronation; alſo a ligament, comprehending all the ligaments of the whole hand, in a ſort of a circle.

A'RMILLARY (A.) full of circles; ſo the ſphere made uſe of by *Aſtronomers*, inſtead of a cloſe globe, is called an *armillary ſphere*, which is commonly made of braſs, and diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, that the greater and leſſer circles of the ſphere are ſeen in their natural poſition and motion, the whole being put into a frame for the better accommodation of the uſer.

ARMI'NIANISM (S.) the doctrine of *Arminius*, a celebrated profeſſor in the univerſity of *Leyden*, and of the *Arminians*, his followers. They held, that predeſtination did not conſiſt in any abſolute and irreſpective eternal decree of ſaving ſome perſons, which God had not then ſo much as decreed to create; neither upon the ſuppoſition of creation, and the fall of *Adam*, to ſave ſome particular perſons, without any antecedens reſpect to our Saviour, as the brethren of *Delft* believed: But this ſcheme of predeſtination was, that all thoſe were predeſtinated to be ſaved, who being in a lapſed condition, ſhould reſign themſelves to the will of God Almighty, believe in our Saviour, and live up to the terms of the goſpel. This Doctrine was condemned at the ſynod of *Dort*, but is at preſent tolerated all over *Holland*.

A'RMISTICE (S.) a ceſſation from hoſtilities, between two or more nations; a truce for a ſhort time, to ſee if the contending parties can ſettle their ſeveral pretenſions, by a treaty, in an amicable way.

ARMO'NIACK or SAL ARMO'NIACK (S.) a volatile ſalt, produced from urine, ſea-ſalt, and ſoot: It cools water, being mixed with aqua fortis, produces that liquor called aqua-regia, which diſſolves gold; it ſublimes by a large fire, and affords a pungent, urinous ſavour.

'RMORER or A'RMOURER S.) one who makes or ſells arms; alſo an officer that looks after and cleans them.

'RMORY or A'RMOURY (S.) the art of *Heraldry*, or diſplaying and marſhalling all ſorts of coats of arms, and appointing to them their proper bearings; alſo a ſtore-houſe, to keep or lay up arms in readineſs for any ſudden expedition of war.

'RMOUR (S.) ſuch habiliments as are made to cover and defend the body, or any part of it, againſt wounds from darts, ſwords, or ſmall ſhot.

RMS (S.) all manner of warlike inſtruments; both limbs of a human body are ſo called; alſo the legs of a large bird of prey, from the thighs to the feet. In *Heraldry* it is the badges of honour or diſtinction that are born by particular perſons or families.

A'RMY (S.) a collective body of ſoldiers under their proper officers.

A'ROMA (S.) all manner of ſweet-ſmelling herbs or ſpices.

AROMA'TICK or AROMA'TICAL (A.) any delicious, ſpicy, odoriferous, or perfumy-ſmelling herb or drug.

ARO'UND (Part.) all about, encircling, circumſcribing, &c.

ARPE'GGIO (S.) the manner of making the ſeveral notes of a chord in muſick be diſtinctly heard one after another, by a melodious purling and rolling motion of the hand, particularly upon ſtringed inſtruments, always beginning at the ground, or loweſt note, and riſing upwards.

A'RQUEBUSE or HA'RQUEBUSS (S.) a hand-gun, ſomewhat larger than a common muſquet.

A'RRACK (S.) commonly called *Rack*, a ſpirituous liquor diſtilled in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

ARRAI'GN (V.) to indict, and bring to his trial, a perſon accuſed, or guilty of a crime. He who is arraigned on an indictment of felony or murder, is not allowed council, but the judge is to inform him in what relates to the manner of pleading, that he may not run into any danger by miſ-pleading.

To arraign at an Aſſize, is to proſecute by ſuch a writ.

ARRAI'GNMENT (S.) an indicting, or bringing a priſoner to his trial.

ARRA'NGEMENT (S.) the putting, placing, or diſpoſing of perſons or things into a certain order.

A'RRANT (A.) famous, notorious, wellſkilled, but chiefly uſed in a diſgraceful or ignominious ſenſe, ſignifying a very, or downright fool, rogue, ſot, &c.

A'RRAS (S.) the beſt or richeſt tapeſtry, ſo called from *Artois*, a town in *Flanders*, the place where it was firſt made.

ARRA'Y (V.) the ranking, or putting things in order, for the performance of ſomething to be done; as putting an army in *array*, is to prepare it for battle.

ARRE'ARS or ARRE'ARAGE (S.) the whole, or part of an old debt, ſince when the account has been ſettled, and matters carried on. So wages or penſions, are ſaid to be in *arrear*, when they exceed the uſual time of payment, or any part is left unſatisfied, or unpaid.

ARRE'ST (S.) the ſtopping or detaining a perſon, by a legal proceſs.

ARRE'ST (V.) to ſtop, detain, or ſeize the perſon of a debtor, in order to make him pay or give ſecurity for a debt, or anſwer an accuſation.

ARRE'T (S.) a proclamation, or law, which among the *French* is the ſame with our acts of parliament.

ARRIE'RE (A.) behind, or the hind or furthermoſt part of a thing.

ARRI'VAL (S.) the coming home, the making a port by ſhip, or the finiſhing a journey, either in whole or part by land.

ARRI'VE (V.) to attain, or come at; alſo to finiſh a voyage or journey, to come home when a perſon has been at a great diſtance.

A'RROGANCE or A'RROGANCY (S.) pride, haughtineſs, or ſelf-conceit.

A'RROGANT (A.) preſumptuous, haughty, proud, ſelf-conceited.

A'RROGATE (Ve) to aſſume to one's ſelf more than we ought, to boaſt of, claim, or challenge what does not belong to one.

A'RROW (S.) an inſtrument of war, much uſed by all nations formerly, and ſtill by the *Indians*, which being projected from a bow, by drawing a ſtring, would do execution at a great diſtance; it is ſometimes called a *dart*.

ARSE (S.) the buttocks, or that part of a man, or any four-legged creature, upon which he ſits.

A'RSENAL (S.) the publick ſtore-houſe for arms and ammunition, belonging to the crown or government of any fortified town or city.

A'RSENICK (S.) a ponderous mineral ſubſtance, cauſtick and corroſive to ſo great a degree, as to be a poiſon; it is ranked in the claſs of ſulphurs: There are divers kinds of it, *viz.* yellow or native, red and cryſtalline; *native arſenick* is of an orange or yellow colour, and is called *orpiment*, commonly found in copper mines; from this ſort are made the two others. One property of *arſenick* is, that mixing a very ſmall portion of it with any other metal, it renders that metal friable and unmalleable; for which reaſon, the refiners fear nothing ſo much, as *arſenick* being mixed among any of their operations.

ART (S.) the ſkill or knowledge of doing, acting, or performing any thing regularly by proper inſtruments, fit methods, and due ways; and differs from a ſcience, which properly is the contemplation of the theory, or abſtracted relation that one thing bears to another; though theſe terms are frequently confounded. They uſe the phraſe, *He is art and part*, in the north of *England*, and *Scotland*, when they charge a perſon with being both the projector and contriver of ſomething criminal, as well as the actor.

A'RTERY (S.) a hollow, fiſtulous canal, of a conical form, whoſe uſe is to receive the blood from the ventricles of the heart, and diſperſe it all over the body, for the preſervation of life and heat, and conveyance of the neceſſary nutriment; it is compoſed of three coats, the firſt nervous, being a thread of fine blood veſſels for nouriſhing the other two; the ſecond muſcular, conſiſting of ſpiral fibres, which have a ſtrong elaſticity, and have many, or few ſtrata, according to the ſize of the *artery*; the third and inmoſt coat is a fine, denſe, tranſparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its channels.

A'RTFUL (A.) cunning, well projected, &c.

ARTHRI'TICK or ARTHRI'TICAL (A.) gouty, any diſtemper that affects the joints, of, or belonging to the joints.

ARTHROI'DA (S.) in *Anatomy*, a ſpecies of articulation, wherein the flat head of one bone is received into the ſhallow ſocket of another.

A'RTICLE (S.) a head or ſubject upon which a diſcourſe is made, a part, portion, or paragraph of a book; alſo the condition of a contract, agreement, or bargain; alſo a point or head of doctrine or belief in any congregational or national church. In *Anatomy*, it is the joint, or joining of two bones; in *Arithmetick*, it is the number ten, or ſuch others as are diviſible into ten equal parts; in *Grammar*, eſpecially in *Latin*, it is a word added to a noun in the declining it, to ſignify its gender.

A'RTICLE (V.) to make an agreement upon particular conditions, to be performed by all parties.

ARTI'CULATE (A.) diſtinct, very plain and eaſy to be heard.

ARTICULA'TION (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the placing the bones of any animal ſo together, that they may be fitted for motion; in *Grammar*, it is the art of ſounding letters, and joining them together, ſo as to make ſyllables and words, commonly called the art of ſpelling.

A'RTIFICE (S.) a fetch or wile, a put-off or device, a cunning trick, a knack or ſleight of doing a thing.

ARTI'FICER (S.) a worker at any ſort of handycraft trade, the practiſer of any mechanick buſineſs.

ARTIFI'CIAL (A.) any thing done according to the rules of art, frequently applied to doing a thing in imitation of nature.

ARTI'LLERY (S.) all ſorts of large fire-arms, as cannon, &c.

A'RTISAN or A'RTIST (S.) one well ſkilled in any art, a curious workman.

A'RTLESS (A.) plain, natural, downright, ſimple, without deſign; alſo a bungler, or piece of work that has no curioſity or regularity in it.

A'RUNDEL (S.) is an ancient borough town of *Suſſex*, pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſide of a hill, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, and watered by the river *Arun*, where ſhips of 100 ton may ride; over which there is a bridge, that renders it very commodious, and the trade carried on here is ſo conſiderable, that ſeveral ſhips are built here for the propagation. It is governed by a mayor, [illegible] burgeſſes, a ſteward, and other uſual officers in corporations; it has two markets weekly, *viz.* Wedneſday and Saturday, and four fairs. The caſtle in this town renders it famous, [illegible] hath

having the manor inſeparably annexed to it; and alſo the title of *earl* without creation deſcends to the heir thereof. Note, the earl of *Arundel* is foremoſt earl of *England*. It is diſtant from *London* 46 computed, and 55½ meaſured miles; it ſends two members to parliament.

ARU'SPICE (S.) a *Roman* prieſt, ſoothſayer, diviner, or foreteller of things to come, by looking into, and examining the appearance of the entrails of beaſts ſacrificed: *Romulus* is ſaid to compoſe a college of theſe prieſts; alſo the divination or art itſelf.

A'RYTHMUS (S.) a ſinking, failing, or ceaſing of the pulſe, ſo that its motion can ſcarce be diſcerned.

AS (S.) among the *Romans*, was both a weight and coin; when conſidered as a weight, it was a pound; when a coin, at different times it had different weights, but always the ſame value; at firſt it weighed a pound or twelve ounces; at the firſt *Punick* war, A. R. 513, a pound made 6 *aſſes*; at the ſecond *Punick* war, 12; and by *Papirius*, A. R. 563, into 24, where it continued all the time of the commonwealth, in value about three farthings ſterling; ſometimes *as* ſignified an integer or whole thing divided into 12 parts.

AS (Part.) likeneſs, compariſon, ſimilitude, &c.

St. A'SAPH (S.) an ancient city of *Flintſhire*, in *North Wales*, diſtant from *London* 159 computed, and 212 meaſured miles, more noted for its antiquity, than for either its largeneſs or beauty: It is ſeated on the river *Elwy*, where it receiveth the *Cluyd*, over each of which there is a bridge. It is an epiſcopal ſee, founded by *Kentigern*, a *Scot*, biſhop of *Glaſgow*, in 560, who ordain'd one *Aſaph*, a godly man, to be his ſucceſſor, from whom the city takes its name. Its preſent condition is but mean, having little to boaſt of, but its cathedral; it hath a ſmall market on Saturday.

A'SAPHY (S.) a hoarſeneſs, or low tone of the voice, occaſioned by a great cold or ill conſtruction of the organs of ſpeech.

ASBE'STINE (S.) a certain ſort of paper or cloth, which being thrown into the fire, inſtead of being conſumed, is only cleanſed and purified from any dirt or filth, it might have contracted, without being conſumed or ſenſibly diminiſhed.

ASBE'STOS (S.) a ſtone, ſomething reſembling *Venetian* talc, from whence the matter of the *aſbeſtine* cloth or paper is taken; it is alſo called *amiantbus*; the word properly ſignifies an incombuſtible body, or one not to be deſtroyed by fire.

ASCA'RIDES (S.) ſmall worms that breed in the ſtreight gut, which by their continual motion make the patient very uneaſy; vulgarly called the arſe worms in human bodies, and bots in horſes.

ASCE'ND (V.) to riſe, go higher, or get up, in reſpect to the preſent place or condition a perſon may be in.

ASCE'NDANT (S.) with the *Aſtrologers*, is that degree of the ecliptick, which riſes at a perſon's nativity; in *Civil Matters*, to have the *aſcendant* over a perſon, is to have a power or influence over him, ſo that he will do a thing, thro' the intereſt of that perſon, that is contrary to his own judgment or inclination.

ASCE'NSION (S.) the moving or going upwards; in *Aſtronomy*, there are two kinds, *viz.* right and oblique *aſcenſion*; the right is that part or degree of the ſun or ſtar, in the equinoctial, reckoning from *Aries*, which in a right ſphere, riſes, or comes to the meridian with it; the oblique is the ſame in an oblique ſphere, and is reckoned or counted from weſt to eaſt, and changes according to the latitude of the place. The difference between the right and oblique *aſcenſion* is called the *aſcenſional difference*. But in common, this word means that feſtival, which the Chriſtian church has inſtituted, to ſolemnize the day in which our Saviour went up, or aſcended into heaven, forty days after his reſurrection, his apoſtles, and diſciples, to the number of about 120, being eye-witneſſes. The papiſts ſay, that the holy fathers, who were dead and in limbo, were at this time delivered, and had a viſible triumph over death and hell; but the Scriptures poſitively affirm, the apoſtles ſaw nothing but angels in the ſhape of men, who aſſured them that Chriſt ſhould one day deſcend from heaven, in the ſame manner they had ſeen him go up. Some Chriſtians very poſitively affirm, that Chriſt left a viſible mark of this glorious action, *viz.* the print of his feet, on that part of mount *Olivet*, where he laſt ſtood; and St. *Jerom* ſays, that it was viſible in his time, and goes farther, ſaying, that when a church was built upon the ſpot, it could neither be cieled or covered over that part, for which reaſon ſo much of the dome was always left open. *Optatus*, biſhop of *Melevis*, *Paulinus* of *Nola* and others are of the ſame opinion. About the year 700, Venerable *Bede*, in his book of the holy place, relates that it was then remaining: But at laſt the Mahometans took away theſe miraculous remains, and with the ſame ſtone blocked up the eaſtern door of the church built there; ſo that thoſe whoſe curioſity might lead them now to view it, have not the opportunity to confirm by ſeeing themſelves, what the others have affirmed with ſo much confidence.

ASCE'NT (S.) the ſteepneſs of a hill or mountain, reckoning from the ground or plain upwards towards the ſky; alſo the act of moving upwards; in *Logick*, it is that ſort of reaſoning, where they riſe from particulars to univerſals.

ASCERTA'IN (V.) to aſſert, affirm, or aſ-

ſure; alſo to fix the price, meaſure, or weight of any thing.

ASCE'TICK (S.) a perſon that practiſes mortification, prayer, retirement, and other extraordinary ſeverities, ſuch as were practiſed by the Phariſees and Eſſenes among the *Jews*, the Stoicks among the Heathens, and by the Monks in the firſt ages of Chriſtianity, and ſome pretenders of later years. Several books go under this title, that relate to devotion.

A'SCII (S.) a geographical name given to thoſe people, who live in the torrid zone, and at certain ſeaſons of the year have no ſhadow, the ſun being vertical to them.

ASCI'TES (S.) the diſtemper called the dropſy, and particularly that ſpecies or kind that affects the abdomen or lower belly, by cauſing it to ſwell, &c.

ASCRI'BE (V.) to report, lay upon, impute, or attribute a thing to a perſon.

ASHA'ME (V.) to put a perſon to the bluſh, to make him diſown or repent of an act done.

A'SHBURN (S.) a ſmall market-town in *Derbyſhire*, ſeated on the river *Doule*, in a rich ſoil, from *London* 108 computed miles; its market is on Saturday weekly.

A'SHBURTON (S.) a large borough town in *Devonſhire*, that ſends two members to parliament; is compoſed of ſeveral ſtreets, with a large and beautiful church, and hath a very good market weekly on Saturdays, well ſtored with corn, cattle, ſheep, and all other proviſions; it is a great thorough-fare upon the *London* road, and diſtant from it 153 computed, and 101 meaſured miles.

A'SHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (S.) a very pleaſant town in *Leiceſterſhire*, ſituate between two parks, has weekly a market on Saturdays, and conſiſts of one good ſtreet, in which ſtands a neat ſtone croſs; it has four fairs annually, which are famous for being well ſtocked with large young horſes; it is diſtant from *London* 89 computed, and about 98 meaſured miles; it has one large handſome pariſh-church, called St. *Helen*'s; the living is a vicarage, whoſe great tythes are impropriate; the patron is the earl of *Huntingdon*, who is impropriator.

A'SHES (S.) the duſt or powder of wood, coals, or other combuſtible matter, which remains after the primary body is conſumed by burning, or at leaſt diſſolved in its form by violently looſening the cohesion of the parts together. They are properly the earth, and fixed ſalts of the fuel, which the fire cannot raiſe, all the other principles being gone off in ſmoak; the chymiſts call them *ealx*. If well burnt they are generally very white, the oil that cauſes them to be black, being evaporated. The *aſhes* of kali, fern, &c. are principal ingredients in making glaſs, and teſts for refiners. It is confidently affirmed, that the *aſhes* of all vegetables contain ſome iron, which occaſioned a very ingenious diſpute, whether the metal exiſted in the plants, or was produced by calcination. *Aſhes* are abundantly uſeful in phyſick, bleaching, ſugar-works, &c. and particularly in agriculture, making an excellent manure for cold and wet grounds. The *Jews* made a lye, or luſtral water, with the *aſhes* of an heifer ſacrificed on the great day of expiation, the *aſhes* whereof were diſtributed to the people, and the water uſed in purifications, as often as any one touched a dead perſon, or was preſent at funerals, *Numbers* xix. 17.

A'SH-FIRE or SA'ND-FIRE (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, is when the containing veſſel is covered with ſand or aſhes, and the fire or heat communicated to the veſſel thro' the covering.

A'SHFORD (S.) a market-town in *Kent*, diſtant from *London* 48 computed, and 51 meaſured miles; its market is kept weekly on Saturdays; it has two fairs, *viz.* the 6th of *May*, and 29th of *Auguſt*, and a court of record on every Tueſday three weeks, for all actions not exceeding 20 marks; the town is governed by magiſtrate, called a *conſtable*.

ASHO'RE (Part.) on the dry land, where the water is not, or does not come.

ASHTA'ROTH, ASTA'ROTH, or ASTA'RTE (S.) a *Philiſtine* idol, which *Samuel* commanded the *Jews* to pull down; alſo the name of the *Sidonians* falſe deity, adored by *Solomon*, when he turned idolater. The word ſignifies a flock of ſheep and riches; for which reaſon ſome think, that it was the name of the king of *Syria*, ſo called upon account of his great wealth; by others it is ſuppoſed to be one of the four *Venuſes*. The ſcripture calls her *Aſerah* or *Aſerim*, the goddeſs of woods and groves, becauſe of her being worſhipped there, where the acts of uncleanneſs committed by her adorers, rendered her very infamous. She is ſometimes called the queen of heaven, and the worſhipping of her is called worſhipping the hoſt of heaven. She is generally joined with the god *Baal*, and called a god, the *Hebrews* having no word for goddeſs.

A'SH-WEDNESDAY (S.) the firſt day of *Lent*, when, in the primitive church, notorious ſinners were put to open penance; thus: They appeared at the church-door bare-foot and cloathed in ſack-cloth, where being examined, their diſcipline was proportioned according to their crimes; after which being brought into the church, the biſhop ſinging the ſeven penitential Pſalms, they proſtrated themſelves, and with tears begged abſolution; the whole congregation had aſhes on their heads, to ſignify, that they were both mortal, and deſerved to be burnt to aſhes for their ſins.

A'SIA (S.) one of the largeſt quarters of the world; ſo called by the *Greeks*, from the nymph *Aſia*, daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, the wife of *Japhet*. This part of the world

world was firſt peopled; here the law of God was firſt promulgated, and Chriſt appeared in the fleſh; here many of the greateſt monarchies of the world have had their riſe; from hence all arts and ſciences are derived, and moſt of the religions that have appeared in the world. It is bounded by the *Tartarian* ſea on the north, by the *Chineſe* ſea on the eaſt, by the *Indian* and *Arabian* ſeas on the ſouth, and on the weſt, the *Red-ſea* divides it from *Africa*. Its extent from eaſt to weſt is 1750 *German* leagues, and from north to ſouth 1550; it is under the dominion of the grand ſeignor, king of *Perſia*, great *Mogul*, emperor of *China*, and cham of *Tartary*. After the deluge, the empire of the *Aſſyrians* began here by *Belus* or *Ninus*, and continued to *Sardanapalus*; then it paſſed to the *Medes* by *Arbaces* to *Aſtyages*; to the *Perſians*, by *Cyrus* to *Darius*; to the *Grecians* and *Macedonians*, by *Alexander* the Great. The *Parthians* alſo eſtabliſhed a very powerful empire, which ended under *Alexander Severus*, and paſſed again to the *Perſians*, but it flouriſhed again about 1515. The air is very temperate, and if we conſider its gold, ſilver, rarities, fruit, corn, ſimples, drugs, &c. we may juſtly denominate it the pleaſanteſt and richeſt part of the whole world.

ASIA'TICKS (S.) thoſe people who live in, or inhabit *Aſia*.

ASI'DE (Part.) privately or concealed; ſo in a *Play*, one of the characters is ſaid to ſpeak *aſide*, to himſelf or privately, ſo that the other do not hear him; alſo when a man breaks, hides, or abſconds, he is ſaid to go *aſide*.

ASINI'NE (A.) of or belonging to an aſs; alſo a heavy, dull, blockiſh performance in any ſort of work, book, or writing.

ASK (V.) to inquire, ſeek, or demand of, or after any perſon.

ASKAU'NT or ASKE'W (V.) to look ſideways, to ſcorn or neglect a perſon, by looking cold, or indifferently, or diſdainfully upon him.

A'SKRIG (S.) a ſmall market-town in the *North Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, diſtant from *London* 175 computed miles.

ASLEE'P (A.) to be in a ſtate of inſenſibility and reſt, in a natural way, in order to recover and refreſh the ſeveral powers and faculties of the mind and body, which by labour and ſtudy are fatigued and overcome; in a *moral Senſe*, it is to be careleſs, indolent, or negligent in a man's buſineſs, unattentive and heedleſs in any matter of concern or moment.

ASLO'PE (A.) ſlanting like a hill, uneven, aſide, awry.

ASMATO'GRAPHER (S.) a compoſer or writer of ſongs.

ASP or A'SPICK (S.) a kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is ſo dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills almoſt the ſame inſtant that it bites, without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. It is ſaid to be very ſmall; it is often ſpoke of in ſcripture, ſometimes by the name *adder* and ſometimes *aſp*.

ASPA'RAGUS (S.) a curious garden-plant, commonly called *ſparrow-graſs*, now much in vogue, both for ſauce to almoſt all ſorts of fleſh, or as a diſh by itſelf, having a green head, ſomewhat like to wheat, growing upon a pretty large ſtem or ſtalk.

A'SPECT (S.) the look, countenance, or appearance of the face, alſo the line or angle two planets make in the heavens. Aſtrologers reckon commonly five, which are the conjunction, ſextile, quartile, trine, and oppoſition.

ASPE'RITY (S.) roughneſs, harſhneſs, ſharpneſs.

ASPE'RSE (V.) to ſprinkle, to ſlander, to malign or ſpeak evil of a perſon.

ASPE'RSION (S.) a ſprinkling, a ſlanderous report, a lying charge againſt an innocent perſon.

ASPHA'LTOS or SPA'LTUM (S.) a black, brittle ſubſtance, like pitch, found in the lake *Aſphaltites* in *Paleſtine*; whence it is called *bitumen Judaicum*, or *Jewiſh* pitch: This is a principal ingredient in the ground, that engravers uſe, to ſpread upon their plates, which they intend to etch, or eat in the figure of any creature, building, &c. with aqua fortis.

A'SPIRATE (V.) to pronounce or read words with a pretty ſtrong breathing, or puſhing forth of the breath.

ASPIRA'TION (S.) breathing; alſo a mark ſet over a letter in a *Greek* word, which has the force of an *h*, which is by ſome called no letter but an aſpirate.

ASPI'RE (V.) to breathe, to long after, to ambitiouſly ſtrive or aim at honour, power, or dignity; alſo to ſtrive at excelling or equalling perſons in learning or art.

ASQUI'NT (Part.) with the eyes turned on one ſide, not looking right forwards; and ſometimes means a coldneſs or indifference for a perſon or thing.

ASSAI'L (V.) to ſet upon, to attack, to begin an encounter or quarrel.

ASSAI'LANTS (S.) thoſe who attack, or ſet upon others.

ASSARABA'CCA (S.) a plant whoſe leaves were formerly uſed as an emetick and cathartick; its chief uſe now is to make ſnuff.

ASSA'RT (S.) in the *Law*, is the offence of grubbing or plucking up by the roots, thoſe trees or buſhes that conſtitute thickets or coverts in a foreſt.

ASSA'RT (V.) to root or grub up trees, ſhrubs, or buſhes; to clean and make plain any woodland or diſorder'd place; to diſpoſe or ſet things in order that before were confuſed.

ASSA'SSIN (S. one who commits, or is concerned in an aſſaſſination.

ASSA'SSINATE (V.) to murder a perſon privately, treacherouſly or barbarouſly, whether by one's ſelf, or with the aſſiſtance of others.

ASSASSINA'TION (S.) a private, treacherous, cowardly, barbarous murder.

ASSAU'LT (V.) to ſet upon a perſon violently and illegally; it is actionable and damage may be recovered for it; in *War*, it is much the ſame with ſtorming; for taking a town by *aſſault*, is taking it by ſtorm.

ASSA'Y (V.) to examine, prove, or try a matter very exactly; as, to *eſſay* ſilver or gold, is to melt a part of the whole maſs or ingot in a very ſtrong fire, which being weighed before it was put into the copple or melting pot, very exactly, and alſo after it comes out, the fineneſs of the whole is judged by this *eſſay*; for what is loſt by this part ſo tried, is proportioned to the whole, which is accordingly pronounced more or leſs fine, as it loſes more or leſs in the *eſſay*. The *eſſay* of weights and meaſures is an examination of them by a proper officer, called the clerk of the market, by weighing or meaſuring them with ſuch, as are very nicely adjuſted according to the cuſtom of the place, or ſtandard appointed by ſtatute. In *Muſick*, the flouriſh in the key, to try whether the inſtrument is in tune, and to put the hand in a proper poſition before the grand performance begins, is called an *eſſay*.

ASSE'MBLAGE (S.) a total, or collection of ſeveral things into one ſum or heap, a joining or uniting together.

ASSE'MBLE (V.) to gather, meet, or call together a number of perſons or things into one company, maſs, or heap.

ASSE'MBLY (S.) a congregation, or number of perſons or things collected or called together.

ASSE'NT (V.) to agree, comply, or yield to a thing; to approve of what another propoſes or has done.

A'SSENT (S.) the approving of, or agreeing, complying or yielding to a thing.

ASSE'RT (V.) to affirm, ſupport by all manner of ways, vindicate, juſtify or maintain.

ASSE'RTION (S.) a poſitive, ſtrong, wilful, and reſolute affirmation, or maintaining of a thing.

ASSE'RTORY (A.) affirmative, poſitive, wilful.

ASSE'SS (V.) to tax, rate, or proportion how much every perſon in a diſtrict ſhall pay.

ASSE'SSMENT (S.) a taxation, rating or proportioning.

ASSE'SSOR (S.) one appointed by authority to rate, tax, aſſeſs, or proportion how much every perſon is to pay towards a certain ſum to be raiſed for a certain uſe.

A'SSETS (S.) the effects of a deceaſed perſon, wherewith the heir or executor is to ſatisfy his debts.

ASSEVERA'TION (S.) a ſtrong, earneſt, poſitive vouching or affirming of a thing.

ASSIDU'ITY (S.) cloſe application, hard ſtudy, continual diligence.

ASSI'DUOUS (A.) diligent, conſtant, applicative, cloſe in the purſuit of a thing.

ASSI'GN (V.) to make over, to transfer to another; to ſhew, ſet forth, or declare why a thing ſhould be done, is to *aſſign* or give reaſons; in a *Law Senſe*, it is the appointing one perſon to act or do a thing for and in the behalf of another.

ASSI'GNABLE (A.) any thing that may be made over, or conveyed by one perſon to another.

ASSIGNA'TION (S.) the aſſigning or making a thing over to another; but very commonly means an appointment to meet for love matters, or amorous intrigues.

ASSIGNEE' (S.) a perſon to whom any thing is made over, which may be either by deed, or by law; by deed, when the leſſee of a term ſells, or aſſigns by deed, his right or intereſt in an eſtate, &c. In *Law*, an executor is called the *aſſignee* of the deceaſed perſon; in caſes of *Bankruptcy*, *aſſignees* are perſons choſe from among the principal creditors of the bankrupt, to take care of his eſtate, effects, and debts, and to ſee them diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, for the common intereſt of all the concerned.

ASSI'GNMENT (S.) a transferring or making over any thing that is the property of one perſon, to the uſe, benefit, and property of another.

ASSI'MULATE (V.) to imitate or copy after, to feign or counterfeit, to make one ſubſtance into another.

ASSIMULA'TION (S.) the making one thing like another; and *Phyſically*, means the changing the chyle into blood, or the nutritious juices into the ſubſtance of the body.

ASSI'SE or ASSI'ZE (S.) the ſitting of judges or juſtices to determine cauſes; formerly it was the extraordinary ſittings of ſuperior judges in inferior courts, to inquire whether the inferior judges did their duty, as to hear appeals; alſo a court held occaſionally in the king's palace; alſo a writ directed to the ſheriff, for the recovery of the poſſeſſion of things immoveable, whereof a man or his anceſtors have been diſſeized; it has been ſometimes uſed for a jury. *Aſſizes* are general or ſpecial; general, when the judges go their circuits; ſpecial, when a commiſſion is granted to take cognizance of one or two particular cauſes.

ASSI'ST (V.) to help, aid, encourage, or be preſent at the doing a thing.

ASSI'STANCE (S.) help, aid, encouragement, ſuccour.

ASSI'STANT (S.) one who helps, aids, aſſiſts, encourages, or any ways forwards the doing of a thing; in *Civil Affairs*, particularly in the management of publick companies, there are commonly a governor, ſub or deputy

deputy governor, and more or leſs *aſſiſtants*, according to the charter of the company, who ordinarily have the whole power of managing all affairs belonging to the common concerns of the company, but are for the moſt part obliged to lay all extraordinary matters before a general collection of the proprietors, commonly call'd a general court, for their conſent and approbation.

ASSO'CIATE (V.) to enter into a league or contract with one or more perſons, to ſolicit or carry on a concern for their common benefit.

ASSO'CIATE (S.) a companion, or intimate friend or acquaintance.

ASSOCIA'TION (S.) the entering into partnerſhip, or agreement with others to do ſomething; in *Law*, it is a patent ſent by the king to the juſtices of aſſize, to add other perſons to them, for the more effectual taking the aſſize; in *Logick*, it is when two or more ideas conſtantly follow one another in the mind, ſo that the others always ariſe when the firſt is preſent.

ASSU'ME (V.) to take upon one's ſelf, to arrogate.

ASSU'MPSIT (S.) a promiſe to do or pay a thing to or for another voluntarily.

ASSU'MPTION (S.) in *Logick*, is the minor or ſecond propoſition in a categorical ſyllogiſm; alſo a conſequence drawn from the propoſitions of which an argument is compoſed; alſo a feſtival or ſolemnity obſerved by the church of *Rome*, in honour of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, who, as they ſuppoſe, was taken up, ſoul and body, into heaven.

ASSU'MPTIVE (A.) any thing that may be lawfully taken, and uſed by one who before did it not; ſo in *Heraldry*, *aſſumptive* arms are ſuch as a perſon has a title to bear, by virtue of ſome action done or performed by him, which by birth he could not wear; as, if a perſon that has naturally no coat, ſhould in lawful war take a prince or nobleman priſoner, he has from that time a right to bear the arms of ſuch priſoner, by virtue of that military law, *That the dominion of things taken in lawful war paſſes to the conqueror.*

ASSU'RANCE (S.) a ſecurity, poſitive promiſe, certainty, confidence.

ASSU'RE (V.) to aſſert, to promiſe poſitively; alſo to inſure, or undertake for the ſafe delivery of a thing.

ASSWA'GE (V.) to pacify, abate, allay, or appeaſe, to perſuade, or bring into temper.

A'STERISK or A'STERISM (S.) a mark like a ſtar, importing either ſome deficiency in words or letters, or ſomething remarkable referred to; in *Aſtronomy*, a conſtellation of fixed ſtars ſo called.

A'STHMA (S.) a diſtemper that renders breathing very difficult, by reaſon of a diſorder in the lungs.

ASTHMA'TICK (A.) one who is ſhort-breathed.

ASTO'NISH (V.) to amaze, ſurprize, or confound.

ASTO'NISHMENT (S.) an extraordinary ſurprize, great admiration or amazement.

A'STRAGAL (S.) in *Architecture*, a ſmall round member on the top or bottom of a column; it is ſometimes uſed to ſeparate the faſcia of the architrave, in which caſe it is wrought in chaplets or beads; it is alſo placed above and below the liſts immediately adjoining to the dye of the pedeſtal. In *Gunnery*, it is a ring or moulding on a piece of ordnance, at about half a foot diſtance from the mouth.

ASTRA'Y (V.) to wander out of the right way, to go in a wrong path.

ASTRE'A (S.) according to the poetical account, was the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, and goddeſs of juſtice; ſhe came from heaven, in the golden age, to live upon earth; but the wickedneſs of the iron age was ſuch, that ſhe fled to heaven again, and was placed in the Zodiack.

ASTRI'DE or ASTRA'DDLE (Part.) the ſitting upon any thing with one leg on the one ſide, and the other leg on the other ſide, as a man on horſeback, &c.

ASTRI'NGE (V.) to bind up, to make faſt, to ſtop the flowing of blood or humours by proper medicines.

ASTRI'NGENT (A.) binding or tying up; ſo in *Phyſick*, thoſe medicines that create coſtiveneſs are called *aſtringents*.

A'STROLABE (S.) an inſtrument to take the altitude or height of the ſun or ſtars.

ASTRO'LOGER (S.) one who pretends by his ſkill in the ſtarry world, to predict what is to come, or to tell what is paſt, relating to the ſafety or welfare both of kingdoms and private perſons.

ASTROLO'GICAL (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to the art of aſtrology.

ASTRO'LOGY (S.) an art, taking its riſe from aſtronomy, which pretends by obſerving the aſpects of the planets, and by knowing their influences, to foretel what is to come, or relate what is paſt: This art was very much ſtudied by the ancient mathematicians, who, it is pretended, found out what no body now knows, the principal ſecrets being loſt, although the modern impoſtors affirm, each for himſelf, to have found, excluſive of all others.

ASTRO'NOMER (S.) one ſkilled in the ſcience of aſtronomy.

ASTRONO'MICAL (A.) any thing relating, belonging or pertaining to aſtronomy, whether it be tables, inſtruments, &c.

ASTRO'NOMY (S.) a ſcience that teaches the motions, diſtances, magnitudes, periods and eclipſes of the heavenly bodies; it is very antient, being known to the *Chaldeans* near 2000 years before *Alexander* took *Babylon*; the clearneſs of their hemiſphere inviting them to make celeſtial obſervations, conti-

nual practice improv'd it. From them it was communicated to the *Egyptians*, among whom an academy was erected by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, for the ſtudy and improvement of it, in which *Hipparchus* made great progreſs, by diſcoveries and obſervations, and predicted eclipſes for many axes after. From thence it travelled into *Greece*. The *Saracens* brought a little of it out of *Egypt*, upon their conqueſt there in the 8th century, from whom it came into *Europe*, and about the middle of the 13th century, *Alphonſus* king of *Caſtile* ſpent 400,000 crowns in compoſing more correct tables than had been before known, which are ſtill extant, and well known by the name of the *Alphonſine Tables*. About the beginning of the 16th century, *Copernicus* revived the old exploded doctrine of the ſun's being the center of the ſyſtem, and the earth a planet moving round him. *Kepler* and ſeveral other great men followed him, and made great diſcoveries, particularly *Galileo*, by the help of perſpective glaſſes, which have been improved into teleſcopes of various ſorts, upon which many of the new diſcoveries depend, and although Sir *Iſaac Newton* has done many wonders, there is ſtill room for future induſtry to compleat what is begun.

ASU'NDER (Part.) parted, or at a diſtance one from another, divided into two or more parts.

ASY'LUM (S.) a place of refuge for unfortunate perſons, who by accident, or unavoidable neceſſity, had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law; God commanded the *Jews* to build certain cities for this purpoſe. The poſterity of *Hercules* is ſaid to have built one at *Athens*, to protect themſelves againſt ſuch as their father had irritated. *Cadmus* built one at *Thebes*, and *Romulus* one on mount *Palatine*. A while after Chriſtianity's coming into *England*, ſuperſtitious veneration ran ſo high, that churches, monaſteries, church-yards and biſhops houſes became *aſylums* to all that fled to them, let the crime be what it would; of which very ill uſe was made, both by the clergy and laity. Something of this nature is ſtill practiſed in popiſh countries, but not to ſo great an extravagance as it was here.

ASY'MMETRAL (A.) incommenſurable, or that have no other meaſure that can divide or meaſure any number of quantities, without ſome deficiency, or redundancy.

ASYMPTO'TES (S.) certain lines in that part of mathematicks called the conick ſections, that continually approach nearer and nearer to each other, yet can never meet, though continued infinitely.

AT (Part.) now in the place, come to, or arrived; as, *He is* at *home*, or *he is now in the houſe, or part adjacent*; *I am* at *my journey's end*, or *am come to the place intended*, &c.

ATCHIE'VE (V.) to perform or finiſh a thing, particularly ſomething great and noble.

ATCHIE'VEMENT (S.) the doing an honourable and worthy action. In *Heraldry*, it is the whole coat, embelliſhed with every thing that belongs to it.

A'THEISM (S.) the denying of a God, the diſbelieving a firſt, immaterial, and intelligent cauſe of all things.

A'THEIST (S.) one who pretends not only to diſbelieve a ſupreme Being or Cauſe of all things, but undertakes to demonſtrate the abſurdity and impoſſibility of ſuch a Being.

ATHEI'STICAL (A.) any thing belonging to, or tending to atheiſm.

A'THERSTON (S.) a pretty good market-town in *Warwickſhire*, diſtant from *London* 84 computed miles. The market is weekly on Tueſday.

ATHLE'TICK (A.) belonging to wreſtling, robuſt, ſtrong, and hardy, fit for ſuch ſturdy exerciſes.

ATLA'NTES (S.) thoſe figures which in ſome old buildings are made in the forms of men or beaſts, ſupporting the edifice; they are ſometimes called *caryatides*.

A'TLAS (S.) the name of a king of *Mauritania*, celebrated for his ſkill in aſtronomy. The invention of the inſtrument called the *ſphere*, is attributed to him; upon which the poets improved, and fabulouſly attributed the carrying the world upon his ſhoulders to him. There is a mountain in *Africa* called by this name, into which he is ſaid to be metamorphoſed, upon account of its great height, appearing to the vulgar to ſupport the heavens. Alſo books, or collections of maps, general and particular, for the whole world, are called *atlaſſes*. In *Anatomy*, the firſt vertebra of the neck goes by this name; and in *Architecture*, thoſe figures of half men, uſed in ſome old buildings, by way of ornament to the ſupports of houſes, are called *atlaſſes*.

A'TMOSPHERE (S.) the large hemiſphere that viſibly ſurrounds us, containing the air, clouds, rain, &c. Its height is very variouſly conjectured, grounded upon different phænomena, and ſundry experiments; but the moſt general received opinion is, that it is about 45 miles. The weight, denſity, thickneſs, rarity, &c. are propoſitions that have, and do whet the wits of the naturaliſts of all ages and nations, and in all probability will continue ſo to do. All bodies are ſuppoſed to have their particular *atmoſphere*, whether terreſtrial or celeſtial; in the terreſtrial, they are formed by certain emiſſions of effluvia from the bodies themſelves, to a certain diſtance.

A'TOM (S.) the ſmalleſt particles, bits, or pieces of matter, that any body is ſuppoſed to be made up of. From whence the doctrine that undertakes to account for the origin, or formation of things, upon the ſuppoſition of gravity and motion, is ſometimes called the *atomical* and ſometimes the *corpuſcular philoſophy*, and is now generally received throughout *Europe*.

ATO'NE (V.) to ſatisfy, appeaſe, or pay for an injury done, or a crime committed, whereby the offender is reſtored to favour.

ATO'NEMENT (S.) reconciliation, appeaſing of anger, ſatisfying or paying a debt.

ATRO'CIOUS (A.) notorious, heinous, cruel, outrageous, barbarous.

A'TROPHY (S.) a decaying, or conſumption, occaſioned by the food's not becoming nutritive, but either ſome part or limb waſtes away, or the whole body continually decays.

A'TROPOS (S.) in the *heathen Mythology*, is one of the three fatal ſiſters, that cuts off or puts a period to the life of man.

ATTA'CH (V.) to arreſt, ſeize, or apprehend by virtue of a writ; alſo to bring over, tie, and unite a perſon to the intereſt of another.

ATTA'CHMENT (S.) in *Law*, is the taking, ſecuring, or detaining a perſon or thing by virtue of a writ; it differs from an arreſt, becauſe that iſſues out of the inferior courts by precept, this out of the ſuperior courts by precept or writ: An arreſt is only upon the body of a man, but this is more general and extends to goods likewiſe. Alſo the love, intereſt, reaſon, or cauſe of a perſon's being zealous for another's welfare or promotion.

ATTA'CK (S.) the act of ſetting upon or aſſaulting a perſon or thing; the beginning of a quarrel or diſpute; in the *military Art*, it is the endeavour to force a paſs, poſt, or body of troops; in *Fortification*, it is an endeavour of the beſiegers, by trenches, mines, galleries, &c. to make themſelves maſters of the fortreſs. So a pretended aſſault at one or more places, to make the beſieged divide themſelves into ſeveral parties, in order to hide the grand *attack* or deſign, is called a *falſe attack*; and to charge both ſides of the baſtion, is called an *attack in flank*.

ATTA'CK (V.) to ſet upon, aſſault, quarrel, fight, or diſpute with a perſon, or number of perſons.

ATTA'IN (V.) to acquire, get, arrive at, compaſs, or bring about.

ATTAI'NABLE (A.) whatever may be acquired, got, compaſſed, or brought to paſs.

ATTAI'NDER (S.) in *Law*, is when a perſon has committed felony or treaſon, and judgment is paſſed upon him: The children of an attainted perſon cannot be heirs to him, or any other anceſtor; and if he were noble before, his poſterity is hereby degraded; nor can this corruption of blood be taken away, but by an act of parliament, or reverſing the judgment by a writ of error. *Attainder* is more extenſive than conviction, becauſe it does not commence before judgment. A man is attainted either by appearance or proceſs.

ATTAI'NMENTS (S.) whatever a perſon has obtained, or made himſelf maſter of, by induſtry and careful application, whether the goods of fortune, or the embelliſhments of learning.

ATTAI'NT (V.) to ſpoil, diſhonour, corrupt, or defile.

ATTAI'NT (S.) in *Law*, is a writ which lies after judgment againſt a jury, for giving a falſe verdict in any court of record, whether the action was real or perſonal, if the debt or damages exceeded forty ſhillings; in ſuch caſe the judgment was, anciently, that the jurors meadows ſhould be ploughed up, their houſes thrown down, their woods grubbed up, and their lands and tenements forfeited to the king; but if the perſon that brought the *attaint* be caſt, he ſhall be impriſoned, and ranſomed at the king's pleaſure. In the *Farriers Language*, a hurt in a horſe's leg, proceeding from the kick of another horſe, or from ſtriking his own forelegs againſt the hinder ones, occaſioned by an over-reach in froſty weather, is ſo called; the uſual place is in the heel or truſh.

ATTE'MPER or ATTE'MPERATE (V.) to qualify, prepare, or make ready, particularly ſpoken of metals and medicines.

ATTE'MPT (V.) to ſtrive, try, or endeavour at a thing.

ATTE'MPT (S.) a trial, or endeavour to do a thing.

ATTE'ND (V.) to wait upon, to hearken, or give ear to, to apply or bend one's mind to a thing.

ATTE'NDANCE (S.) waiting, ſervice; alſo a company of ſervants, or the retinue of a nobleman.

ATTE'NDANT (S.) one who waits upon another.

ATTE'NTION (S.) hearkning, diligent application, ſtudy, or obſervation.

ATTE'NTIVE (A.) heedful, obſerving, diligent, careful, induſtrious.

ATTE'NUATE (V.) to thin, weaken, or make leſs; ſo *attenuating* medicines are ſuch as by their conſtitution, thin and diſperſe thoſe viſcous humours, which by reaſon of their glutinouſneſs could not paſs thro' the pores of the ſkin.

ATTENUA'TION (S.) a thinning any thing, or making it more fluid than it was before.

ATTENUA'TIVE (A.) any thing that may be thinned or made more fluid.

ATTE'ST (V.) to witneſs, vouch, or certify in writing to the truth of a thing.

ATTESTA'TION (S.) the witneſſing or affirming to a thing in writing.

A'TTIC (A.) ſomething relating to the city, manner, cuſtoms, &c. of *Attica* or *Athens*; and in *Philology*, we ſay *attic ſalt*, for a delicate, poignant kind of wit and humour after the *Athenian* manner, who were particular in this way; ſo *attic witneſs* means one that cannot be corrupted. In *Architecture*, an *attic building* is where no roof or covering is to be ſeen; and an *attic order* is a ſmall one, placed as a crowning, compleating, or finiſhing a large one: The *attic baſe* is what was peculiarly appropriated by the ancients to the

Ionick

Ionick order, by *Palladio* and ſome other moderns, in the *Dorick*, and by others eſpecially the moderns, as Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, in St. *Paul's* church in *London*, *&c.* in all the orders indifferently, eſpecially in large columns that ſupport the porticoes, &c.

A'TTICISM (S.) a ſhort, pithy, conciſe manner of ſpeaking or writing, ſometimes called *Laconick*.

ATTIRE (V.) to dreſs, cloath, or put on what is neceſſary for defence againſt the weather, or for ornament.

ATTI'RE (S.) cloaths, dreſs, garments, or furniture; in *Heraldry*, the horns of a ſtag or buck is called their *attire*.

A'TTITUDE (S.) the poſture that a picture or ſtatue ought to ſtand in, and by which the ſuppoſed paſſions of the mind may appear to the beholder.

A'TTLEBOROUGH (S.) in *Norfolk*, diſtant from *London* 80 computed and about 94 meaſured miles, was anciently a noted city; but is now only a conſiderable town, whoſe market is on Thurſday every fortnight, for fat bullocks, ſheep, &c. The moſt remarkable things in or near it are the great hall and meer.

ATTO'RNEY or ATTU'RNEY (S.) in *Law*, a perſon appointed or deputed by another to act for, and in the ſtead of himſelf, and particularly to ſolicit, or carry on a law ſuit; in the *Civil Law*, they are called proctors; they are either *general* or *ſpecial*; the *attorney general* is he that is appointed to manage all ſuits for the crown, whether criminal or otherwiſe, eſpecially treaſon, and to him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c. He pleads within the bar in all courts; but when a privy counſellor he cannot plead, but on the king's affairs, without obtaining the privy ſeal for ſo doing; a *ſpecial attorney* is one who is appointed to one or more cauſes particularly ſpecified.

ATTO'RNMENT (S.) in *Law*, a transferring the duty or ſervice owing to one lord to another, or the acknowledgment, homage, or ſervice, that a tenant makes to a new lord; and this is either by word or act, voluntary or compulſory, and may be made either to the lord himſelf, or to his ſteward in court.

ATTRA'CT (V.) to draw to, to entice, allure, or win upon a perſon.

ATTRA'CTION (S.) in *natural Philoſophy*, is that power or property whereby one body or thing acts upon another of a different ſort, and by ſuch acting brings or draws the body acted upon nearer to itſelf; this is ſometimes called *ſuction*, and ſometimes *gravitation*; and ſo in the *Newtonian Philoſophy*, it is that power or principle whereby all bodies mutually tend to each other.

ATTRA'CTIVE (A.) whatever has the faculty or power of attraction.

ATTRA'HENTS (S.) medicines or remedies that operate upon the internal diſorder, that a perſon is afflicted with, by being externally applied, and thereby mixing with, and rarifying any obſtructed matter, make it fit for diſcharge, upon laying the part open by cauſtick or inciſion. They are alſo called drawers, ripeners, digeſtives, &c.

ATTRIBUTE (V.) to aſcribe the doing of a thing to one's ſelf or another.

A'TTRIBUTE (S.) a property belonging, or that is peculiar to a perſon or thing, by which he is capable of doing certain acts; or more extenſively, is common to all things of a like kind, but different in quantity or extent; as, to know or think is common to God and man, but differs in extent, his property being to know all things and perfectly, ours to know few things and imperfectly. In *Divinity*, this Word is generally uſed in a reſtrained ſenſe, and applied to God only; under which is included all that we can imagine to go to make up a perfect being, ſuch as infinite wiſdom, goodneſs, juſtice, &c. The heathens appropriated a particular deity to each *attribute*; ſo they called his power by the name of *Jupiter*, his wiſdom *Apollo*, *&c.* In *Painting* and *Statuary*, ſome diſtinguiſhing addition to the principal figure is called an *attribute*; as the club to *Hercules*, the peacock to *Juno*, the eagle to *Jupiter*, *&c.*

ATTRI'TION (S.) the rubbing or fretting of one part or thing againſt another; with the *Divines*, the firſt degree of repentance or a ſlight tranſitory ſorrow for ſin in general, or a crime in particular is ſo called.

AVAI'L (V.) to profit, benefit, or advantage.

AVAI'LABLE (A.) profitable, beneficial, or advantageous.

AVA'NT or AVAU'NT (Part.) before, toward; ſometimes uſed by way of horror or ſcorn, for be gone, as *Avant* or *Avaunt Satan!* ſaid in a fright, upon meeting or ſeeing ſomething very diſagreeable or hideous.

A'VARICE or AVARI'CIOUSNESS (S.) covetouſneſs, the oppoſite to generoſity.

AVARI'CIOUS (A.) niggardly, cloſe-fiſted, covetous.

AVA'ST (Part.) take care, ſtay, hold ſtill, be cautious, *&c.*

AU'BORN (S.) a ſmall market-town in *Wiltſhire*, diſtant from *London* 56 computed, and 81 meaſured miles; is principally noted for the great quantity of rabbits it ſends to *London*; its market is weekly on Tueſday.

AU'CTION (S.) a publick ſale where goods are put up at a certain price, for which the purchaſers bid according to the conditions declared, and in which the higheſt bidder is the buyer.

AUCTIONE'ER (S.) the manager of the ſale and goods at an auction.

AUDA'CIOUS (A.) bold, daring, hardy, impudent, ſaucy, unmannerly, rude, &c.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS or AUDA'CITY (S.) impudence, ſaucineſs, boldneſs, impertinence, &c.

AU'DIBLE (A.) that may be eaſily, diſtinctly and plainly heard.

AU'DIENCE (S.) an aſſembly or congregation met together to hear an oration, ſermon, or publick ſpeech; ſometimes it means the faculty of hearing, as, *He ſpoke in the* audience *of all preſent*; ſometimes the formality of admitting a foreign ambaſſador to deliver his meſſage, and ſometimes the compliment of his departure, going away, or taking leave; it is alſo the name of a court of juſtice eſtabliſhed by the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſimilar to our parliament, who judge without appeal in the diſtrict appointed to them; for which reaſon *Sanſon* divides *Spain* into a certain number of *audiences*. It is alſo the name of one of the eccleſiaſtical courts, which is wherever the archbiſhop calls a cauſe to his own hearing, which is chiefly upon elections, conſecrations, inſtitutions, marriages, &c.

AU'DIT (S.) the hearing and examining an accompt of the revenues, or charges of any publick matter.

AU'DITE (V.) to hear, examine into, and paſs an accompt.

AU'DITOR (S.) a hearer, liſtener, or attender to any thing ſpoken; and now commonly meant of publick ſpeeches; formerly it meant a judge, inquiſitor, or notary. In our *Law*, it is an officer appointed to examine the accounts of the king or ſome great perſon, and from thence to make up a general book; they go by ſeveral names, according to the particular branch of buſineſs they are appointed to, as *auditors* of the revenue, of the preſts or impreſts, of the receipts, &c.

AU'DITORY (S.) the place where publick lectures or ſermons are pronounced; alſo the aſſembly or congregation of hearers of any publick or private ſpeech, ſermon, oration, &c. alſo the bench or ſeat upon which a judge or magiſtrate ſits to hear cauſes.

AVE'NGE (V.) to do juſtice to an injured perſon, to puniſh an offender according to his deſerts.

AVE'NGER (S.) one who rights the injured, or puniſhes an offender; and according to *Cornelius Agrippa*, the fourth order of angels, whoſe prince is called *Aſmodeus*, are called *avengers*.

A'VENOR (S.) an under or ſub-maſter of the horſe to the king, who particulary takes care of the oats and other proviſions, and alſo ſwears in all the under officers, that belong to the ſtable.

A'VENUE (S.) an entrance, paſſage, path or way to or from a caſtle or other building; with the *Gardeners*, it is called *a walk*.

AVE'R (V.) to affirm poſitively, aſſert, or aſſure; to vouch or prove.

A'VERAGE (S.) the taking ſeveral things together, and conſidering the profit of the one, and the loſs of the other, ſo as to make a mean or common price; alſo an allowance to the maſter of a ſhip out of the freight, to make good a damage; alſo an allowance made by inſurers, for ſuch goods, as by the violence of the weather were forced to be thrown overboard to lighten the ſhip. In *Law*, it is the duty or ſervice, that a tenant owes or performs to a landlord, of ſerving one or more days with his carts, horſes, &c.

ANE'RRING or AVE'RMENT (S.) aſſerting, affirming, aſſuring; in *Law*, the defendant's offering to juſtify an exception pleaded in bar of the plaintiff's action, is called an *averment*.

AVE'RSE (A.) contrary to, or diſliking of a thing.

AVE'RSENESS or AVE'RSION (S.) hatred, diſlike, or oppoſition.

AVE'RT (V.) to keep off, put away, or prevent; particularly ſpoken of the intention of thoſe prayers put up to God in time of the plague, common peſtilence, &c. to turn his wrath from us, and to take away the affliction that troubles us.

AUF or ELF (S.) an ignorant, fooliſh, ſilly wench or fellow.

AU'GAR or AU'GER (S.) an inſtrument to bore or make holes with, both large and ſmall, uſed by carpenters to make room for nails, pegs, trunnels, &c. or by coopers to make holes for taps, bungs, corks, &c.

AU'GES (S.) two points in a planet's orbit, one of which is ſometimes called *apogee*, or fartheſt from the center of motion, and the other is ſometimes called *periges*, or the neareſt to the center of motion.

AUGME'NT (V.) to increaſe, to enlarge, make more, improve, or amend a thing.

AUGMENTA'TION (S.) increaſing, enlarging, improving: At the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, King *Henry* VIII. erected a court, called the *augmentation court*, whoſe buſineſs it was to increaſe the king's revenues, by adding that of the monaſteries to it.

AU'GUR (S.) one who pretends to ſoothſaying, or divination by the chirping of birds, the entrails of beaſts ſlain in ſacrifice, the appearance of the clouds, &c.

AU'GURAL (A.) of or belonging to the art or practice of augury.

AU'GURATE or AUGURI'ZE (V.) to ſuppoſe, imagine, or gueſs, that ſuch a thing will come to paſs, by ſeeing or hearing the flight or ſinging of birds, &c.

AU'GURY (S.) in a reſtrained ſenſe, means only the pretended art of divination or foretelling future things by the ſinging, flight, &c. of birds; but in the general and common received ſenſe, it means any kind of divination or foretelling future events whatever, whether by birds, the heavens, elements, animals, water, &c. and is the ſame with magick, aſtrology, palmiſtry, &c. which, tho' formerly very much practiſed,

is now very juſtly exploded by all lovers of ſound learning and truth.

AUGU'ST (A.) majeſtick, royal, great, ſomething belonging to greatneſs, royalty or majeſty; this title was firſt given by the *Roman* ſenate to *Octavius*, upon their confirming him in the ſovereign power.

AU'GUST (S.) formerly the ſixth, now the eighth month in the year, taking its name from *Auguſtus Cæſar*: The ancients repreſented this month by a young man, with a fierce countenance, wearing a flame-coloured garment, his head crowned with a garland of wheat, a baſket of ſummer fruit on his arm, and a ſickle at his belt, bearing a victim.

AUGU'STAN CONFESSION (S.) the confeſſion or articles of faith drawn up at *Augſburg* in *Germany* by *Melanctbon*, and by him and *Luther* preſented to the emperor *Charles* V. in 1530: It was divided into two parts, the firſt conſiſting of 21 articles, and the ſecond of ſeven, directly oppoſed to the abuſes crept into the church of *Rome*. The elector of *Saxony* and his ſon, the marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, *Erneſt* and *Francis*, dukes of *Lunenburgh*, the landgrave of *Heſſe*, the prince of *Hainault*, the republicks of *Nuremburgh* and *Ruſlinga*, ſigned the ſame; the four Imperial towns of *Straſburg*, *Conſtance*, *Memingen*, and *Linden* preſented alſo a confeſſion at the ſame time, which was the ſame with the above, ſaving in the article of the euchariſt: This confeſſion was preſented by the elector of *Saxony*, together with the princes and ſtates above-mentioned, to the emperor *Charles* V. before whom it was afterwards argued; but the *Roman* Catholicks being a majority, upon the vote it was rejected; however the emperor ordered a conference between ſeven deputies of a ſide, conſiſting of two princes, three divines, and two lawyers, who met on *Auguſt* 16, 1530. where, *Luther* being abſent, *Melanctbon* was head, who by his mollifying explications brought both parties the next day to an agreement of 15 of the firſt 21 articles, but could never agree about any of the ſeven laſt articles.

AUGU'STNESS (S.) majeſticalneſs, royalty, venerableneſs, honourableneſs.

A'VIARY (S.) a great cage or room where a large number of ſmall ſinging birds of divers ſorts are kept together promiſcuouſly.

AVI'SO (S.) an *Italian* word, uſed by merchants for intelligence, information, advertiſement, or advice.

AU'KLAND-BISHOPS or BI'SHOPS-AUKLAND (S.) a market-town pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, between the river *Weare* and the rivulet *Gauntleſs*; principally noted for the biſhop's palace, its curious chapel and fine bridge; diſtant from *London* 154 computed, and 184 meaſured miles; its market is weekly on Thurſday.

AU'KWARD (A.) the doing a thing in an unhandy, unſkilful, ſlovenly, ignorant way or manner.

AULCE'STER (S.) an ancient, but ſmall town corporate in *Warwickſhire*, much frequented by the dealers in corn at the corn-fair; its market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 72 computed, and 91 meaſured miles.

AULI'QUE (A.) the name of a ſovereign court in the empire of *Germany*, whoſe juriſdiction is general all over the country, to which the laſt appeal is made by all the ſubjects of the empire: This court was erected by the emperor, who nominates all the officers, only the elector of *Mentz* has the privilege of a viſitor; it conſiſts of a *Roman* Catholick preſident, a vice chancellor preſented by the elector of *Mentz*, and 18 aſſeſſors or judges, nine *Roman* Catholicks and nine Proteſtants; they ſit upon two diſtinct benches, one for the noblemen, and one for the lawyers; they hold their meetings near the emperor's reſidence, for which reaſon it is called the emperor's juſtice. This council has a concurrent juriſdiction with the Imperial chamber at *Spire*; for here prevention or being firſt ſeized of a cauſe, gives a right to try it; the emperor himſelf cannot break into this privilege, nor ſtop the proceſs, nor award the trying any cauſe before himſelf, when the ſuit is commenced in either of theſe courts; no cauſe can be removed without the conſent of the ſtates of the empire: However, the court ſeldom proceeds to judgment without pre-acquainting the emperor; the language of the court is, *Fiat votum ad Cæſarem*. The power of the *aulique* court determines with the emperor's death; whereas the Imperial chamber at *Spire* continues its authority, and repreſents not only the dead emperor, but the whole body of the empire, which is ſuppoſed immortal.

AULN (S.) a *French* ell or meaſure for cloth, ſilk, &c. which at divers places is of different lengths, at ſome more, and at others leſs than the *Engliſh* ell.

St. AU'LSTEL or *St.* AUSTEL (S.) a corporation town in *Cornwall*, diſtant from *London* 203 computed, and 248 meaſured miles; it hath a market weekly.

AUNE or AWNE (S.) a *German* meaſure for wine, or a veſſel containing about 40 *Engliſh* gallons.

AUNT (S.) the ſiſter of one's father or mother.

AVOCA'TION (S.) the calling one off or taking one from his buſineſs that he is about, an interruption, lett, or hindrance.

AVOI'D (V.) to ſhun, eſcape, or endeavour to get out of the way of.

AVOI'DANCE (S.) a *Law Term*, ſignifying ſometimes a benefice void, or not filled up by an incumbent; ſometimes in chancery, pleadings confeſſed, traverſed or denied.

AVOIRDUPOI'ZE WEIGHT (S.) a certain method of weighing ſuch ſort of goods as are ſubject to droſs or waſte; and now the common

mon weight generally uſed for moſt ſorts of commodities, in which 16 ounces are reckoned for a pound, and 112 pounds for a hundred, and twenty hundreds to a ton, at the king's beam, by which cuſtom is paid; but in ſeveral market-towns and cities in *England* it is very different; as at *Cheſter*, and the parts adjacent, it is 120 pounds to the hundred upon ſeveral commodities, particularly lead, iron, &c.

AVOU'CH (V.) to juſtify, affirm, maintain, boldly and reſolutely to aſſert.

AVO'W (V.) to publickly juſtify, ſupport, maintain, or vindicate an action already done.

AVOWEE' or ADVOWEE' (S.) the perſon that has a right of preſentation to a benefice or church preferment in his own name.

AVO'WRY (S.) is the juſtifying a ſeizure by making good his plea, when a replevin is made or ſued of goods that were taken in diſtreſs for rent.

AVO'WTRY (S.) the univerſally deteſted crime of adultery.

AU'RICLE (S.) that part of the ear that is on the outſide of the head.

AURI'CULAR (A.) of, or pertaining, or belonging to the ear or hearing; from whence the confeſſions in the church of *Rome* are called *auricular confeſſions*, from their being made to, or in the hearing of another.

AURI'GA (S.) a conſtellation of fixed ſtars in the northern hemiſphere, ſometimes called the *waggoner*; in *Ptolemy*'s catalogue they were but 14, in *Tycho*'s 23, but in the *Britiſh* or *Flamſtedian* 68, whoſe longitudes, latitudes, magnitudes, &c. are expreſſed by the ſeveral authors above-mentioned.

AURO'RA (S.) day-break, dawn, the morning, the time juſt before the ſun's riſing, twilight. The wanton invention of the poets has feigned it to be the daughter of *Titan*, and goddeſs of the morning, repreſenting her riding in a chariot with roſy fingers, &c. There are two meteors that go by this name, *viz.* the northern and ſouthern; that viſible among us is the northern *Aurora*, which is an extraordinary luminous appearance ſhewing itſelf in the night-time, commonly of a yellow, reddiſh colour, ſending out frequent coruſcations of pale light, which ſeem to riſe from the horizon in a pyramidal undulating form, and ſtrike with great velocity up to the zenith. This meteor never appears near the equator, and but rarely in *England*, none being recorded in our annals from *November* 14, 1574, till the ſurprizing one *March* 6, 1716, which appeared three nights ſucceſſively, but much ſtrongeſt the firſt. The philoſophers are much divided about the cauſe of this phænomenon, wanting more obſervations to ſettle any thing for certain about it.

AUSCULTA'TION (S.) a giving ear to, a hearkening or liſtening to.

AU'SPEX (S.) among the *old Romans*, was one that pretended to divination by the flight of birds.

AUSPI'CIOUS (A.) favourable, lucky, that carries great hopes and probability of ſucceſs with it.

AU'SPICIOUSNESS (S.) proſperouſneſs, happineſs, ſucceſs.

AUSTE'RE (A.) ſtrict, ſevere, hard, unkind, ſtern, or crabbed.

AUSTE'RITY or AUSTE'RENESS (S.) ſtrictneſs, ſeverity, hard-heartedneſs, unkindneſs.

AU'STRAL (A.) ſouthern, of or belonging to the ſouth; ſo the laſt ſix ſigns of the zodiack are called the *auſtral ſigns*, becauſe they are on the ſouth ſide of the equinoctial.

AU'STRIA (S.) a region of *Germany*, comprehending a part of *Noricum*, with ſome part of *Pannonia*, and part of *Germany*, bordering upon the *Danube*, bounded on the eaſt by *Hungary*, on the weſt by *Bavaria*, on the north by *Moravia*, and on the ſouth by *Stiria*. It is divided into the upper and lower; the upper beyond, the lower on this ſide the *Danube*; *Vienna* is the capital city; the country is very fruitful, and has ſome mines, eſpecially of ſulphur. It was at firſt made a marquiſate by *Otho* I. afterwards an archdukedom by *Frederick Barbaroſſa* in 1136, and is the only one of that title in the world. Of this houſe are lineally deſcended the emperors of *Germany*.

AUTHE'NTICALNESS or AUTHE'NTICKNESS (S.) truth, genuineneſs, uncorruptedneſs, of due proof or authority.

AUTHE'NTICK or AUTHE'NTICAL (A.) that may be depended on, juſt, true, and of good authority or power.

AU'THOR (S.) the prime or firſt cauſe of a thing, the contriver, inventor, or maker; the writer of a book, or the projector or head of a faction or party.

AUTHO'RITATIVE (A.) that comes back'd or ſupported by power or authority, or the truth whereof is fully made appear.

AUTHO'RITY (S.) power, intereſt, rule, or credit; alſo a quotation from the ſcriptures, fathers, or other writings, in vindication of an opinion or proof of a fact.

AU'THORIZE (V.) to impower, enable, or capacitate a perſon to do a thing.

AUTO'CRACY (S.) ſupremacy, ſelf-inherent power, independency, &c.

AUTO'GRAPHY (S.) a man's own or proper hand writing, an original book, treatiſe, or inſtrument.

AUTO'LOGY (S.) a ſpeaking of or to one's ſelf.

AUTO'MATON (S.) ſuch inſtruments or things that have, or ſeem to have ſelf-motion, as all animals, clocks, watches, &c. alſo the motion of the head, bowels, &c.

AUTO'NOMY (S.) the living according to one's own mind or deſire.

AU'TOPSY (S.) the actual viewing or ſurveying of any thing, the ſeeing or looking with one's own eyes.

AU'TUMN (S.) the third ſeaſon of the year, or that wherein the harveſt or ſummer fruits are gathered; it begins that day when the ſun's meridian diſtance from the Zenith, being on the decreaſe, is a mean between the greateſt and leaſt, which is about the ſun's entering ♎. In *Alchymy*, it is the time or ſeaſon that the operation of the philoſopher's ſtone is brought to perfection. Some nations computed their years by *autumni*, and the *Engliſh Saxons* by winters.

AUTU'MNAL (A.) of or belonging to the autumn. In *Aſtronomy*, the autumnal point, is that point in the equinoctial from which the ſun begins to deſcend towards the ſouth pole, and when the ſun is in this point, it is called the *autumnal equinox*.

AVU'LSION (S.) the forcing away, or pulling any thing back, or from another.

AUXI'LIARY (A.) helpful, aſſiſting, aiding, or forwarding. So in *Grammar*, thoſe verbs that make up the deficient tenſes of paſſive or other verbs, as, *to be*, *to have*, &c. are called *auxiliary verbs*. In *War*, ſuch troops as are raiſed more than the ſtipulated number, upon an extraordinary occaſion, or come into an alliance, are called *auxiliary troops*. So the old *Romans* called thoſe troops, that conſiſted of their allies and foreign nations.

AWAI'T (V.) to watch privately for a perſon, to lie in ambuſh, to ſurprize him, &c. alſo juſt or ready to befal one.

AWA'RD (V.) to give judgment, to determine, or finiſh a matter in diſpute.

AWA'RD (S.) the deciſion or judgment made by a perſon or perſons, choſen or appointed to ſettle a matter that was in diſpute.

To be AWA'RE *of* (V.) to be upon one's guard, to expect ſomething to happen or come to paſs, &c.

AWA'Y (Part.) be gone, depart, quit, or leave the place.

AWE (S.) dread, fear, reverence, regard, reſpect.

A'WFUL (A.) majeſtick, dreadful, powerful, fearful.

A'WKWARD (A.) clumſy, unſkilful, unhandy, &c.

AWL (S.) a ſmall, ſharp poinied tool to make holes, uſed by ſhoe makers, harneſs-makers, &c.

A'WNING (S.) the covering of a boat, or part of a ſhip, eſpecially the window of the captain's cabin, to keep off the ſun, wind, rain, &c.

AX or AXE (S.) an inſtrument to chop or cleave wood; alſo that part of a ſphere or other inſtrument upon which it turns, ſometimes called *axis*, and *axel-tree*.

A'XBRIDGE (S.) a mayor town in *Somerſetſhire*, conſiſting of one large, narrow ſtreet, in which is a conſiderable market weekly on Thurſdays; diſtant from *London* 105 computed, and 130 meaſured miles.

A'XIOM (S.) a plain, ſelf-evident truth or propoſition, which is no ſooner propoſed but underſtood. This word is principally reſtrained to mathematicks, and when uſed to other purpoſes is frequently called a maxim. In an *extended Senſe*, it is an eſtabliſhed principle in any art or ſcience.

A'XIS (S.) in *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy*, *&c.* is an imaginary line paſſing through the center of any figure, or orbit, &c. about which the revolution is performed.

AXMI'NSTER (S.) an ancient town on the river *Ex*, in the extream borders of *Devonſhire*, famous for the tombs of the *Saxon* princes, that were ſlain by the *Danes* in the bloody battle of *Brunaburg*. It hath a large market weekly on Saturdays; diſtant from *London* 121 computed miles.

AYDE or AIDE (S.) a tax paid by the vaſſal, to the chief lord, upon ſome urgent occaſion, either aſcertained by cuſtom, or ſpecified at the grant of lands. Among the *French* and *Engliſh* there was an *aide* due for knighting the king's eldeſt ſon, which was demanded by *Philip* the Fair in 1313. This *aide* being due upon the birth of the prince, for the eaſe of the ſubject, it was ordain'd by the ſtatute of *Weſtminſter*, in the reign of *Edward* I. that it ſhould not be levied till he was 15 years old; there was likewiſe an *aide* for marrying the king's eldeſt daughter practiſed in *England*, *Normandy*, and elſewhere; but by the above ſtatute, it could not be demanded till ſhe was ſeven years old. In *Feudal Tenures*, there was an *aide* for ranſoming the chief lord, if he ſhould happen to be taken priſoner; ſo when king *Richard* I. was taken priſoner, as he travelled incognito thro' *Germany*, by the emperor *Henry* IV. an *aide* of twenty ſhillings upon every knight's fee in *England*, was levied to redeem him; this was ſometimes extended to redeem the chief lord's wife, or eldeſt ſon; there was alſo an *aide* due for building and fortifying caſtles, and ſeveral other occaſions. The word in general ſignifies any help or aſſiſtance of any ſort or kind, or for any occaſion whatever.

AYE (S.) an ancient corporation-town in *Suffolk*, governed by two bailiffs, &c. The principal manufacture carried on here, is the weaving bone-lace. It has a ſmall market on Saturday, and is 74 computed, and 91 meaſured miles from *London*.

AYE (Part.) ever, without end, or ceſſation; that remains everlaſtingly.

AY'RY (S.) a neſt, or company of hawks.

A'ZIMUTH (S.) is an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical, and is the complement of the eaſtern and weſtern amplitude to a quadrant; the *azimuths* are repreſented by rhumbs on ſea-charts.

AZO'RES (S.) certain iſlands in the *Atlantick* ocean, about nine in number, ſubject to the king of *Portugal*. They take their name from the great abundance of hawks bred there,

and tho' they are very rocky, yet abound in fruit, corn, wine, &c.

AZO'TH (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, is the mercury of any metallick ſubſtances; ſometimes it means a *panacea*, or univerſal medicine; and ſometimes the firſt or common matter of which any body is compoſed. In *Hebrew*, it ſignifies *Aſhdod*, which *Joſhua* gave to the tribe of *Judah*, but was long poſſeſs'd by the *Philiſtines*; it was a maritime city, and had a port in the *Mediterranean*. *Herodotus* ſays, that *Pſammetichus*, king of *Egypt*, lay 29 years before it in a ſiege.

A'ZURE (S.) ſky-colour, or a fine, bright, lively blue colour. In *Heraldry*, the blue colour in any perſon's coat, under the degree of baron, is ſo called.

A'ZYMUS (A.) unleavened, or unfermented. The *Greek* and *Romiſh* church have had long diſputes whether tht Euchariſtical bread ſhould be leavened or unleavened, but as the whole diſpute rather tends to deſtroy, than promote religion, I ſhall ſay nothing of it here; the *Jews* in their principal feaſt, the *Paſſover*, uſed unleavened bread for ſeven days, in commemoration of the haſty departure of their fore-fathers out of *Egypt*. They began to cleanſe their houſes of every thing leavened the 13th of the month *Niſan*, which they very religiouſly obſerve at this day; and that they may ſtrictly come up to their traditions, they ſearch every part of their houſes, to ſee if any bread, &c. leavened, remains unuſed; then they thoroughly cleanſe them, and furniſh their kitchen with new veſſels, or cauſe them that they have to be new tinned, cleanſed, &c. againſt the 14th day of the month *Niſan*.

B.

B Is the ſecond letter of moſt alphabets, and in our tongue, is the firſt conſonant and mute, and in its formation reſembles a ſheep bleating; for which reaſon the *Egyptians* repreſent it by that creature, in their hieroglyphicks; the *Eaſtern Grammarians* call it a labial letter, upon account of uſing the lips moſt in its formation; it is ſometimes turned into P and V; it ſo cloſes up the lips, that a vowel either really or imaginarily always follows it to open them, as may eaſily be tried. Among the ancient *Latins* it ſtood for 300, and when marked thus, B, for 3000, and when it had an accent below it, for 200; but with the *Greeks* and *Hebrews* it ſtood for two; it is now often uſed contractedly for words, as B. A. for *bachelor of arts*; B. L. *bachelor of Laws*, &c. In *Muſick Books*, B ſignifies the *baſs*, or *baſſo continuo*.

BA'AL (S.) ſometimes called *Bel*, an *Hebrew*, or *Chaldaic* word, ſignifying lord, mighty, or huſband, the general name of the *Moabitiſh* and *Phœnician* deity, and moſt other bordering people upon the *Jews*. The idolaters pretended under this name to worſhip the true God; the *Greeks* called him ſometimes *Jupiter*, and ſometimes *Mars*; but the truth is, that the *Babylonians* meant no more by it, than either the ſtars, the hoſt of heaven, or ſuch kings or heroes whoſe memory they conſecrated to poſterity, by a religious worſhip; the *Phœnicians* worſhipped the ſun under the name of *Baal* and *Moloch*; it is imagined this idol was the firſt production of ſuperſtition, and the original of all others; the worſhip of this idol is deſcribed in the 23d chapter of the 2d book of *Kings*, and the 33d chapter of the 2d book of *Chronicles*; ſeveral kings were called by this name, as were alſo ſeveral cities, with ſome adjunct, as *Baalath*, *Baalath-Beer*, &c. ſo many of the idols or gods, as *Baal-Zephon*, *Baal-Peor*, &c.

BA'ALGAD (S.) an *Aſſyrian* idol, ſaid to repreſent the goddeſs *Fortune*.

BA'ALPEOR (S.) a *Moabitiſh* deity which the *Iſraelites* ſometimes worſhipped, ſuppoſed to be *Adonis* or *Oſiris* the father of *Priapus*, who was worſhipped by ſacrifices offered to the dead, and the commiſſion of all manner of lewdneſs and obſcenity.

BA'ALZEBUB (S.) the god of *flies*, a falſe deity worſhipped by the *Philiſtines*, at whoſe ſacrifices it is reported a multitude of flies were always to be ſeen; whereas in the ſacrifices to the true God, not one was to be found.

BA'ALZEPHON (S.) a ſuppos'd idol, or taliſman, ſet up by the *Egyptians* to ſtop the *Iſraelites* march out of *Egypt*.

BA'BBLE (S.) fooliſh, idle, filly prating, or talking beſides the purpoſe, or contrary to the matter.

BA'BBLE (V.) to talk fooliſhly, idly, and impertinently.

BABE or BA'BY (S.) a young child or infant, commonly under five years old.

BA'BEL (S.) confuſion or diſorder, ſo called from the wonderful confuſion God brought upon the workmen, who, by the appointment of *Nimrod*, the ſon of *Cuſh*, were erecting a ſtately fabrick upon the plains of *Shinar* in *Meſopotamia*, in order, as is ſuppoſed, to preſerve them from a future deluge; the figure whereof is generally ſuppoſed to be round, and the extent and height very extraordinary.

BA'BLER (S.) one that loves to talk much and fooliſhly, a filly, prating perſon.

BABOO'N (S.) a large-ſized monkey.

BA'CCHANALS (S.) the drunken and revelling feaſts of the heathen god *Bacchus*; alſo the prieſts of the deity who celebrated theſe feſtivals with cymbals, drums, &c. making a great noiſe and ſhouting, running about in a frantick manner, crowned with ivy, and ſprigs of the vine, and carrying in their hands a ſtaff wreathed about with the ſame plants, called a thyrſis.

BA'CHELOR or BA'TCHELOR (S.) a man who

who was never married. Formerly it was a name given to thoſe ſupperior in quality to eſquires, but unable to raiſe a company of gens d'armes, and therefore ſerved under the ſtandard of bannerets, being allowed colours of their own, and to conduct their vaſſals: They were uſually young gentlemen, who endeavoured to acquire the title of *bachelors* by their proweſs; and being an order inferior to thoſe called chevaliers or knights, *Fauchet* ſuppoſes they took their name from *bas chevaliers*. At the *Univerſity*, it is a perſon who has taken the firſt degree in the liberal arts or ſciences. At *Oxford*, a perſon muſt be a ſtudent four years before he is intitled to be *bachelor* of arts, ſeven years to be maſter of arts, and fourteen years to be *bachelor* of divinity. At *Cambridge*, three years ſtudy qualifies him for *bachelor* of arts, ſix for maſter of arts, and thirteen for *bachelor* of divinity. After having ſtudied the law ſix years a perſon may commence *bachelor*. In *War*, thoſe young ſoldiers are called *bachelors*, who having ſignalized themſelves in the firſt campaign, are preſented with the military or gilt ſpurs. In the ancient conſtitution of the *Admiralty*, this name was given to all under the dignity of barons.

BACK (S.) the hinder part of the body, and ſo the hinder or diſtant part of a building is called the *back part* or *back ſide*.

BACK (V.) to ſupport, maintain or encourage; and in *Horſemanſhip*, it ſignifies the breaking or fitting a young horſe for the ſervice of riding; and in common 'tis to mount or ride a horſe.

BA'CK-BITE (V.) to ſlander, revile or ſpeak ill of a perſon untruly, behind his back, or when he is not preſent to defend his innocence, or juſtify the action by putting it in its true light.

BA'CK-BOARD (S.) with the *Watermen*, is a board ſet up in their boats for paſſengers to reſt or lean their backs againſt; it is alſo the ſtiff-milled paper put into the covers of books to preſerve them from injury.

BACK-SLI'DER (S.) a term frequently uſed in the ſcripture, for one that falls from the truth, and becomes an enemy to the true religion.

BA'CK-STAYS (S.) thoſe ropes in a ſhip's rigging that go on both ſides the ſhip to prevent the maſt from pitching or rocking.

BA'CKWARD or BA'CKWARDS (A.) very loth to do a thing, unwilling; alſo an inſufficiency or defect in learning; the hinder part of the ſhop, houſe, or garden.

BA'CKWARDNESS (S.) an unwillingneſs to do any thing; alſo imperfection or defectiveneſs in learning, &c.

BA'CON (S.) a well-known ſort of food, made of hogs fleſh ſalted and dried, which renders it fit for keeping a conſiderable time.

BAD (A.) the firſt degree of illneſs, imperfection, &c.

BADGE (S.) a mark or token of diſtinction; ſo the liveries of noblemen and gentlemen, and the cloaths and marks of penſioners of the lower claſs, are *badges*.

BA'DGER (S.) a carrier of luggage, a licenſed hawker or pedlar; alſo the name of an amphibious wild creature.

BA'FFLE (V.) to ſilence or confound a perſon, by reaſons too ſtrong, evaſive, or uncertain; alſo to put off, ſham, or diſappoint a perſon.

BAG (S.) a ſack or pocket, made uſe of upon many occaſions to put goods in, eſpecially grain or meal, &c. for the greater eaſe of carriage.

BAG (V.) a particular manner of packing up ſome commodities, as hops, pepper, &c.

BA'GGAGE (S.) commonly applied to the ammunition and other neceſſaries for an army, but in general it ſignifies all ſorts of goods or neceſſaries; alſo wenches or whores that follow the camp or walk the ſtreets; a ſorry, idle, naſty woman.

BA'GNIO (S.) a place where perſons go to ſweat, bathe, and cup.

BA'G-PIPE (S.) a muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, much uſed in *Scotland*, and by the northern people of *England*, at fairs and country merry-makings, conſiſting of two pipes, a larger and a ſmaller, and a pair of bellows ſo contrived, that each pipe is filled with wind by the bellows, and the large one ſounds a double octave, or deep key note to the loweſt note of the ſmall one; and this is called the drone, or holding note, deſcants upon which are played upon the ſmall pipe.

BAIL (V.) to free or ſet at liberty a perſon that is under an arreſt or in priſon, whether the cauſe be for debt or criminal, by becoming ſurety for the appearance of the party at a day and a place appointed.

BAIL (S.) the ſurety or perſon that is bound for the appearance of another, to anſwer certain matters in a court of judicature; alſo the limit or boundary of ſuch a part or portion of a large park, that is put under the care of ſeveral keepers or foreſters, as is the charge of one; alſo the iron handle of a pail or other veſſel, that is lifted from one place to another with water or other liquors, in the ſhape of half a hoop or circle.

BAI'LABLE (A.) any cauſe or action for which the law allows a perſon his liberty, by giving ſureties to anſwer the matter by appearing at a time and place aſſigned.

BAI'LIFF or BAI'LY (S.) the name of an officer, brought hither by the *Normans*, being honourable among the *French*, as one to whom the care and charge of affairs was committed. *Provincial bailiffs*, in *France*, have the chief adminiſtration of juſtice in counties; and in *Scotland*, it is the name of a judge; but now in *England*, both the name and office is grown into ſuch a contempt, that the word commonly means no more

more than a bare meſſenger, appointed by the ſheriff to go up and down the country to ſerve writs, ſummon county courts, ſeſſions, aſſizes, &c. There are ſtill ſome places where the chief magiſtrate is called *bailiff*; as the *high bailiff* of *Weſtminſter*, &c. ſometimes it means a gentleman's ſteward or rent-gatherer.

BAI'LIWICK (S.) a certain portion or diſtrict of land, that is under the care or juriſdiction of a bailiff.

BAI'RAM (S.) a feaſt celebrated by the *Turks* after the faſt of *Ramazan*. It is kept twice a year, *viz.* once immediately after the *Ramazan*, called the *grand bairam*, and again ſeventy days after, called the *little bairam*; it holds three days, during which no work is done, but preſents are made to one another with the utmoſt expreſſions of joy; if the day after *Ramazan* prove ſo cloudy, as to hide the new moon, it is put off to the day following, when it begins, tho' the obſcurity continue. At the celebration of this feaſt, after uſing many odd mimickries in their moſques, they cloſe it with a ſolemn prayer againſt the infidels, to root out chriſtian princes, or to embroil them againſt one another, that by their diſſenſions they may enlarge their dominions.

BAIT (V.) to refreſh one's ſelf in travelling, by ſtopping to eat, drink, or ſleep; alſo to worry or teaze a perſon, by continually aſking for what he refuſes to grant; alſo to put or lay a ſnare or temptation in a perſon's way, to catch him by ſurprize, or to bribe him into one's intereſt.

BAIT (S.) any thing that is a lure or enticement to a perſon to do a thing, or catch him by ſurprize; in *Falconry*, when a hawk claps her wings, or ſtoops to take her prey; alſo in *Fiſhing*, the gentle or other decoy put on the hook to catch fiſh with, is ſo called.

BAIZE or BAYS (S.) a ſort of woollen manufacture made at *Colcheſter*, uſed for womens under-petticoats, or other ordinary uſes.

BAKE (V.) to dreſs victuals in an oven, a ſort of roaſting fleſh, but not ſo delicious as before an open fire; alſo the common method of preparing bread to eat, is after kneading to *bake* it in an oven.

BA'KEWELL (S.) one of the beſt market towns in the peak of *Derbyſhire*, ſeated among hills, on the banks of the *Wye*, diſtant from *London* 115 computed, and 142 meaſured miles; has a large market on Mondays for lead, the great manufacture of thoſe parts, and all ſorts of proviſions; it is an exceeding large pariſh, conſiſting of ſeven chapels, and is a peculiar, freed from all manner of epiſcopal juriſdiction.

BA'LA (S.) tho' but a mean ſmall market town in *Merionethſhire* in *North Wales*, yet is a corporation enjoying many immunities, governed by bailiffs; and has a tolerable market weekly on Saturdays; diſtant from *London* 145 computed, and 184 meaſured miles. This town is ſeated near *Pimble-meer*, or *Bala-lake*, about three miles long, thro' which the river *Dee* is ſaid to run, but not to mingle with its waters, which is thus proved, that altho' there are plenty of ſalmons in the *Dee*, there are none to be found in the *Meer*, and great plenty of the fiſh called *gwyniaid*, much like whitings, are found in the *Meer*, but none of them in the *Dee*.

BA'LANCE or BA'LLANCE (S.) when conſidered *Mathematically*, is one of the ſimple powers in that part called mechanicks, which treats of the equality or difference of weight in heavy bodies, and are ſometimes called ſcales, ſometimes ſteel-yards, and theſe are of many different forms. With the *Aſtronomers*, one of the 12 ſigns of the Zodiack, mark'd thus ♎, is ſo called; the ſun enters this ſign about the 12th of *September* at the autumnal equinox; the conſtellation conſiſts of 14 ſtars of ſeveral magnitudes; when repreſented on a globe or planiſphere, it is under the form of a pair of ſcales. In *Phyſicks*, the *balance of the air* is the weight thereof, whereby it preſſeth where it is leaſt reſiſted, till it becomes of equal weight in all its parts. The *balance* of a watch is much like the pendulum of a clock, which by its motion regulates the motions of all the other parts.

BA'LANCE (V.) to make one part of a matter or thing even or equal to another, by adding to or ſubſtracting from the deficient part; to conſider and weigh ſeriouſly every part of an affair, by taking in all the objections as well as the conveniencies. In *Merchandize*, it is to ſettle either a particular account of a perſon or commodity, or to ſettle the whole book or ſyſtem, in order to ſee whether every thing be regularly and truly poſted in the ledger, and from thence to know the profit and loſs upon each, or all the commodities a man deals in, and alſo to know what remains undiſpoſed of, which, when weighed, counted, or meaſured, will exactly correſpond with what appears upon the account, if no embezzlement, waſte, or loſs has been made. In *Politicks*, to keep a *balance* among the ſeveral powers is, by making ſuch alliances to ſtrengthen the weaker, or weaken the ſtronger, that they may not be in a capacity of over-running their neighbours. In *Trade*, to preſerve the *balance* is ſo to proportion the quantity and value of imports and exports, that the value of imports, may not exceed that of the exports; alſo ſo to look after our neighbours, as not to permit them to monopolize the conſiderable and neceſſary branches thereof.

BALBU'TIES (S.) ſtuttering or ſtammering in a perſon's ſpeech.

BALCO'NY (S.) a ſmall area before a window ſurrounded with iron or wooden rails, to prevent perſons from falling; without ſuch defence it is called a flat, the uſe whereof is to ſtand and view fights as they paſs along, or the country around, and to take the air without the trouble of walking abroad, or being incommoded with mixt company.

BALD (A.) naked or bare of hair, formerly was uſed for bold or courageous, from whence ſeveral names of kings and princes are taken, as *Baldwin*, *Winbald*, a bold or reſolute conqueror, or *Eadbald*, happily bold, *Ethelbald*, nobly bold, &c.

BALDERDA'SH (V.) to adulterate, ſpoil, or mix a good and a bad commodity together; alſo any thing done confuſedly, and without judgment.

BA'LDNESS (S.) a nakedneſs, deficiency, or want of hair; alſo a mean, uncorrect, and unpoliſh'd way of diſcourſe or writing.

BA'LDOCK (S.) a conſiderable, large market-town in *Hertfordſhire*, diſtant from *London* 29 computed, and 38 meaſured miles, ſeated between the hills, in a chalky ſoil fit for corn, of chief note for its many maltſters; its weekly market is on Thurſdays; the church is a large pile with three chancels, and a fine tower with a ring of ſix bells, built in the middle of the town, and is a rectory in the patronage of the king.

BALE (S.) a pack or bundle made up very tight and well corded; ſo thoſe goods that are wrapt up in ſuch manner, are called *bale* goods, as ſilk, cloth, &c.

BA'LEFUL (A.) an old word uſed for ſorrowful, grievous, woful, terrible, &c.

BALK (V.) to diſappoint, fruſtrate, put by, or diſcourage.

BALK (S.) a diſappointment, fruſtrating, diſcouraging, or putting aſide a purpoſe intended; in *Farming*, it is a ridge of land between two furrows, or a piece of ground left unploughed; with *Builders*, it is a long ſlender tree uſed for rafters, ſcaffolding, &c.

BALL (S.) any thing round, as a globe or ſphere, ornaments at gentlemens doors, and an inſtrument of diverſion for children and grown perſons, uſed in divers exercises; alſo a publick meeting for perſons of diſtinction to divert themſelves with dancing, &c. With *Mathematicians*, a *ball* and ſocket is a contrivance made of braſs, wherein a *ball* plays in a ſocket, by means of a perpetual ſcrew, ſo that a teleſcope, quadrant, or other inſtrument may be moſt commodiouſly applied to aſtronomy, ſurveying, and other mathematical ſciences.

BA'LLAD (S.) a ſong, but now commonly applied to the meaner ſort, that are ſung in the ſtreets by the vulgar.

BA'LLAST (S.) any thing that ſeamen put into the bottom of the ſhip, to keep her ſteady, which is ſometimes coals, bricks, ſtones, gravel, according to what voyage ſhe is intended for. *Metaphorically*, any thing that brings a perſon to act diſcreetly, by correcting the youthful or airy vanities that hang about them, is ſo called.

BA'LLISTER or BA'LLUSTER (S.) ſmall turned pillars, that are put under the rail or hand-board of a ſtair-caſe, balcony, or other partition to ſupport it.

BA'LLOT (V.) to vote for, or chuſe a perſon into an office, by means of little balls of ſeveral colours, which are put into a box privately, according to the inclination of the chuſer or voter, or by writing the name or names of the candidates upon ſmall pieces of paper, and rolling them up, ſo that they cannot be read, which are put into a box, &c. and when the time limited for the election is over, an indifferent perſon takes them out one by one, and upon reading the name or names ſomebody takes down the number of votes, the greater of which are declared duly elected.

BA'LLUSTRADE (S.) one or more rows of pillars or balliſters, made of a proper height, to lean on or look over, ſet any where to make a partition.

BALM or BA'LSAM (S.) a ſort of gum in very great uſe and eſteem in phyſick, liquified by means of ſpirit of wine or oil, and found a ſovereign remedy in the cure of wounds and ſeveral diſtempers; it is uſed by ſome ladies as a paint, mixed with the yolk of an egg, and ſpirit of wine. That of *Gilead*, or the *Levant*, and that of *Peru*, are eſteemed the moſt valuable; the *Chymiſts* call the ſpirit of common ſalt by this name, when extracted by art: The preparation is thus, firſt the ſalt is diſſolved, and that diſſolution, well clarified, is ſet in horſe-dung for the ſpace of two or three months, after which they diſtil it ſtrongly with ſand heat, which yields an unctoſity of ſuch a preſerving nature, that the moſt corruptible things being ſteeped in it, are ſaid to be preſerved time without end; it is by this means they report that the dead bodies of the ancients were preſerved without being reduced to mummy. There is an aromatick herb, called *balm*, uſed to mull wine with, to make it ſtill more cordial than it naturally is.

BALSA'MICK (A.) healthful, refreſhing, reſtorative, of a fragrant ſmell and delicious taſte, of the nature or quality of balm.

BAM (S.) a ſham or pretence, a lying excuſe; formerly it was a contract on of beam, and ſignify'd wood or woody, from whence ſeveral places take in part their name, as, *Bamfield*, *Bambridge*, *Bambury*, importing, that then, or before, that place was a wood or woody.

BA'MPTON (S.) a ſmall market-town in *Devonſhire*, was anciently called *Brantor*; diſtant from *London* 134 computed, and 167 meaſured miles. Its market is weekly on Saturdays.

BA'MPTON (S.) in *Oxfordſhire* diſtant from *London* 56 computed, and 66 meaſured miles; its market is weekly on Wedneſday, and the moſt noted of any in *England* for felt-mongers wares, ſuch as leather jackets, gloves, breeches, &c.

BAN (S.) a *Martial Term* for a proclamation made in the army by beat of drum, ſound of trumpet, &c. requiring the ſtrict obſervance of diſcipline, either for the declaring a new officer, or puniſhing an offender.

BA'NBURY (S.) a large market-town in *Oxfordſhire*, diſtant from *London* 53 computed, and 75 meaſured miles, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday. Queen *Mary* made it a borough by charter, conſiſting of a bailiff, 12 aldermen and 12 burgeſſes; this charter was renewed by king *James* I. 8 *June*, 6 *Reg.* and made a mayor town, conſiſting of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 6 capital burgeſſes, and a right to ſend one member to parliament; all which it ſtill enjoys. The ſituation is very pleaſant upon the river *Charwel*, and its trade is very conſiderable, eſpecially in cheeſe, of which it makes great quantities, and exceeding good.

BAND (S.) a ſmall garment or ornament wore about the neck, and now commonly reſtrained to ſtudents in the univerſity and publick ſchools, clergymen and lawyers; formerly worn by every body, inſtead whereof, now neckcloths, turnovers or ſtocks are worn by the generality of the people; alſo pieces of iron that bind or ſurround any thing to preſerve it from ſplitting, ſometimes called *hoops*; alſo long narrow pieces of cloth that are put round any perſon or creature, as a girt or ſwathing *band* to a horſe or child; alſo a company of gentlemen bearing halberds, that wait immediately upon the king's perſon on ſolemn occaſions, are called the *band of penſioners*; ſo at *Theatres*, the company of muſicians are called the *band of muſick*; ſo likewiſe the militia of the city are called the *trained bands*.

BA'NDAGE (S.) whatever ties or binds things up or together; ſo in *Surgery*, the fillets, rollers, or other linen cloths that bind up broken bones, ſores, or arms that have been let blood are called *bandages*.

BANDALIE'RE (S.) a large leathern belt thrown over the right ſhoulder, and hanging down under the left arm, wore by the ancient muſqueteers, both for the ſuſtaining of their fire arms, and for the carriage of their muſquet charges, which were put in about 12 wooden caſes coated with leather; but it is now out of uſe.

BA'NDELET (S.) any ſmall fillet, band or flat moulding, uſed as an ornament in any of the five orders of architecture.

BANDI'TTI (S.) a ſet or company of outlaws, that in *Italy* live by robbery and plunder, from whence all highwaymen, cutthroats and publick robbers are ſo called.

BA'NDOG (S.) a fierce large dog, commonly kept chained up in the day-time, that he may be fiercer in the night, kept in yards or lone houſes as a defence againſt thieves; alſo for ſport, ſuch as bull or bear-baiting, maſtiff-fighting, &c. Sometimes it is applied to a bailiff or his follower, &c.

BA'NDY (A.) crooked or deformed; alſo a ſtick made curved at the bottom to ſtrike a ball with.

BA'NDY (V.) to collect, aſſemble, or get together a party or faction; alſo to toſs to and fro, to examine a matter thoroughly.

BANE (S.) the ruin deſtruction or overthrow of a perſon; alſo poiſon, or miſchief.

BA'NEFUL (A.) poiſonous, miſchievous, hurtful, deſtructive.

BA'NE-WORT (S.) the herb night ſhade.

BANG (V.) to chaſtiſe by beating much or ſeverely with a ſtick.

BANG (S.) a ſtripe or blow.

BA'NGOR (S.) by ſome called a city, and by others a town, a biſhop's ſee in *Carnarvonſhire* in *North-Wales*, was anciently ſo large, as to be called *Bangor the Great*, which was defended by a powerful caſtle, which has been long ſince levelled; it is lowly ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, its cathedral is very mean and old, and by the people is pretended to be the moſt ancient in *Britain*, and that St. *Daniel*, to whom it is dedicated, was its firſt biſhop in 512. It is obſerved, that very few late biſhops of this ſee die in it, they generally being tranſlated as ſoon as opportunity preſents; and while they remain biſhops of this place, by reaſon of its ſmall income, are commonly allowed to hold ſome other good benefice in *commendam*. The houſes are tolerable, and pretty well inhabited. It is governed by the biſhop's ſteward, who keeps court leets, and court barons for the biſhop; it has an indifferent market weekly on Wedneſdays; is diſtant from *London* 180 computed, and 236 meaſured miles.

BA'NIANS (S.) an idolatrous ſect among the *Eaſt-Indians*, who hold a metempſychoſis, and will not therefore kill, or in any wiſe prejudice any living thing, not even the moſt noxious inſect. They believe there is a God, who created heaven and earth, and yet worſhip the devil, becauſe they think he is capable of doing them miſchief; they wear their hair ſhort, but do not ſhave their head. They underſtand buſineſs very well, and trade in moſt things: They marry their children at ſeven years of age; they make the chief part of their religion conſiſt in purifying and waſhing themſelves. If they touch one another, they muſt waſh and purify themſelves before they eat, drink, or enter into their own houſes. They wear about their necks a ſtone called *tambran*, which is as big as an egg, and has a hole in the middle, thro' which are put three ſtrings; this ſtone, they ſay, repreſents their great God; for which reaſon, and their profeſſion

of innocency and inoffenſiveneſs of life, they are much reſpected by all the *Indians*.

BA'NISH (V.) to ſend away, to turn out of a private houſe or kingdom, by way of puniſhment for an offence committed.

BA'NISHMENT (S.) the forcibly being thruſt out or ſent away from the preſence of a private perſon, or publick magiſtrate; the being compelled to forſake the houſe, or country of one's nativity, as a puniſhment.

BANK (S.) ſometimes it means a great ſhoal of ſand in the ſea, where oftentimes ſhips are ſwallowed up and loſt, and ſometimes a ſmall artificial wall of earth either to part or incloſe lands, or in a garden for pleaſure, made to ſit on; alſo the boundaries of a river, or ſea, that keep it from overflowing the country; alſo a place where many affairs are negotiated, ſuch as the diſcounting of bills of exchange, &c. and in a *general Senſe*, it ſignifies any large ſtock of money belonging to ſeveral perſons.

BA'NKER (S.) a perſon who negotiates money-affairs, bills of exchange, &c. In *Italy*, this employ is not eſteemed derogatory to nobility, and is commonly practiſed by the younger ſons of the beſt families, and ſupports both the dignity of the perſons, and the profeſſion. Among the *Romans*, *bankers* managed the exchange, took in money, aſſiſted in buying and ſelling, and drew the neceſſary writings relating to all ſuch buſineſſes, and ſo were alſo brokers, agents and notaries.

BA'NKRUPT (S.) a perſon that is either really or pretendedly unable to ſatisfy his creditors, for which reaſon he abſconds, hides, or denies himſelf to his creditors.

BA'NKRUPTCY (S.) the breaking or becoming inſolvent, or unable to pay one's juſt debts.

BANN (V.) to curſe, exclaim againſt, or wiſh evil to.

BA'NNER (S.) a ſtandard, colour, or enſign in an army.

BA'NNERET (S.) a knight made in the field, formerly an order in much power and eſteem, but now dwindled away, and extinct.

BANNS or BANES (S.) the ſolemn proclamation, or publication of any thing; a publick edict or ſummons, as of a prince to his nobles, frequent among the *French*; alſo of a lord to his vaſſals; the publick declaring of a contract of marriage intended to be conſummated between two perſons in the open church, in order to know if any juſt objection can be made againſt it.

BA'NQUET (S.) a feaſt or entertainment, where perſons regale themſelves with pleaſant foods, or fruits. In *Fortification*, a ſmall foot-way along a parapet, raiſed about a foot and a half, for the convenience of getting up, and firing upon the enemy in the moat, or covered way.

BA'NQUET (V.) to feaſt, or enjoy one's ſelf and friends, to live pleaſantly and jollily.

BA'NTER (S.) a joke, a ſportive amuſing ſpeech, mocking, or jeering.

BA'NTER (V.) to make game of, to ſport with, to mock, or jeer.

BA'NTLING (S.) a young child that ſucks, an infant.

BA'PTISM (S.) a waſhing, purifying, or cleanſing with water, practiſed among the *Jews* two ways; firſt, by thoſe who had any ways polluted themſelves, who, before they were permitted to aſſiſt at the ſacrifices, were obliged to purify themſelves by ſeveral waſhings; ſecondly, when a perſon was made a proſelyte to their religion, if a male, he was firſt circumciſed, and a ſmall time afterwards baptized; during which time a ſummary of their religion was read. In the *Chriſtian Church*, it is the ſacrament of admiſſion inſtituted by Chriſt himſelf, and practiſed by all parties profeſſing Chriſtianity, except the Quakers; many differences have been, and are ſtill kept up in relation to the time when, and manner how, it is to be performed, which I forbear mentioning.

BAPTI'SMAL (A.) ſomething belonging, or appertaining to baptiſm.

BA'PTIST (S.) St. *John* the fore runner of Chriſt, is moſt eminently ſo called, as being the firſt that publickly baptized with a ſpiritual intention; alſo the name given to thoſe who, though they affirm the faithful ought to be baptized, yet ſay, that it ſhould be only to thoſe grown up, or to the adult. There are a great number of ſects, who though they differ in other reſpects, yet agree in this; but what age the party muſt be before he or ſhe can be called *adult*, was never yet (nor indeed in the nature of the thing can be) determined; ſome perſons being mere children all their lives, as to the nice diſtinctions that ſubtle heads have ſpun for them.

BAPTI'STERY (S.) the place where, or inſtrument in which perſons were or are baptized; formerly immerſion being uſed, they went into a river, and were there plunged; but in the reign of *Conſtantine*, in great cities they built chapels, or places on purpoſe to baptize in, which in the eaſtern countries, was by dipping the perſon all over; but in the weſtern, and colder parts, they uſe ſprinkling, finding an inconvenience to ariſe by the other method; at firſt every church had not a *baptiſtery* belonging to it; our fonts anſwer the ſame end.

BAPTI'ZE (V.) to initiate perſons into the community of the chriſtian church by baptizing them according to Chriſt's appointment.

BAR (S.) in *Muſick*, thoſe ſtrokes that are drawn acroſs, or downwards, between ſo many notes as make up the meaſure of time the air is pricked in; alſo any let, ſtoppage, or hindrance to a thing; alſo the rail, or place where the council ſtand to plead cauſes in a court of judicature, or where priſoners ſtand to

to take their trial; alſo a ſmall convenient room parted off in a tavern or other publick houſe, for the miſtreſs, &c. to be in, and take an account of the reckoning, to give orders, &c. In *Heraldry*, it is one of the honourable members of a coat, which is divided by it into two unequal parts, by its being drawn horizontally acroſs the field, and containing $\frac{1}{5}$ part of the whole.

BA'RATRY (S.) in *Law*, is when the maſter of a ſhip endeavours to cheat the owners or inſurers, either by running away with the ſhip, or embezzling the goods.

BARB (V.) to ſhave off the beard from a man's face; in *Carving*, it is to cut up a lobſter.

BA'RBACAN or BA'RBICAN (S.) an opening left in the walls of thoſe buildings liable to be overflowed, for the water to come in and go out at, or to drain the water from off a terraſs; alſo a cleft or aperture made in the walls of a fortreſs to fire through upon the enemy; and formerly it was a fort at the entrance of a bridge, or without the city, having a double wall with towers, to overlook and command the city.

BARBA'RIANS (S.) uncivilized, wild, or rude people, ſuch as the *Hottentots*, at the Cape of *Good Hope*, *&c.* with the *Greeks* and *Romans*, this term was applied to all foreigners.

BA'RBARISM (S.) an ungrammatical way of ſpeaking or writing, and contrary to the true idiom of any particular language.

BARBA'RITY (S.) cruelty, inhumanity, unreaſonable puniſhment, &c.

BA'RBAROUS (A.) wild, unpoliſhed, uncivilized by good laws and cuſtoms; ignorant, fierce, cruel; and when applied to *Language*, is that which is improper and immethodical.

BA'RBAROUSNESS (S.) clowniſhneſs, unmannerlineſs, cruelty, &c.

BARBE (S.) a ſort of horſe brought from *Barbary*, much valued for his ſwiftneſs; they are reported to retain their vigour to the laſt, and are therefore valued for ſtallions; it is reported they will out-run an oſtrich, and that ſome of them are ſold for 1000 ducats, or 100 camels, and that they are fed ſparingly with camels milk. It is further added, that they preſerve the genealogy of thoſe *barbes*, as carefully as we do that of a noble family.

BA'RBEL (S.) the name of a pleaſant river fiſh, ſo called upon account of its having a beard or moſs under its noſe or chops.

BA'RBER (S.) one who makes a trade or employment to ſhave or trim the beards of other men for money.

BARDS (S.) the ancient poets among the *Gauls* and *Britons*, who deſcribed and ſung in verſe the noble atchievements of the kings, generals and great men; they promoted virtue, and frequently influenced the chiefs on both ſides ſo far as to be reconciled, even when the armies were ready to join battle. In the highlands of *Scotland*, the heads of clans ſtill retain perſons under this name, to record the genealogies and memorable atchievements of their families.

BARE (A.) naked, uncloathed; alſo having very little to cover or ſuſtain one's ſelf with.

BARE (S.) a place made for ſport, to bowl upon in the winter-time, being ſo ordered, that no graſs is, or eaſily can be upon it.

BAR-FEE (S.) a fee of 20 pence paid to the goaler by every perſon try'd for, and acquitted of felony.

BA'RGAIN (S.) an agreement or contract relating to the buying or ſelling any thing. In *Law*, the transferring the right or property to, or in lands, tenements, manors, &c. from one perſon to another, is called *bargain* and *ſale*, between the bargainer and bargainee.

BA'RGAIN (V.) to contract or agree upon certain conditions, either as a buyer or ſeller.

BARGAINEE' (S.) the purchaſer, or perſon who accepts, yields, or agrees to a bargain or contract.

BARGAINER (S.) the ſeller, or perſon who offers or makes a contract or bargain.

BARGE (S.) a large boat made both for pleaſure and trade; a veſſel capable of holding many perſons and much goods, and according to its ſtructure and uſe is called by various names.

BARGH or BA'RMASTER (S.) a *Mining Term*, ſignifying a governor or overſeer. In *Derbyſhire*, they are the common meaſurers of the ore raiſed, collectors of the tythe or farm paid, and recorders of the quantity of ground claimed by each perſon in the king's field.

BA'RGH MOTE or BAR-MOOT (S.) a court held on mining affairs, ſubject to particular laws.

BARK (S.) a ſmall ſhip or veſſel that has but one deck; alſo the outer rind or coat of a tree. In *Huſbandry*, bark-burning is a diſtemper or diſorder in trees, commonly cured by cutting or ſlitting along, or down the grain of the *bark* of a tree.

BARK (V.) to yelp, or make a noiſe like a dog; likewiſe the noiſe that foxes make at rutting-time; alſo to peel or ſtrip off the outer rind or *bark* of a tree.

BARK-BI'NDING (S.) a diſtemper to which trees are ſubject, that is cured by ſlitting the bark, or cutting it along the grain of the tree.

BA'RKER (S.) a ſaleſman's ſervant that walks before his door, to invite cuſtomers in to buy cloaths.

BARK-GA'LLING (S.) is when the rind or bark of a tree is fretted, galled, or torn by thorns, or any other accident, which is cured by daubing the injured part with clay, and binding it up with hay, and letting it continue for ſome time.

BA'RKING (S.) in *Eſſex*, about eight miles from *London*; is a large market town, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, whoſe ſmacks lie in the *Thames*, at the mouth of the river called

Barking river, from whence their fiſh is ſent up to *Billingſgate* in ſmall boats. The pariſh of *Barking* is very much improved by lands that have been got out of the *Thames*, &c. Its market is weekly on Saturdays; the rectory and pariſh church, with the advowſon and right of patronage of the vicarage, is in the warden and fellows of *All Souls* college in *Oxford*.

BA'RKING (S.) is the peeling or ſtripping the rind or bark from off trees, for ſuch purpoſes as it is uſeful, which can ſeldom be performed but in the month of *May*, or in a very wet ſeaſon, heat and drought being directly oppoſite to that operation; alſo the noiſe that dogs make when they yelp; and *Metaphorically*, applied to any angry broil, or noiſy ſquabble.

BA'RKLEY or BERKLEY (S.) an ancient borough-town in *Glouceſterſhire*, is governed by a mayor and aldermen; its market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 89 computed, and 111 meaſured miles.

BA'RKSHIRE or BE'RKSHIRE (S.) is well clothed with wood, and watered with rivers, *viz.* the *Iſis*, the *Ock*, and the *Kenet*: The whole county is generally of a rich ſoil, fit both for corn and paſturage; there are ſeveral conſiderable manufacturies for clothing or woollen cloth carried on in this county, eſpecially at *Newberry*, and alſo for canvas or ſail cloth. This county ſends nine members to parliament, has 12 market towns, and 140 pariſhes; is divided into 20 hundreds, which contain about 500,000 acres of ground and about 17,000 houſes, and is in *Saliſbury* dioceſs, and about 120 miles in circumference. On the north ſide it is ſeparated from *Buckinghamſhire* and *Oxfordſhire* by the *Thames*; on the ſouth ſide from *Hampſhire* by the river *Kenet*; on the eaſt it is bounded by *Surrey*; and on the weſt by *Wilts* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

BA'RLEY (S.) a grain or corn that grows much in *England*, wherewith ſome people make bread, but its particular uſe is to make malt, in order to make variety of drinks, called ale or beer, according to the particular mode of brewing it; from this grain hiſtorians ſay, was taken the ſtandard of *Engliſh* weights or meaſures.

BARM (S.) the yeaſt, or head that riſes upon ale or beer in its fermentation or working.

BARN (S.) a warehouſe, or place to lay up hay, corn, and other country ſtores; ſometimes uſed for yeaſt, or the working up of ale or beer, called alſo *ferment*; alſo a young child is ſo called by the *Scots* and north-country folks.

BA'RNACLE (S.) a ſmall ſea animal frequent among the weſtern iſles of *Scotland*, whoſe production has multiplied the ſpeculations of the learned; at firſt it appears like a little ſhell fiſh growing on old timber, reſembling a muſcle for colour and conſiſtence, croſſed with ſutures; it hangs to the wood by a neck longer than the ſhell, of a filmy ſubſtance, by which it receives nouriſhment within the ſhell, where is a feathered fowl called a ſolan gooſe. The *French*, on the coaſt of *Normandy*, have alſo *barnacles*, which they call *macreuſe*, which produces a bird of the duck kind, which the *French* eat as fiſh, on fiſh days, tho' Mr. *Ray* has obſerved it to be a real fowl. The farriers twitchers or blakes, which they pinch the horſes noſes with, are alſo called *barnacles*; in the *Canting Language*, a pair of ſpectacles; alſo the irons or fetters worn by felons are ſo called; alſo the gratuity or reward that jockies have for buying horſes for gentlemen.

BA'RNARD-CASTLE (S.) a ſmall market-town in the county of *Durham*, conſiſting chiefly of one long ſtreet, with ſeveral lanes branching out from it; its chief trade is ſtockings and bridles; its market is weekly on Wedneſdsy; diſtant from *London* 185 computed, and 253 meaſured miles.

BA'RNET or HIGH BARNET (S.) a large, dry, and pleaſant town, highly ſeated, and on the road, formerly noted for its medicinal waters, which of late years are not ſo much uſed as formerly; but its ſwine market on Mondays makes it to be much frequented, and well accommodated with inns. Here was fought a bloody battle between the competitors of the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* on *Eaſter* day, in which *Edward* IV. was victor: It is about ten miles from *London*.

BA'RNSLEY (S.) a pretty, well built town in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, conſiſting of ſtone houſes, has a good market weekly on Wedneſday; its principal manufacture is wire; diſtant from *London* 126 computed, and 159 meaſured miles.

BA'RNSTAPLE (S.) in *Devonſhire*, was once walled in, and enjoyed the privileges of a city; it is pleaſantly ſeated among the hills, and built of ſtone; the ſtreets are populous and well built, and clean kept; it has a ſtrong bridge over the river; it is a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor and 24 common-council men or capital burgeſſes, a high ſteward, recorder, deputy-recorder, and other officers; it ſends two members to parliament, who are elected by the mayor, aldermen, capital and common burgeſſes, which are upwards of 200 in number, and the mayor is the returning officer. In queen *Elizabeth*'s time it was much inhabited by merchants, who traded to *Spain* and *France*; but at preſent moſt of thoſe merchants are removed to *Bideford*, occaſioned by the ſhallowneſs of its haven. It has a large market weekly on Friday, much frequented, and ſtored with choice of commodities; diſtant from *London* 154 computed, and 190 meaſured miles.

BARO'METER (S.) a machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations thereof, and from thence to conclude what ſort of weather will follow. This inſtrument

ſtrument is built upon what is called the *Torricellian* experiment, and is only a glaſs tube filled with mercury, hermetically ſealed at one end, and has the other open, and immerged in a baſon of ſtagnant mercury. As the weight of the atmoſphere leſſens, the mercury deſcends in the tube, and as it increaſes it aſcends, the column of mercury ſuſpended in the tube, being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmoſphere: Abundance of contrivances have been made uſe of to meaſure the atmoſphere more accurately, which has given name to many ſorts of *barometers*, as the wheel, horizontal, diagonal, pendant, &c. *barometers*.

BA'RON (S.) a word uſed in ſeveral ſignifications; firſt, as a degree of nobility next below a viſcount, and above a gentleman; they were thoſe, who have the government of provinces, as their fee, holden of the king, and now probably are the ſame with *court baron*; preſently after the conqueſt, all ſuch came to parliament, and ſat as peers in the upper houſe; this dignity at firſt wholly depending upon the king's pleaſure, they afterwards obtained letters patent to make the title hereditary to their iſſue male, and theſe were called *barons* by writ or creation, whoſe poſterity the king may create at his pleaſure; thoſe who were made by writ are called *barons* by preſcription, becauſe they and their anceſtors have continued *barons* beyond the memory of man, and have their ſurnames added to the title of lord; but thoſe by patent are called by their baronies. There are alſo *barons* by tenure, ſuch as the biſhops, who have baronies annexed to their biſhopricks, are called lords ſpiritual, and ſit in the upper houſe. This term is alſo applied to officers, as the *barons* of the Exchequer, who preſide at cauſes between the king and his ſubjects relating to the revenue; there are alſo *barons* of the *Cinque Ports*, which are members of the houſe of commons. In the *Law*, the huſband is the *baron*, and the wife is the *feme*; and formerly, before there was a lord mayor of *London*, the chief magiſtrates were called *barons*.

BA'RONESS (S.) the wife or lady of a baron.

BA'RON and FEME (S.) in *Heraldry*, is when the coat of arms of a man and his wife are born per pale, in the ſame eſcutcheon, the man's being always on the dexter ſide, and woman's always on the ſiniſter ſide.

BA'RONET (S.) a degree of honour next to a baron; it takes precedency of all knights, except knights of the garter: It is given by patent, and is the loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; they had ſeveral great privileges granted them. The title *Sir* is allowed them by their patent, tho' they are not dubbed. Their number was at firſt but 200, but it was afterwards increaſed. They were allowed to charge their coat with the arms of *Ulſter*, which are in a field gule, argent, a hand, on condition of defending the province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, which was much diſturbed by the rebels, and they were for that purpoſe to keep thirty ſoldiers for the ſpace of three years, or pay into the Exchequer a ſum ſufficient to do it, which at 8*d. per* day each, amounts to 1095*l.* In a ſtatute of *Richard* II. *baronet* is put inſtead of *banneret*. This order was created by *James* I. in the year 1611.

BA'RONY (S.) the dignity, honour, or eſtate of a baron, whether it belongs to a layman or biſhop.

BA'ROSCOPE (S.) an inſtrument to find the ſeveral alterations in the weight of the atmoſphere, and oftentimes confounded with the barometer.

BA'RRACK (S.) a hut, or little lodge for ſoldiers in a camp, or ſome convenient place without the city; formerly it was appropriated to the apartments for the horſe, and thoſe for the foot were called huts, but now it is a name common to the lodgings of both the horſe and foot.

BA'RRATRY (S.) in *Mercantile Affairs*, is when the maſter of a ſhip cheats the owners, inſurers, or hirers, by going away with the ſhip, ſinking or deſerting her, or embezzling the cargo; in *Law*, it is a noiſy quarrel, ſome behaviour offenſive to all the neighbourhood.

BA'RREL (S.) a veſſel for liquid meaſure, of various quantities, according to the ſort of liquor which it contains; of wine, 31 gallons and a half; of beer or ale, 36 gallons, &c. nor is the gallon of an equal quantity, as may be ſeen under that word; there are ſeveral other merchandizes, that are ſold by the *barrel*; ſome by tale, and ſome by weight. The hollow tube of guns is called the *barrel*; and the ſame term is applied to many other mechanical purpoſes, as in *Clock-making*, that upon which the line is wound, &c.

BA'RREN (A.) unfruitful, mean, dry, poor, ordinary land; and in a *metaphorical Senſe*, a perſon of no parts or ſkill; alſo a mean or trifling ſubject to write on; one that has very low thoughts; women, or any other animal that does not bring forth children or young, are ſaid to be *barren*.

BA'RRENNESS (S.) that imperfection in any creature or vegetable, that renders it incapable of bringing forth, or propagating its kind; alſo want of invention, &c. in arts and ſciences.

BA'RRETOR or BA'RRATOR (S.) a quarrelſome, wrangling, litigious perſon, a promoter of law ſuits, a common diſturber, one that is never quiet or eaſy.

BARRICA'DE (V.) to ſhut up or ſecure one's ſelf, by faſtening the doors or avenues to a place.

BARRICA'DO (S.) an intrenchment or defence made haſtily, by rolling barrels filled

with earth, cutting down or throwing trees, carts, or any thing elſe in the way of a paſſage, to hinder an enemy's purſuing, or readily getting at one.

BA'RRIERS (S.) a ſtop, lett, or hindrance made at the entry of a gate, retrenchment, or paſſage, to prevent the ruſhing in of horſe or foot, by driving great ſtakes into the ground about five foot high, eight or nine foot diſtant, and putting thwart rafters, to hold it firm together, and in the middle is a moveable wooden bar, that may be opened at pleaſure; it has ſometimes been applied to a martial exerciſe, in which men fight with ſhort ſwords, within an incloſure of rails or bars.

BA'RRISTERS (S.) perſons who after having ſpent ſeven or eight years in the ſtudy of the laws, and made their ſkill ſufficiently known before proper judges, are called to plead at the bar.

BA'RROW-HOG or PIG (S.) a boar, or male hog, pig, or ſwine.

BARRULE'T (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the half of the cloſet, and the quarter of a bar.

BA'RRY (S.) is when an eſcutcheon is divided barways into an even number of partitions.

BA'RTER (V.) to exchange or give one thing or commodity for another, either of the ſame or a different kind.

BA'RTON (S.) a large ſtraggling town in *Lincolnſhire*, noted for little but its being a common ferry over the *Humber* to *Hull*; its market is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 73 computed, and 94 meaſured miles.

BA'RWIG (S.) one between a long wig and a bob, ſuch as are commonly worn by the judges on the bench.

BASE (A.) roguiſh, diſhoneſt, mean, low, vile, cheating, pretended; ſo *baſe* money is counterfeit coin, leſs than the true value ought to be.

BASE (S.) in *Architecture*, that reſt or foundation of a column, which, according to the different orders, have different members and proportions; but what is called the *Attick baſe*, is frequently uſed in all the orders upon account of its beauty and ſtrength. In *Geometry*, it is the loweſt part of a figure.

BASE COURT (S.) ſuch an one as is not a court of record.

BASE FEE (S.) a tenure at the will of the lord.

BA'SHFUL (A.) modeſt, ſoon put out of countenance, meek, tender, &c.

BA'SIL (S.) the ſloping edge of a chiſel or ruler, plaining iron, or other inſtrument; alſo a man's name; alſo the name of a particular ſort of leather made of ſheeps-ſkins, uſed for many ſorts of workmens aprons, boys ſatchels, &c.

BA'SILICK (S.) formerly meant a large hall, or publick place, with iles, porticoes, galleries, &c. where princes adminiſtered juſtice perſonally, and now ſignifies any great court of juſtice, or exchange; in *Anatomy*, the hepatick vein, running the whole length of the arm; in *Aſtronomy*, it is the ſtar called the lion's heart.

BA'SILISK (S.) a dangerous ſerpent, reported to kill with its breath or ſight only. *Galen* deſcribes it of a yellowiſh colour, with three little eminencies upon its head, ſpeckled with whitiſh ſpots, that reſemble a crown. *Ælian* ſays, that its poiſon is ſo penetrating, as to kill the largeſt ſerpents with its vapour only; if it bites but the end of a man's ſtick, it kills him; it drives away all other ſerpents with its hiſſing; theſe, and many other properties ſaid to belong to this creature, in the judgment of the moſt learned and experienced phyſicians and anatomiſts, are looked upon as fabulous, and that there is really no ſuch creature in nature, and that thoſe that are ſhewn for them, are impoſtures.

BASINGSTO'KE (S.) a large, populous market-town in *Hampſhire*, diſtant from *London* 39 computed, and 48 meaſured miles, ſurrounded with woods and paſtures, rich and fertile, has a good market weekly on Wedneſday, for all ſorts of grain, eſpecially for barley, many of its inhabitants being maltſters; and of late years the manufactures of druggets, ſhalloons, and ſuch ſlight goods, have been erected, and carried on with good ſucceſs. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſeven aldermen, ſeven burgeſſes, &c.

BA'SIS (S.) the bottom foundation, or foot, upon which any thing ſtands; but with the *Anatomiſts*, it is the upper or broader part of the heart, which is oppoſite to the mucro or point.

BASK (V.) to lie ſtretching or loitering in the ſun, or before a fire, to be warm without motion.

BA'SKET (S.) a convenient utenſil, fit for many purpoſes, particularly for the carriage of garden-ſtuff, made of willow ſticks wove together, ſometimes cloſe, and ſometimes open, according to the uſe or purpoſe it is to be applied to; alſo of ruſhes, thin laths, &c.

BA'SON (S.) in *Anatomy*, a round cavity in the form of a tunnel, ſituate between the anterior ventricles of the brain; in *Staticks*, the two ſcales or diſhes faſtened to the ſtrings are called *baſons*; with the *Glaſs-Grinders*, they are the diſhes, that they form or grind convex glaſſes in, and are different, as the focuſſes of the glaſſes are farther or nearer; with the *Hatters*, the iron mould in which they form the matter of their hats; it is alſo a reſervoir for the water of fountains, water pipes, &c. alſo in *common Furniture*, a veſſel to waſh hands in, hold milk, make punch, &c.

BASS (S.) in *Muſick*, the deepeſt or loweſt part of tones, from which the ſeveral other parts are compoſed or built up, as it were, from a foundation; alſo a cuſhion or pillow made of hay, and covered with matting, uſed in churches

churches for people to kneel on, called alſo an haſſock.

BA'SSA or BASHA'W (S.) a chief or principal officer among the *Turks*, who commands the army, and are governors of towns.

BA'SSEL (S.) the name of a game at cards.

BA'SSO (S.) in *Muſick*, is the baſs part univerſally; but ſometimes it is reſtrained to vocal muſick to the baſs part that is to be ſung. As *Italy* has been, and ſtill is moſt noted for the fineſt muſicians, ſo moſt compoſers in that ſcience affect to uſe their terms, ſome of which are, *baſſo-concertante*, which is the baſs of the little chorus; *baſſo continuo*, is the thorough or figured baſs, that goes thro' the whole performance, playing of chords, and whatever can make the harmony full and compleat; *baſſo repieno*, the baſs of the grand chorus, which comes in now and then to make the compoſition more affecting.

BASSOO'N (S.) a muſical inſtrument that ſerves as a baſs to a hautboy, flute, and other wind inſtruments.

BA'SS-RELIEF or BASSO-RELIEVO (S.) that ſort of carving that raiſes or brings the heads, bodies, or other figures carved on the matter, but a little way out, like the head of a prince upon a medal, of which there are ſundry ſorts, *viz.* ſome raiſed high up, which is *bold relief*, and others but a very little raiſed, as upon the common coin of a ſhilling, or ſtamp of a counter, and then the *relief* is ſaid to be low.

BA'STARD (S.) the ſon of a whore, or unmarried perſon, ſo that the father is not certainly known, in a *Law Senſe*; alſo any counterfeit metal, or wares, that are not genuine.

BAS'TARDI'ZE (V.) to make or declare a child illegitimate; alſo to corrupt, counterfeit, or ſpoil.

BA'STARDY (S.) an inquiry, trial, or a legal examination into the legitimacy of a perſon's birth, whether it was in wedlock or not.

BASTE (V.) to anoint or moiſten meat that is roaſting at the fire, with butter, &c. alſo a ſlight ſtitching or tacking on a piece of cloth upon a garment, in order to mend a hole, &c. alſo to beat, threſh, or bang a perſon for an affront given, or crime committed.

BASTI'LE (S.) a royal caſtle built by *Charles* the Vth, king of *France*, in 1369, for the defence of *Paris* againſt the *Engliſh*; and now uſed as a priſon for ſtate priſoners, like the *Tower* of *London*.

BASTINA'DO (S.) a puniſhment much uſed in *Turkey*, and among the *Moors*, which is the beating the perſon with a ſtick or cudgel, and very frequently upon the ſoles of the naked feet, whereby they are often rendered lame all their lives after.

BA'STION (S.) in the modern *Fortification*, is a large quantity of earth faced with ſods, brick, or ſtone, ſtanding out from a rampart, whereof it is a principal part; it conſiſts of two faces and two flanks; there are many ſorts of *baſtions*, as ſolid, flat, cut, compoſed, deformed, demy, and double *baſtions*.

BA'STON or BATTOO'N (S.) in *Architecture*, is the ſame with *torus*; alſo a name uſed in *Law* for one of the wardens of the fleet, who attends the king's courts with a red ſtaff for taking ſuch to ward, as are committed by the court. In *Heraldry*, it lies diagonally croſs the field, in the ſhape of a ſtaff or truncheon, but does not reach from angle to angle, and is a ſign of baſtardy, and ought not to be born of any metal, unleſs by the natural children of princes, nor ought it to be removed till the third generation, and then it may be changed for ſome other mark.

BAT (S.) a bird that flies only in or towards the night, and then only in fine weather, having the body of a mouſe, and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but a ſort of ſkin; it produces and ſuckles its young like the four-footed creatures, and does not lay eggs like a bird; it never grows tame, feeds upon flies, inſects, and fat things, ſuch as candles, oil, greaſe, &c. In *Africk*, they have tails as long as mice; ſome have four, and others two ears; they build no neſts, but bring forth in holes upon the tops of houſes; ſome are black, ſome are white, yellow, and aſh-coloured. It is reported, that in *China* they are as large as pullets, and are delicate eating; and that at *Madagaſcar* and the *Maldives*, they are as large as ravens, and have heads like foxes. Alſo the name of a ſtick curv'd towards the bottom, uſed to ſtrike a ball with, at the play called cricket.

BATA'VIANS (S.) the *Hollanders*, or united provinces, or thoſe people that inhabit the low countries.

BATE (V.) to lower the price of a commodity, to make an allowance for a damage.

BATH (S.) a place to waſh or bathe in; alſo a particular ſet of ſprings in *Somerſetſhire*, the waters whereof are found helpful in many diſeaſes; among the *Jews*, it was a meaſure, that contained ſeven gallons and a half *Engliſh* meaſure, for liquid things, and three pecks and three pints, for corn and other dry things.

BATH (S.) an ancient city in *Somerſetſhire*, ſo called from the ſeveral medicinal ſprings, that are made into baths for almoſt all ſorts of diſorders, which have been made uſe of for that purpoſe, both internally and externally, for many hundred years; it is built in a low plain, and but upon a ſmall piece of ground, but very compact, and encompaſſed on all ſides with the river *Avon*, and ſeveral hills, which ſend down many ſprings into the city, and particularly three hot ones, which ſupply the baths; it is walled round with a ſlight ſtone wall, pretty entire, having a ſtreet built upon it; there is a large market under the town-

houſe,

houſe, which is a neat ſtone building, ſtanding upon 21 pillars in the front, where are the effigies of two kings, *Coel* a *Britiſh* king, who is ſaid to have given the city a charter, and *Edgar* a *Saxon*, who was crowned here *anno* 973; the ſtreets are but narrow, but very neat, and the buildings good; there are two pariſh churches in it, beſides the cathedral, which is a lofty and magnificent building. This city is governed by a mayor, recorder, common-council, and other interior officers; it ſends two members to parliament; beſides the profits that ariſe by a very great concourſe of nobility and gentry, who come here for the benefit of their healths, the citizens drive a great trade in the woollen manufacture.

BATHE (V.) to waſh, ſoak, ſteep, or ſupple in any water or liquor for pleaſure or health.

BATH-KOL (S.) the daughter of the voice, ſo the *Jews* call one of their oracles, which is frequently mentioned in their books, eſpecially the *Talmud*. By this name the *Jewiſh* writers call that revelation of God's will which he made to his choſen people, after all verbal prophecy had ceaſed in *Iſrael*, viz. after the times of the prophets *Haggai*, *Zechariah*, and *Malachi*: The generality of their traditions and cuſtoms are pretended to be founded upon the authority of this revelation to their elders, by the *Bath-Kol*, which is a ſort of ſecret inſpiration, ſaid to be communicated ſometimes by an articulate voice, and ſometimes otherwiſe.—*Calmet*.

BATTA'LIA (S.) the arrangement of an army, or the putting it in order to give battle, or receive the enemy.

BATTA'LION (S.) a body or ſmall army of infantry from 5 to 800 men; they are uſually drawn up with ſix men in file, or one before another; thoſe that ſtand ſide by ſide are called ranks.

BA'TTEL (S.) a town in *Suſſex*, ſo called upon account of its being built in the field or plain, called then *Heathfield*, where the great *battle* between king *Harold* and *William* the Conqueror was fought, *Oct.* 14, 1066, which decided the fate of *England*, and ſubjected it to the *Norman* yoke: *William*, as a recompence for the ſlaughter of ſo many thouſand perſons, built and endowed a monaſtery here, and called it *Battel Abbey*, and dedicated it to St. *Martin*, and put in it a convent of Benedictine monks, to pray for the ſouls of the ſlain; quickly after many houſes were built about it, which became a town, to whom king *Henry* I. granted a market, to be kept weekly upon Sundays, as was uſual at that time, free from all manner of duties: But *Antony* viſcount *Montague*, got an act of parliament in 1600 to change it to Thurſday, as it ſtill remains; it is diſtant from *London*, 48 computed, and 57 meaſured miles.

BA'TTEN (S.) in *Carpentry*, is a long, thin, and moderately broad piece of wood, ſuch as are nailed upon wainſcotting, to make or divide it into pannelling.

BA'TTEN (V.) to wallow, wanton, or roll in pleaſure, to have a fill of the good things of this life, and grow fat by luxurious living.

BA'TTER (S.) a conſiſtence made up of flour, water, eggs, &c. to make puddings, cakes, &c.

BA'TTER (V.) to beat down, or deſtroy a wall, town, or houſe, in a hoſtile manner; anciently they uſed an inſtrument, called a *battering-ram*, which was made of large beams of wood, with irons fixed in the head or end, ſomewhat like a ram's horns, which being ſlung at a proper height, was thruſt againſt the wall of a town beſieged, by the ſtrength of many men; now it is done by continually firing large pieces of ordnance, which carry balls of diverſe ſizes, till a breach is made.

BA'TTERY (S.) in *Law*, the wrongful beating of a perſon, upon which the injured perſon may indict the other party, or have his action of treſpaſs; but if the plaintiff made the firſt aſſault, the defendant ſhall be diſcharged, and the plaintiff amerced to the king for his falſe ſuit. In ſome caſes, a man may juſtify the beating another, ſo as moderately to correct him, as a father his child, a maſter his ſervant, a ſchool-maſter his pupil; likewiſe if a perſon will take away my goods, I may lay hands upon him and diſturb him, and if he will not leave, I may beat him rather than he ſhall carry them away. Menacing begins the breach of peace, aſſaulting increaſeth it, and *battery* accompliſheth it. In *War*, it is the place where cannons are placed to play upon the enemy: Sometimes two or more *batteries* are ſo poſited, that they point at the ſame place or mark, and are uſually planted againſt the walls of a town, &c. ſo that what one ſhakes or weakens, the other quite overthrows or beats down, by which means breaches are made for ſoldiers to enter and ſtorm the town; theſe are called *croſs batteries*; a *joint battery* is when many guns play at the ſame time upon one place.

BA'TTLE (S.) the fight or engagement of two armies or two ſingle perſons; any conteſt by blows and arms is called a *battle*; and ſometimes arguing one againſt another is ſo called. An army is divided into three parts; the van, which is the fore-part; the main *battle*, which is the principal or middle part; and the rear, or part reſerved to puſh forward an advantage, or ſecure a retreat.

BA'TTLEMENTS (S.) the breaking in a wall, or breaſt-work, to look through, or over.

BATTO'LOGY (S.) a great and needleſs circumlocution, a frequent repetition of the ſame words without neceſſity or propriety.

BATTOO'N (S.) a ſhort thick ſtick or club; alſo a truncheon ſtaff born by a marſhal in an army, as the enſign of his office.

BAU'BLE (S.) a play-thing for children, a toy,

toy, any thing of a trifling nature, or ſmall value.

BAUD or BAWD (S.) an infamous woman that keeps a houſe to encourage whoring; one who makes a trade of procuring or keeping women for lewd purpoſes.

BA'VINS (S.) a ſort of light or bruſh faggots, uſed in war to fill up ditches, &c. and by bakers, &c. to heat their ovens.

BAULK (V.) to diſappoint, hinder, or croſs a perſon's intentions or expectations.

BA'WDRY (S.) the lewd practice or wicked trade of a bawd.

BA'WDY (S.) naſty, immodeſt, filthy, lewd, obſcene diſcourſe.

BAWL (V.) to ſcream, cry out, or make a great noiſe.

BA'WTRY (S.) a ſmall town in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, but very much frequented upon account of its being a thorough fare from *London* to *Scotland*, ſtanding upon the great poſt road, and ſupplied with a large number of inns for travellers; alſo the river *Idle*, whoſe ſtream is quick, and channel deep, brings down lead and mill-ſtones from *Derbyſhire*, and iron ware from *Sheffield*, which are conveyed to *Stockwith*, *Hull*, &c. Its market is weekly on Saturdays; diſtant from *London* 117 computed and 147 meaſured miles.

BAY (S.) in *Geography*, a little gulph or arm of the ſea that extends itſelf up into the land, and larger in the middle than in the entrance; alſo a light, reddiſh-brown colour in horſes.

BAY (V.) is when after a deer or ſtag has been run hard, he makes head againſt the dogs; alſo to oppoſe or keep at a diſtance, by any proper methods; alſo to hold in ſuſpence, or prolong the time; alſo to bark like a dog.

BA'YONET (S.) a ſhort ſword or broad dagger, now uſed at the end of muſkets inſtead of a pike.

BDE'LLIUM (S.) a gum about which the learned are not agreed how it is produced; when good it is clear and tranſparent, of a reddiſh-grey colour without, and when touched with the tongue yellow, bitter, ſoft and odoriferous; it is uſed in the compounding mithridate. The name is mentioned, *Geneſis* ii. 12. but it is not known what is meant by it.

To BE (V.) to exiſt or have a being.

BEA'CON (S.) a publick ſignal, to give warning againſt rocks, ſhelves, invaſions, &c. which is made by putting pitch barrels upon a long pole, and they put upon an eminence ſo as they may be ſeen afar off.

BEA'CONAGE (S.) a tax or farm paid for the uſe and maintenance of a beacon.

BEA'CONSFIELD (S.) a little town in *Buckinghamſhire*, on the *Oxford* road, full of good inns, ſeated on a dry hill; diſtant from *London* 22 computed, and 27 meaſured miles; it has a market on Thurſdays.

BEAD (S.) ſmall, round, ſquare, or other faſhoned ornaments to make necklaces for women; alſo ornaments in *Architecture*, carved in the ſame manner.

BEADLE (S.) a meſſenger or apparitor of a court, who cites perſons to appear and anſwer in the court to what is alledged againſt them; alſo an under officer in pariſhes and companies; alſo one who walks before the maſters at univerſities.

BEA'D ROLL (S.) among the *Papiſts*, a liſt of ſuch perſons for the reſt of whoſe ſouls they are obliged to repeat a certain number of prayers, which they count by a ſtring of beads.

BEA'DS-MAN or WOMAN (S.) among the *Papiſts*, are ſuch as repeat a certain number of prayers, by a ſtring of beads, for the ſouls of perſons deceaſed, &c.

BEA'GLE (S.) the name of a particular ſort of hunting dog; alſo a contemptuous name given to a boy or man, as to ſay, *you are a ſpecial* beagle, is the ſame as, you are good for nothing.

BEAK (S.) the bill of a bird; and in a *Ship*, is that part which is faſtened to the ſtern, and is ſupported by a knee, and is the beauty and ornament of a ſhip; in *Architecture*, it is the ſmall fillet that is left on the head of a larmier.

BEA'KER (S.) a large cup or veſſel to drink out of.

BEA'KING (S.) with *Cock-fighters*, is when one cock holds another with his bill, and ſtrikes him with his ſpurs or gafflers at the ſame time.

BEAM (S.) a large piece of timber, uſed in buildings to lay other ſmall pieces in, to ſupport the floors, roof, &c. With *Huntſmen*, that part of a deer's head that bears the antlers, royals and tops; alſo a ray of any luminous body; with the *Heralds*, it ſignifies the principal horn of a ſtag or a buck; alſo the ſhank or ſhaft of an anchor is ſometimes called the *beam*; alſo the lath or iron of a pair of ſcales, and ſometimes the whole apparatus for weighing goods is ſo called, as it weighs ſo much at the king's *beam*.

BEAN (S.) divers ſorts of pulſe, ſome peculiar to horſes, and others fit for man's food.

BEAR (S.) a wild beaſt, kept by ſome to make ſport with, by baiting with dogs; alſo two conſtellations which the aſtronomers call the *great* and *little Bear*; the pole ſtar is ſaid to be in the tail of the *little Bear*, becauſe that ſtar is never above two degrees diſtant from the north pole of the world.

BEAR (V.) to ſubmit to, or ſuffer ſuch uſage as one's ſuperiors think fit to beſtow upon us; alſo to carry, to hold up or ſupport; to yield, bring forth, or produce; in *Heraldry*, he who has a coat of arms, is ſaid to *bear* the ſeveral charges or ordinaries contained in the eſcutcheon; with the *Gunners*, a piece of ordnance is ſaid to *bear*, when it lies directly againſt the mark; alſo when a ſhip ſails into the

the harbour before the wind, or with the wind large, it is ſaid to *bear* in with the harbour; alſo the ſeveral points of the compaſs, one ſhip or place is upon in reſpect to another, are called the *bearings* of thoſe ſhips or places.

BEARD (S.) the hair that grows upon the chin of a man and other creatures.

BEA'RDLESS (A.) one that has no hair viſible on the chin, as children, women, and effeminate men.

BEA'RERS (S.) perſons that carry burdens; but particularly applied to thoſe perſons who are appointed by every pariſh to carry the corpſe of dead perſons to the grave; in *Heraldry*, thoſe creatures that ſtand on each ſide the ſhield, are called *bearers* or *ſupporters*; in *Architecture*, any joint, ſtone, &c. that the building reſts upon.

BEA'RING (S.) in *Navigation* and *Geography*, is the ſituation of one place to another in reſpect of the points of the compaſs; or the angle which a line drawn thro' the two places makes with the meridians of each. In *Carpentry*, it is either the ſpace between the two fixed extremes without any other ſupport between, and then called *bearing* at length, or between one extreme, a poſt, wall, &c. trimmed up between the ends, to ſhorten its *bearings*.

BEAST (S.) all four-footed animals that are proper for food, labour, or ſport; ſome call them ſo, becauſe they think them void of reaſon, and ſo figuratively call men or women, who behave diſorderly or irrationally, *beaſtly* creatures; but upon ſtrict inquiry that will be found to take its riſe from an erroneous opinion of the ancients. The *beaſts* of chace are the buck, doe, roe, fox and wolf; of the foreſt or venary, the hart, hind, hare, boar, and wolf.

BEA'STLINESS (S.) the acting or behaving like a beaſt, or the ſeeming irrationality of that ſpecies of beings; alſo drunkeneſs, or any other notorious diſorder.

BEAT (V.) to chaſtiſe, ſtrike, knock vanquiſh, conquer, or overcome; alſo to give notice by *beat* of drum, of a ſudden danger, or that ſcattered ſoldiers may repair to their arms and quarters, is to *beat* an alarm, or to arms; alſo to ſignify by different manners of ſounding a drum, that the ſoldiers are to fall on the enemy, to retreat before, in, or after an attack, to move or march from one place to another, to treat upon terms, or confer with the enemy, to permit the ſoldiers to come out of their quarters at break of day, to call them to their quarters, to order to repair to their colours, &c. is to *beat* a charge, a retreat, a march, &c.

BEATIFICA'TION (S.) the making or rendering perſons happy or bleſſed; by the *Papiſts*, impiouſly applied to the bare declaration of the pope, as if it was in his power to make the greateſt ſinner happy and bleſſed.

BEATI'FICK or BEATI'FICAL (A.) that makes a perſon happy, and by way of eminence applied to the viſion or ſtate of good men, glorified in heaven by the immediate preſence of God, Chriſt, angles, and bleſſed ſaints.

BEA'TIFY (V.) to make happy or bleſſed, to inrol among the ſaints.

BEA'TING (S.) chaſtiſing or puniſhing a perſon for a real or ſuppoſed offence; alſo the palpitation of the heart.

BEA'TITUDE (S.) bleſſedneſs, happineſs, bliſſfulneſs.

BEATS (S.) the ſtrokes of a balance-ſpindle in a watch, or of the pads in a pendulum.

BEAU (S.) one who dreſſes to the top of the mode, and affects to be firſt in all faſhions; this name is commonly applied to thoſe, whoſe behaviour and talk ſhews their whole thoughts are taken up in the purſuit of trifles, without regarding the real qualifications of gentlemen, which by their habit they would be eſteemed.

BEAU'MARIS or BEAU'MARSH (S.) the ſhire town in the iſle of *Angleſea*, where the aſſizes and ſeſſions are held, built by king *Edward* I. who alſo built in it a fine, large and ſtrong caſtle, of which only the ruins now remain. The land about it is very level, fruitful, and healthful; it returns one member to parliament; is pretty much frequented by paſſengers from *London* to *Ireland*, before their taking ſhipping at *Holy-head*; it has two markets weekly, *viz.* Wedneſdays and Saturdays; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, and two bailiffs, who are juſtices of the peace, and 21 common-council, called burgeſſes; diſtant from *London* 184 computed, and 242 meaſured miles.

BEAU'MONDE (S.) the ladies or the fair ſex, woman-kind.

BEAU'TEOUS or BEAU'TIFUL (A.) fair, handſome, comely, fine, delicate, exact, proportionate.

BEAU'TIFY (V.) to adorn, embelliſh, ſet off, ornament, or grace.

BEAU'TY (S.) excellency, proportion, delicacy, handſomneſs; in *Architecture*, *Painting*, and other arts, it is the harmony and juſtneſs of the whole compoſition taken together.

BECA'LM (V.) to appeaſe, to allay; in *Sea Affairs*, it is to have no wind to fill the ſails, which is occaſioned either by its being taken off by the interpoſition of the ſhore, or for want of any ſtirring.

BECAU'SE (Part.) a word that is followed by the reaſons that induced one to do, or forbear any thing.

BE'CCLES (S.) a large, populous town in *Suffolk*, ſituated on the river *Waveny*, has a good market weekly on Saturday; tho' the buildings are but mean, many of them being thatched: The quarter ſeſſions are uſually held here; it has a noble church and

ſteeple,

ſteeple, and two free-ſchools, three annual fairs, and a common of 1000 acres belonging to it. The ſtreets are well paved, and kept clean; there is ſtill ſome of the ruins of another church, which was formerly the pariſh church, called *Ingate* church; diſtant from *London* 83 computed, and 107 meaſured miles.

BECK (S.) a nod or token to do ſomething, without ſpeaking; ſo one perſon is ſaid to be at the *beck* of another, when he is ſo circumſtanced, that he muſt do whatever the other ſignifies is his pleaſure. In the northern parts of *England*, a *beck* is a ſmall river, or brook of water.

BE'CKON (V.) to give notice by a motion of the hand or head, to do, or let a thing alone.

BECO'ME (V.) to adorn or beautify; to be fit, decent, or proper for a perſon to do.

BECO'MING (A.) handſome, proper, fit, or ornamental; any thing that is a proper or handſome ornament to any perſon or thing; alſo any action that is ſuitable or fit to be done or performed, according to the dignity of the doer.

BECO'MINGNESS (S.) ſuitableneſs, fitneſs, propriety both in manners and dreſs.

BED (S.) a place or conveniency for a perſon or thing to lie on or grow in.

BED (V.) when two or more perſons lie together in the ſame *bed*, whether of the ſame or of a different ſex, and particularly ſpoke of a new married couple the firſt night after their marriage.

BEDA'GGLE (V.) to daub or dirty the bottoms or ſkirts of a garment, by careleſsly and ſluttiſhly walking in the dirt, without holding or tying them up.

BE'DAL (S.) in that part of *Yorkſhire* called *Richmondſhire*, diſtant from *London* 167 computed miles, has a good market weekly on Tueſday.

BEDA'SH (V.) to wet or ſprinkle with water, by throwing a ſtone into, or beating the water with a ſtick, &c.

BEDE'W (V.) to moiſten, wet, or ſprinkle with dew, either by walking into the fields and gardens, before or after ſun-riſing or ſetting.

BE'DFORD (S.) the county town of *Bedfordſhire*, on the river *Ouſe*, about the middle of its windings, has been long eſteemed a conſiderable place, having anciently a very ſtrong caſtle, which has long been demoliſhed, and upon the ſpot where it ſtood, a very fine bowling green is made, which for its extraordinary regularity, is ſhewn to travellers as a rarity. It is ſo divided by the river *Ouſe*, that ſome authors eſteem it two towns; it has two markets weekly, *viz.* on the ſouth ſide for all living cattle on Tueſday, and on the north ſide for corn, &c. on Saturday; it has alſo ſeven annual fairs. Its antiquity and beautiful ſituation makes it more noted than its largeneſs, tho' it has five large churches; it has two hoſpitals for lazars on the ſouth ſide, and a free-ſchool, beſides an hoſpital for eight poor people, and a charity ſchool for 40 children; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, two bailiffs, two chamberlains, a town clerk, and three ſerjeants; ſends two members to parliament, and has the aſſizes conſtantly kept here; it drives a great trade in corn and barley, eſpecially for exportation to *Holland*, &c. It is 40 computed and 49 meaſured miles from *London*.

BE'DFORDSHIRE (S.) is a county generally of a fruitful ſoil, both for tillage and paſturage, the north and north-eaſt parts being of a deep clay, the ſouth a chiltern, and the midſt a ſandy ridge of hills, well clothed with wood; it is a county well inhabited, and full of gentry. On the eaſt it is bounded by *Cambridgeſhire*, on the ſouth by *Hertfordſhire*, on the weſt by *Buckinghamſhire*, and on the north it joins *Northamptonſhire* and *Huntingdonſhire*: It is divided into two parts by the river *Ouſe*, which are joined by a ſtone bridge croſs the river, which has two gates to ſtop paſſage occaſionally; it ſends four members to parliament, has 10 market-towns and 116 pariſhes; is divided into nine hundreds, containing about 260,000 acres of ground, and about 12,000 houſes, being about 73 miles in circuit.

BE'DLAM or BE'THLEHEM (S.) an hoſpital erected for the reception and cure of mad folks.

BE'DLAMITE or BE'THLEHEMITE (S.) a perſon diſordered in his ſenſes, one mad or diſtracted, that either is in *Bedlam* to be cured, or fit to be ſent thither for that purpoſe.

BE'DRIDDEN (A.) when perſons are ſo enervated and weakened either by age or ſickneſs, that they cannot riſe from their bed, but by the ſtrength of ſeveral others to lift them, having intirely loſt the uſe of all their limbs.

BEDU'NG (V.) to ſpread over, daub, or foul with dung or ordure, as a gardener or farmer his garden-beds or fields.

BEE (S.) the name of an inſect that produces wax and honey; alſo a termination at the end of the names of perſons and places, which originally ſignified a dwelling-place, as *Applebee*, &c.

BEECH (S.) a tree, from whoſe fruit or maſt an oil is drawn, much valued by the *Friuli*, alſo the ſhore, mountain or rock by or near the ſea.

BEEF (S.) the fleſh of an ox, bull or cow after killed and dreſſed up for the market; the general and common fleſh eaten in *England*, and ſalted for ſea proviſion.

BEER (S.) a liquor made of malt and hops, and differs from ale in the particular mode of brewing: The common drink of the people of *London*, both ſtrong and ſmall, is ſo called; but in moſt other counties in *England*, the ſtrong is called *ale*, and the ſmall, *beer*.

BE'SOM (S.) a houſhold inſtrument that wo-

men

men uſed to ſweep up the duſt from off the ground or floor with, commonly called a *broom*, which is made ſometimes of birch twigs, flags, and hogs hairs or briſtles, faſtned to the end of a long ſtick.

BEE'TLE (S.) an inſect that flies about in the ſummer evenings, ſaid to be blind, becauſe of their frequent flying againſt trees or perſons; alſo a great ſledge uſed to drive down piles, ſtakes, wedges, &c. alſo a wooden mallet or hammer to beat hemp with in *Bridewell*, or the houſe of correction.

BEFA'L (V.) to happen, or come to a perſon by chance, or come to paſs.

BEFOO'L (V.) to impoſe upon, or make a fool of a perſon, to ridicule, ſlander or call a perſon fool.

BEFO'RE (Part.) in the front or fore-part; to do a thing, or be at a place ſooner than another.

BEFOU'L (V.) to daub, ſmear, dirty, or make a thing foul.

BEG (V.) to pray, beſeech, intreat, deſire, petition, or crave alms, favour, or aſſiſtance of any kind from another.

BEGE'T (V.) to generate, produce, or bring forth.

BE'GGAR (S.) one that aſks or deſires any thing of another, but principally applied to thoſe poor people, whoſe misfortunes of lameneſs, blindneſs, ſickneſs, or extreme poverty neceſſitate them to aſk alms or relief of any body that comes next them.

BE'GGAR (V.) to reduce a perſon from a plentiful eſtate to neceſſity or want, to make poor or needy.

BEGI'N (V.) to enter upon a thing, to lay the foundation, or to ſow the ſeeds.

BEGI'RT (Part.) tied, or girt round about.

BE'GLERBEG (S.) a lord, or *Turkiſh* title for a governor of a province, who has ſeveral ſangiacks or ſub-governors under him; of which there are 28 in the *Ottoman* empire.

BEGUI'LE (V.) to cheat, impoſe upon, or deceive.

BEHA'LF (Part.) intereſt, ſide, party; to ſpeak or act in favour of a perſon.

BEHA'VE (V.) to demean, act, or carry one's ſelf.

BEHA'VIOUR (S.) the manner of a perſon's acting, demeaning, or carrying himſelf.

BEHEA'D (V.) to cut off a perſon's head, a puniſhment in *England*, chiefly made uſe of in caſes of rebellion and treaſon, upon noblemen, firſt introduced by *William* the Conqueror, who *beheaded Waltheof* earl of *Northampton*, *Huntingdon* and *Northumberland*, in the year 1070, who was the firſt nobleman that was *beheaded* in *England*.

BEHE'LD (Part.) any thing that was ſeen or looked upon by another.

BE'HEMOTH (S.) a monſtrous creature mentioned by *Job*, which ſome imagine to be the whale, and others the hippopotamus, or river-horſe; others the ſea-calf or ox. Some of the fathers thought it to be the devil, and others the elephant. In the *Hebrew Language*, it ſignifies a beaſt in general, and particularly thoſe larger ſorts that are fit for ſervice. The Rabbins affirm, that it is the largeſt four-footed creature that God has created; that in the beginning he made two, the male and the female; the female he killed and ſalted, to reſerve it as an entertainment for the elect, whenever the Meſſiah ſhall come; and that the male is ſtill living, which, when this time comes, God will kill alſo, and give it to the *Iſraelites*, who ſhall then riſe from the dead. As a proof of their belief of theſe extravagancies, they often ſwear by the ſhare they expect to have in *behemoth*.—*Calmet*.

BEHOL'D (V.) to look upon, or ſee with the eyes.

BEHO'LDEN (A.) the being under an obligation or debt to another for ſome favours received from him.

BEHOO'F (S.) an obligation, debt, or duty, which a perſon lies under; alſo the profit, benefit, or advantage that does or may ariſe from any thing.

BEHOO'VE (V.) to become, to be fit or proper, to be the duty of a perſon to do.

BE'ING (S.) the exiſtence of a thing.

BELA'BOUR (V.) to threſh, bang, or beat a perſon ſeverely.

BELA'TED (A.) to have the time paſt, ſo that a perſon cannot get to his journey's end, &c. in due time, &c.

BELA'Y (V.) in the *Sea Language*, is to tie or faſten.

BELCH (V.) to break wind upwards, occaſioned by the ſtomach's being overcharged with too much victuals, or drink, or by ſomething offenſive that does not digeſt.

BELCH (S.) common beer or ale ſold in publick houſes is ſo called.

BE'LDAM (S.) an old, deformed, ſcolding woman.

BELE'AGUER (V.) to beſiege or ſurround a town with an army, to take, or make it comply with ſuch conditions as the beſiegers think fit.

BE'LFRY (S.) that part of the ſteeple of a church where the bells are hung or rung.

BE'LIAL (S.) a wicked, ſtubborn, rebellious creature; alſo one of the names of Satan, or the devil.

BELIE'F (S.) credit; alſo the vulgar name of the Apoſtles Creed.

BELIE'VE (V.) to credit, or put confidence in a perſon.

BELI'KE (Part.) perhaps, perchance, &c. after the like or ſame way, mode or manner.

BELL (S.) a muſical inſtrument made of metal, appropriated to many uſes, and conſequently of many ſizes; the larger ſort are hung in ſteeples of churches, and chimed or rung to call the people to church, and to celebrate feſtivals both religious and civil:

Thoſe

Thoſe *bells* are obſerved to be heard at the greateſt diſtance, that are rung in a valley, and that the next fartheſt are thoſe placed upon a plain, and thoſe heard at the leaſt diſtance upon a hill.

BELLO'NA (S.) the ſiſter of *Mars*, and goddeſs of war; her prieſts ſlaſhed themſelves with knives to appeaſe her with their blood; when any war was proclaimed, the herald ſet a ſpear upon a pillar before her temple.

BE'LLOW (V.) to roar, or cry out very loud like a bull.

BE'LLOWS (S.) an inſtrument to blow, or convey wind with, very often uſed by all ſorts of ſmiths, to make their fires burn quickly and fierce; and alſo for many other purpoſes; ſuch as giving air to mines in deep and long drifts, the cauſing the pipes of an organ, bagpipe, &c. to ſpeak, &c.

BE'LLY (S.) that part of the body that contains the guts or paunch; alſo the wide or hollow part of ſeveral muſical inſtruments, as of lutes, violins, &c. of bottles, and ſeveral other houſhold utenſils.

BE'LLY (V.) to ſwell or grow big about the waiſt, to ſtrut or ſwagger.

BE'LLY GOD (S.) a glutton, an epicure, a luxurious perſon, or one that delights much in eating and drinking.

BE'LLY TIMBER (S.) all ſorts of food.

BELO'NG (V.) to appertain to a thing, to be the right or property of a perſon.

BELO'VED (A.) one that is dear, valuable or precious to a perſon; as a wife, huſband, child, &c.

BELSWA'GGER (S.) a hector or bully, a ruffian, &c.

BELT (S.) a girdle that goes round a thing, and is uſed to hang gentlemens ſwords in; alſo a diſtemper in ſheep.

BELY' (V.) to ſlander, or ſpeak falſely of any perſon or thing.

BEMI'RE (V.) to dawb, or ſmear over with, or roll in the dirt or mire.

BEMOA'N (V.) to grieve, lament, or afflict one's ſelf for the loſs of ſomething, or the abſence of ſomebody.

BENCH (S.) a form, or long piece of wood to ſit on, commonly put in gardens, and painted, that they may not be eaſily ſpoiled by the weather; alſo a number of juſtices met in ſeſſions.

BE'NCHER (S.) now reſtrained to lawyers of the firſt rank in the inns of court.

BEND (V.) to make crooked or bowed; alſo to comply, yield, ſtoop, or give way to a thing.

BEND (S.) in *Heraldry*, is one of the ten honourable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain; there are divers ſorts of *bends*; and when in *Blazoning* it is called ſimply a *bend*, it is underſtood to be the *bend dexter*, which is made by drawing two lines from the upper part of the ſhield on the right hand, to the lower part on the left diagonally or athwart; the *bend ſiniſter* is formed in the like manner, only it comes from the left ſide of the ſhield to the right. Any thing born in coat armour placed obliquely or athwart, is ſaid to be in *bend*; ſo being parted off, by a diagonal line is called *party per bend*; and two lines drawn within the *bend* parallel to the outward edges is called a *bend voided*; alſo in a *Ship*, the outermoſt timbers, by ſome called *wales*, are *bends*; theſe are the chief ſtrength of the ſhip's ſide, having the ſuttocks and knees of the beams bolted into them; they are alſo uſed as ſtairs to go up the ſhip's ſide.

BE'NDABLE (A.) flexible, pliable, capable of being bent, or made into the form of a bow or hoop.

BE'NDLETS (S.) in *Heraldry*, are thoſe marks or diſtinctions that are of the ſame length and but half the breadth of a bend.

BENEA'PED (A.) ſpoken of a ſhip, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her out of a dock or over a bar of ſand, &c.

BENEA'TH (Part.) underneath, below, both in place and dignity; alſo any thing unbecoming the dignity of a perſon to do.

BENEDI'CTINES (S.) in the church of *Rome*, are monks that pretend to follow the rules and orders of St. *Bennet*, who was the firſt that introduced the monaſtick life into the weſtern part of *Europe*, in the beginning of the ſixth century. No religious order has been ſo remarkable for extent, wealth, and noted men of all ſorts, as theſe; it has laſted above 1200 years, and been ſeveral times reformed to anſwer the founder's intention, and many other names given to new parties that ſprung from theſe; ſuch as the Cluniacenſes, the congregation of St. *Maur*, the orders of *Camaldoli* and *Valombre*, the Carthuſians, the Ciſtercians, the Celeſtines, the Humilitati, &c. Within the *Benedictine* liſt ſome years ſince were reckoned there had been 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 partiarchs, 116 arch-biſhops, 4600 biſhops, four emperors, 11 empreſſes, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 4600 canonized ſaints.

BENEDI'CTION (S.) bleſſing, eſpecially that given by parents to their children.

BENEFA'CTOR or BENEFA'CTRESS (S.) he or ſhe that does offices of kindneſs, a patron, friendly protector or aſſiſter.

BENEFA'CTURE or BENEFA'CTION (S.) a kind, friendly, good-natured deed, a charitable gift or donation.

BE'NEFICE (S.) a church living or promotion; theſe go under divers names; a *ſimple Benefice* is where the parſon or miniſter is obliged only to read prayers, &c. a *ſoierdotal benefice* is where he is charged with the cure of ſouls, &c.

BENE'FICENCE (S.) that diſpoſition of the mind that inclines perſons to do good offices to others, for worthy and noble conſiderations; and is ſometimes called charity, liberality, kindneſs, &c.

BENEFI'CIAL (A.) any thing that yields or produces profit or gain, whatever is advantageous.

BENFI'CIARY (S.) one who receives alms or benefits from another, a penſioner.

BE'NEFIT (S.) a kindneſs, profit, or advantage; ſo the *benefit* of the clergy was a particular advantage enjoyed formerly by them, but was afterwards extended to laymen alſo, relating to divers crimes, and particularly to what was called manſlaughter; which was, that the ordinary giving the priſoner at the bar a *Latin* book in a black *Gothick* character to read a verſe or two, and if the ordinary ſaid, *Legit ut clericus*, the offender was only burnt in the hand, otherwiſe he ſuffered death.

BENE'VOLENCE (S.) good-will, kindneſs, favour, a voluntary gratuity or gift.

BENE'VOLENT (A.) affectionate, kind, friendly, of a mild, good-natur'd diſpoſition; ſo in *Aſtrology*, *Jupiter* and *Venus* are called *benevolent* planets from the favourable, mild or friendly influences that art aſcribes to them.

BEN'JAMIN or BENZO'IN (S.) a reſin imported from ſeveral parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*; there are three ſorts of it, all of which are uſed phyſically with good effect in pectorals, and as a perfume to keep off noxious ſcents.

BENI'GHTED (A.) when a traveller is overtaken by the night or darkneſs, before he can arrive at his inn, &c.

BENI'GN (A.) courteous, good-natur'd, kind, beneficent; ſo in *Phyſick*, a diſeaſe is ſaid to be *benign*, when no irregular or dreadful ſymptoms appear.

BENT (A.) inclined, prone, or reſolved upon a thing; alſo bowed or made crooked.

BENU'M or BENU'MB (V.) to render a part or the whole body incapable of feeling, either by locking up the common ſenſation by extreme cold, or pinching the part to hinder feeling in it, or by the diſeaſe called the dead palſy.

BEPI'ST (A.) watered with urine or piſs, but rather ſpoken of a child, &c. that wets himſelf, than of one wetted by another.

BEQUEA'TH (V.) to give a legacy or gift, by virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of a dying perſon.

BEQUE'ST (S.) a legacy or donation given to a perſon by the will of a deceaſed perſon.

BERE (S.) a ſmall town in *Dorſetſhire*; as the inhabitants are but poor, ſo the houſes are but meanly built, yet has a market weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 92 computed, and 143 meaſured miles.

BEREA'VE (V.) to rob, ſtrip, or take away ſomething from a perſon.

BERGAMO'T (S.) with the *Perfumers*, is an eſſence drawn from the fruit produced by ingrafting the lemon tree on a *bergamot* pear.

BE'RKHAMSTED (S.) a very ancient town in *Hertfordſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Monday; it has been many hundred years one of the crown manors, who granted very ample privileges to it; it is now annexed to the dukedom of *Cornwall*, and appropriated to the princes of *Wales* ſucceſſively; the caſtle and manor are at preſent held by leaſe from the prince of *Wales*, by *Edward Carey*, Eſq; which was obtained by his anceſtors of queen *Elizabeth*; it is now a borough, whoſe charter was renewed by king *James* I. who incorporated the inhabitants into one body politick, by the name of the bailiff and burgeſſes of *Berkhamſtead St. Peter*, in the county of *Hertford*, and by that name to have perpetual ſucceſſion, &c. that the bailiff and burgeſſes (in number 12) ſhall have a common ſeal, and power to chuſe a recorder, town-clerk, &c. ſhall have a priſon, hold a market weekly on Thurſday, beſides their ancient weekly market on Monday, &c. but thro' poverty the government in this form is at preſent diſcontinued. The church is a rectory in the patronage of the king; there is a good free-ſchool well endowed, of which the king has the preſentation, and the warden of *All-Souls* college in *Oxford* viſitor. It is 24 computed and 26 meaſured miles from *London*.

BE'RKSHIRE (S.) this county is ſeparated from *Buckingham* and *Oxfordſhires*, on the north, by the river *Thames*; from *Hampſhire*, on the ſouth, by the river *Kenet*; on the eaſt it is bounded by *Surrey*, and on the weſt by *Wiltſhire* and *Gloucеſterſhire*. It ſends nine members to parliament, has 12 market-towns, and 140 pariſhes; is divided into 20 hundreds, and contains 527,000 acres of ground, and about 17,000 houſes: It is well cloathed with wood, and watered with excellent rivers, has a moſt ſweet air and rich ſoil, fit both for paſturage and corn, eſpecially the vale of *White-horſe*. Its principal commodity is broad or woollen cloth, and its chief rivers are the *Iſis*, *Ock* and *Kenet*.

BE'RLIN (S.) a travelling carriage, chair, coach, chariot, &c. named from *Berlin*, a city of *Proſſia*, where they were firſt uſed.

BE'RRY (S.) a ſmall fruit containing one or more ſeeds in a ſoft pulp, covered with a ſkin, as the *elder-berry*, *gooſe-berry*, &c.

BERTH (S.) in the *Sea Language*, ſignifies room or convenience to be or do any thing in or with.

BE'RWICK or BA'RWICK (S.) in the county of *Northumberland*, is the laſt town in *England*, ſituated upon the northern bank of the river *Tweed* near its mouth; and while *England* and *Scotland* remained two kingdoms, was always claimed by the *Scots*, as belonging to them, becauſe it ſtood on their ſide of the river; and during the wars between the two kingdoms, was ſometimes in the poſſeſſion of the *Scots*, and ſometimes in the hands of the *Engliſh*. It was formerly very well fortified, but ſince the union of the two kingdoms by king *James* I. has been much neglected. It is almoſt encircled by the ſea and

the *Tweed*. It is now a town and county of itſelf, is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament; has a very great market weekly on Saturdays for corn, ſalmon, and other proviſions: It has alſo a ſtately bridge over the *Tweed*, conſiſting of 16 arches; is 265 computed, and 339 meaſured miles from *London*.

BE'RYL (S.) a precious ſtone, the eighth in the *Jewiſh* high prieſt's pectoral or breaſt-plate, of a faint greeniſh colour.

BESEE'CH (V.) to humbly beg, pray, or deſire; to earneſtly entreat or petition.

BESEE'M (V.) to be fit, proper, or handſome for a perſon to do.

BESE'T (V.) to lie in wait for, to encompaſs round about.

BESHRE'W (V.) to curſe, damn, or wiſh evil to a perſon.

BESI'DE (Part.) on or near the ſide of a perſon or place.

BESI'DES (Part.) over and above, more than was paid, done, or contracted for.

BESIE'GE (V.) to inveſt or ſurround a city with an army, in order to take, or compel it to certain conditions that otherwiſe they would not accept of, or comply with.

BESMEA'R (V.) to daub, or cover a thing over with any ſpreading flexible matter, as oil, butter, &c.

BESMO'KE (V.) to cover, daub, ſmear, or offend with ſmoak.

BESMU'T (V.) to daub, or blacken with any unctuous matter mixed with ſoot, black powder, &c.

BE'SOM (S.) a broom or bruſh to ſweep or clean the houſe with.

BESO'T (V.) to render one's ſelf ſtupid or unapprehenſive, by too much drinking ſtrong liquors.

BESPA'TTER (V.) to daub, or ſprinkle over with dirt, to defame, ſlander, bely, or ſpeak ill of.

BESPA'TTERED (A.) daubed or ſprinkled with dirt, bely'd, or wrongfully accuſed of what a perſon is not guilty of.

BESPA'TTERING (S.) the act of daubing or ſprinkling with dirt; alſo ſlandering or accuſing an innocent perſon.

BESPA'WL (V.) to ſpit upon a perſon, to daub one with ſpitting.

BESPEA'K (V.) to contract, agree, or bargain for; alſo in *ironical Speech*, to bewitch or enchant.

BESPE'CKLE (V.) to cover with ſpots of divers colours.

BESPRI'NKLE (V.) to wet lightly, by watering through a pot with holes, or other proper method.

BESPU'E (V.) to vomit, or ſpue upon.

BEST (A.) the moſt excellent, the choiceſt, or of the greateſt eſteem or value.

BE'STIAL (A.) appertaining or belonging to a beaſt; alſo any thing like, according to, or after the manner of a beaſt.

BESTIA'RII (S.) thoſe unhappy people among the old *Romans*, who were expoſed to fight with wild beaſts, who were either enemies taken priſoners, or ſlaves guilty of great crimes; they were expoſed unarmed to the fury of the beaſts; and if they conquered one, they had a freſh one immediately ſet upon them; thus were the Chriſtians frequently worried to death, to make ſport for their heathen enemies. Sometimes young men armed, to ſhew their courage and dexterity, fought againſt beaſts, and ſometimes with their fellow-creatures; there were alſo ſome who undertook this ſport to get money.

BESTI'R (V.) to be very active, diligent, and laborious.

BESTO'W (V.) to give to, to lay out upon, to ſtudy, or to take much pains for or with.

BESTRE'W (V.) to ſcatter all about, to throw or ſpread over, as women do ſand upon a houſe.

BESTRI'DE (V.) to ſit acroſs a thing, as men do on horſeback.

BET (V.) to lay a wager, that ſomething yet undone ſhall come to paſs in ſuch or ſuch a manner.

BET, BE'TTY, or BESS (S.) a familiar contraction of the name *Elizabeth*.

BETA'KE (V.) to ſet one's ſelf about, or to apply to ſomething.

BETHI'NK (V.) to call to mind what has ſlipt out of a perſon's memory.

BE'THLEMITES (S.) a name formerly given to certain friars, that wore the figure of a ſtar upon their backs; but now generally underſtood to be thoſe unhappy perſons that are deprived of their reaſon, commonly called mad folks.

BETI'DE (V.) to happen to, or befal, to chance, &c.

BETI'MES (Part.) ſoon, forward, early, before a thing is commonly expected; as when apples, cherries, &c. are ripe a month before their uſual time, or a child makes a great progreſs in learning at ſeven or eight years old.

BE'TLEY (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, whoſe market is now weekly on Tueſday, tho' the charter granted by king *Henry* III. mentions Thurſday; and alſo a fair on the eve, day, and morrow after the feaſt of St. *Margaret*, which laſt continues the ſame to this day; diſtant from *London* 120 computed, and 142 meaſured miles.

BETO'KEN (V.) to ſignify, or foretel by certain ſigns and indications, which by long experience and obſervation, are found to be the fore-runners of ſomething in particular, that is to follow.

BETRA'Y (V.) to bring into trouble or danger, by treacherouſly delivering up a perſon, or place, or by diſcovering ſomething that may give the enemy an advantage, by diſcloſing the ſecrets that ought not to have been known.

BETRO'TH (V.) to contract, or make a

marriage agreement between two perſons; alſo to beſtow, or give one party to another in marriage.

BETTEE' (S.) a ſtrong wedge like a chiſſel, made uſe of to rip or break open doors, windows, or ſhutters; alſo the name of a pint flaſk of wine.

BE'TTER (A.) exceeding in goodneſs, ſurpaſſing in convenience or advantage, more proper or fit for the purpoſe than ſome other thing.

BETWEE'N (Part.) in the middle, or among ſome other things or perſons.

BE'VEL (S.) with *Architects*, an inſtrument to adjuſt the angle or inclination of a thing; in *Heraldry*, it is the breaking or opening of part of the field, like a carpenter's rule.

BE'VER (S.) the name of a wild creature with whoſe hair or fur the beſt or fineſt hats are made; alſo the name of the hats themſelves, when finiſhed.

BE'VERAGE (S.) a ſmall treat of wine, ale, &c. commonly claimed by, and given to a perſon's intimate acquaintance, at the firſt wearing a new ſuit of cloaths.

BE'VERLEY (S.) the chief town of the Eaſt Riding of the county of *York*, is of great antiquity, but began to be moſt taken notice of by the retirement of *John de Beverley*, archbiſhop of *York*, in 717, who lived here four years, and died *May* 7, 721, in honour of whoſe memory ſeveral kings endowed the place with many privileges and immunities, and particularly that the freemen of the ſaid town ſhall be free from all manner of tolls whatſoever throughout all the kingdom of *England*; for which purpoſe when they travel, the mayor gives them a certificate. The town is pleaſantly ſituated at the foot of the *Wolds*, and the conveniency for hunting, fiſhing, and fowling, invite many gentlemen to reſide in and near it. The ſeſſions for the Eaſt Riding is always held here in a very ſpacious hall, near which is a regiſtry for deeds, conveyances, wills, &c. The town is conſtantly ſupplied with fiſh, fowl, corn, &c. at very reaſonable rates; the ſtreets are well paved, ſpacious, and wide; its Saturdays market place is very commodious and handſome, all which has of late years, very much improved the trade of this place, eſpecially ſince the cleanſing, deepning, and widening, thereby rendering the creek ſo navigable, that ſhips of large burden can load and unload. It hath two very large and good pariſh-churches, alſo hoſpitals, free-ſchools, &c. It is governed by a mayor, (annually choſen, *Sept.* 28.) 12 aldermen, a recorder, &c. who weekly hold a court of record for all ſums whatever, except titles of lands. Wedneſday and Saturday are its market-days; it is diſtant from *London* 141 computed, and 179 meaſured miles. The principal trade of this town is making of malt and oatmeal, tanning leather, and weaving of bone-lace.

BE'VY (S.) a *Hunting Term*, and when applied to deer, means a herd or company of them; in *Fowling*, it means three, when ſpoke of partridges, but of quails, it is a flock or brood, &c.

BEWA'IL (V.) to mourn, lament, or ſorrow after or for.

BEWA'RE (Part.) take heed, be cautious, &c.

BE'WDLEY (S.) a ſmall bailiff pleaſant town in *Worceſterſhire*, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the *Severn*, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday, which is well ſupplied with corn, eſpecially malt, alſo leather and caps. The fair is annually on *April* 23. It ſends one member to parliament, and is diſtant from *London* 92 computed, and 122 meaſured miles.

BEWI'LDER (V.) to confuſe, affright, ſcare, or diſcompoſe.

BEWI'TCH (V.) to inchant, to be overpowered, ſo as not to have the uſe of one's reaſon and choice left.

BEWRA'Y (V.) to diſcover, reveal, or declare a ſecret; alſo to ſoul, naſty, or daub with ordure.

BEY (S.) a *Turkiſh* governor of a maritime country or town, the *Turks* write it begh or bek, a lord or ſangiack.

BEYO'ND (Part.) at a diſtance, farther off; alſo excelling in power, or acquirements in learning, &c.

BE'ZEL or BE'ZIL (S.) the upper part of the collet of a ring, in which ſtones are ſet and faſtened.

BE'ZOAR (S.) a ſtone, reported to be found in dung of the parace, an animal ſomewhat like a goat, uſed medicinally as a counter poiſon, and a great chearer of the heart, brought from both the *Indies*, *Turkey*, *&c*, There is a compoſition made by ſome apothecaries ſo like it, that it requires good judgment to diſtinguiſh the true from the counterfeit.

BIA'NGULATED (A.) any thing that is two-cornered.

BI'AS (S.) the inclination or bent of a perſon's mind to this or that thing; alſo the lead or weight put into a bowl, that draws or turns the courſe of it that way to which the *bias* is; alſo the name of a famous ancient philoſopher.

BI'AS (V.) to incline, bend, or prepoſſeſs a perſon in favour of what one deſires of him; alſo a perſon's natural inclination.

BIB (S.) a linen garment pinned upon the breaſt of a young child; alſo that part of artificers aprons that comes from their waiſt, and covers their breaſt or ſtomach.

BIB (V.) to tipple, drink, or ſip often.

BI'BBER (S.) a drinker, particularly ſaid of them that love to drink much, or that get diſordered with liquor often.

BI'BLE (S.) a book, but by way of eminence reſtrained to the Old and New Teſtament collected into one volume. As the ſcriptures have been tranſlated into moſt languages by ſeveral hands, ſo of courſe ſome muſt be better,

better, and ſome worſe, ſome accommodated to one opinion, and ſome to another; but that ſubject being too large for this work, I only obſerve, that *Adelmus*, biſhop of *Sherburn*, tranſlated the Pſalms, about 709, into *Engliſh Saxon*; and that *Eadfridus* or *Echertus*, biſhop of *Landisferne*, did ſeveral other parts into the ſame language, about 730; and venerable *Bede*, the whole, about 73[illegible]. *John de Freviſa*, about 1357, publiſhed the whole in *Engliſh*. At the requeſt of *Thomas* lord *Berkley*, in 1534, *Tindal*'s verſion was brought hither from *Antwerp*, which being excepted againſt, a reviſion and alteration was publiſhed in 1538; with a preface by archbiſhop *Cranmer* in 1549; and 1551 another tranſlation was publiſhed; and about 1560 this laſt verſion was review'd by ſeveral biſhops, and from them called the *biſhops bible*. In 1604, at the *Hampton-Court* conference, a new tranſlation was reſolved upon, which was executed in 1607, and is that now univerſally uſed by all parties in *Great-Britain*, in the *Engliſh* tongue or language.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER (S.) a bookſeller, or trader in books.

BIBLIOTHE'CA (S.) a library, or place where books are kept; a ſtudy.

BICE (S.) a blue powder or colour uſed by the painters.

BI'CESTER or BI'SSETER (S.) a long ſtraggling town in *Oxfordſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* about 43 computed, and 52 meaſured miles.

BI'CKER (V.) to wrangle, quarrel, ſquabble, or ſkirmiſh.

BID (V.) to command, or order a perſon to do ſomething; alſo to invite to a feaſt; alſo to offer a certain ſum of money for a parcel of goods.

BI'DDIFORD (S.) an ancient large corporation and ſea-port town in *Devonſhire*, being one of the greateſt trading towns in *England*, ſending annually great fleets to *Newfoundland*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, which occaſions ſo great a trade, eſpecially for exportation of herrings, that for the management of the cuſtoms here, which ariſe to a conſiderable ſum yearly, there is a collector, comptroller, cuſtomer, ſearchers, waiters, and other inferior officers. This borough is very much increaſed lately, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and town clerk, with ſerjeants, &c. The market is weekly on Tueſdays, which is well ſerved with corn and all other proviſions: And it is remarkable, that they can arreſt for any ſum, without number. The *Greenvills* were lords of this town, which family continued from the Conqueſt till very lately. It is diſtant from *London* 161 computed, and 197 meaſured miles; and ſituated upon the *Towridge*, over which there is a large ſtone bridge, of arched work, conſiſting of 24 piers; but as the waters flow quite out of the river every tide, the carts, &c. are then obliged to go over the ſands, to preſerve the bridge.

BI'DDY (S.) a chicken, or fowl; alſo the name of a woman.

BIE'NNIAL (A.) a thing of two years continuance, at the end of which time it is renewed, or begins again.

BIER (S.) a frame to carry or reſt dead bodies on, when they are going to be buried.

BIFA'RIOUS (A.) double, two-fold, that may be underſtood two ways, or that has two meanings.

BI'FEROUS (A.) any thing that bears, or brings forth twice a year.

BI'FIDATED (A.) cut, cleft, or rent into two parts.

BIFO'RMED (A.) double-formed, a thing that has two ſhapes.

BI'FOROUS (A.) an opening that has double doors.

BI'FURCATED (A.) double-pronged, or a thing that has two forks.

BIG (A.) great, large; alſo high, rich, or powerful.

BI'GAMY (S.) the marrying, or having two wives or huſbands living at the ſame time; the old *Romans* branded thoſe who were guilty with an infamous mark, and the *French* with death.

BI'GENOUS (A.) a perſon born of parents of two different nations, or a creature begot between others of two different ſpecies; as a mule, of a horſe and an aſs, &c.

BI'GGEN (S.) a linen cap or coif, wrapped round the heads of young children.

BI'GGLESWADE (S.) a pleaſant town in *Bedfordſhire*, ſituated on the *Ivel*, over which is a ſtone bridge: It is well ſupplied with inns, being a common lodging place for paſſengers, between *London* and *York*; and is 34 computed, and 45 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*; and has a good market weekly on Wedneſday.

BI'GNESS (S.) the ſize, magnitude, or largeneſs of a thing.

BI'GOT (S.) one who ſtrenuouſly adheres to a party, either of the church or ſtate, with a blind reſolution or devotion, not knowing the grounds or juſt pretenſions of either.

BI'GOTISM or BI'GOTRY (S.) a ſtiff, unmoveable adherence to a party, even though they are in the wrong; the not being willing to examine into the truth or falſhood of any matter or thing, but taking all upon truſt, &c.

BILA'NDER (S.) a ſmall veſſel or ſhip, broad and flat, uſed for conveying goods ſmall diſtances, ſeldom exceeding 30 tons.

BI'LBERRIES (S.) a ſmall purple coloured berry, of a ſweetiſh and ſharp taſte, uſed ſometimes for tarts.

BI'LBOES (S.) the puniſhing a perſon at ſea, by laying or putting the offender in irons, or a ſort of ſtocks, but more ſevere than the common ſtocks.

BI'LDESTON or BI'LSTON (S.) in *Suffolk*,

a noted town for the clothing trade. Its market is weekly on Wedneſday, diſtant from *London* 54 computed, and 63 meaſured miles.

BILDGE (S.) the bottom of a ſhip's floor, the flatneſs of which, in ſome ſhips, occaſions a great deal of ſtagnant water to lodge there, and conſequently much occaſion for a pump; when a ſhip ſtrikes upon a rock, they ſay, ſhe is *bildged*.

BILE (S.) the gall or choler, which is a humour partly ſaline, and partly ſulphurous, ſeparated from the blood in the liver.

BILI'NGUIS (A.) of two tongues or languages. In a *Law Senſe*, a jury is ſo called, when a foreigner has committed a capital crime, and the jury impanelled upon that account is part *Engliſhmen*, and part foreigners, or thoſe of his own country.

BILK (V.) to cheat, balk, diſappoint, deceive, gull, or bubble; alſo to go out of a publick houſe or tavern, without paying the reckoning.

BILL (S.) in *Farming*, an edged tool uſed to lop trees, hedges, &c. In *Law*, a proceſs or declaration in writing, that ſets forth the plaintiff's grievance, &c. When applied to *Commerce*, it is an *Engliſh* bond without any condition annexed; there are alſo in trade *bills* of entry, which contain an account of what goods are entered at the *Cuſtom-houſe*, for importation or exportation; there are alſo *bills* of exchange, which are notes drawn by a perſon in one town, city or kingdom, upon another, in the ſame, or a diſtant town, city, or kingdom, to pay a certain perſon, therein named, or their order or aſſign, a ſum mentioned, upon account of the drawer; a *bill* of lading is a deed or inſtrument ſigned by the maſter or mate of a ſhip, to acknowledge the reception of certain goods therein mentioned, to carry to ſuch a port, at ſuch a price as is ſpecified, ſafe, and in good condition; a *bill* of parcels is a recital of ſundry goods given by the ſeller to the buyer, containing the quantity and price, that when they are delivered, the buyer may compare them, and be ſatisfied he has his juſt due; a *bill* in parliament is certain propoſitions drawn up and offered to be firſt conſidered, and then paſſed into a law; a *bill* of ſale is when money is borrowed upon a parcel of goods, and the owner impowers the lender to ſell or appropriate them to his own uſe, if the money is not repaid, with intereſt, by a time limited.

BILLE'RICAY (S.) in *Eſſex*, a conſiderable town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday, which is well provided with corn and all ſorts of proviſions; diſtant from *London* 20 computed, and 23 meaſured miles; ſituated on a hill.

BI'LLESDON or BI'LSDON (S.) a town in *Leiceſterſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 72 computed, and 92 meaſured miles.

BI'LLET (S.) a log of wood cut for fuel; alſo a note or ticket given by the conſtable of a pariſh or hundred to quarter ſoldiers upon inn-keepers, ale-houſes, brandy-ſhops, &c. alſo a ſmall note or letter folded up, particularly ſpoke of love-letters, and are then called *billet-doux*. In *Heraldry*, a bearing in the form of a parallelogram or long ſquare.

BI'LLIARDS (S.) a game or diverſion which gentlemen play at upon an oblong table, very ſmooth, and exactly covered with fine green cloth, in order that ivory balls ſtruck with ſticks, bending at the end, may move with the leaſt touch.

BI'LLINGHAM (S.) in *Northumberland*, whoſe market is now diſcontinued: It is ſituate upon the *North Tine*; diſtant from *London* 222 computed, and 286 meaſured miles.

BI'LLON (S.) in *Coinage*, a baſe metal, either gold or ſilver, in which copper is predominant. All gold beyond 12 carats is worſe than ſtandard, and ſilver 6 penny-weights under ſtandard, is called *billon*.

BI'LLOW (S.) a large rowling wave, or ſurge of the ſea.

BIME'DIAL (A.) in *Mathematicks*, is when two medial lines commenſurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle are compounded, the whole line ſhall be irrational, and is called a firſt *bimedial* line.

BI'NARY ARI'THMETICK (S.) that which reckons or counts by two's, and uſes only 0 and 1, the cypher multiplying by 2, as in common arithmetick by 10; thus 10 is two, 11 three, 100 four, 101 five, &c.

BI'NARY NUMBER (S.) that compoſed of two units.

BIN'ARY MEASURE (S.) in *Muſick*, that which is beat equally up and down.

BI'NBROKE (S.) a ſmall town in *Lincolnſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; 115 computed, and 147 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

BIND (V.) to tie or faſten together, to oblige or compel a perſon to perform certain conditions.

BI'NDING (A.) obligatory; alſo tying or faſtening together.

BI'NGHAM (S.) a ſmall town in *Nottinghamſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday. Its parſonage is of great value, for which reaſon it has been beſtowed on ſeveral noted men for learning, from whence they have frequently been advanced to biſhopricks; it is diſtant from *London* 86 computed, and 108 meaſured miles.

BINN (S) a place made up to put corn or other grain in.

BI'NOCLE (S.) a te'leſcope, conſiſting of two tubes joined together, by which diſtant objects may be viewed by both eyes at the ſame time.

BINO'MIAL (S.) two-named; and in *Algebra*, it is meant of a root that conſiſts of two parts joined by the ſign +, as $a+b$, or $x+y$, *&c.*

BIO'GRAPHY (S.) the hiſtories or the lives of particular men.

BIO'GRAPHER (S.) the writer of the life or lives of a particular perſon or number of perſons.

BIPA'RTIENT (A.) that which divides another thing into two equal parts; ſo in *Arithmetick*, 2, 3, 4, are *bipartient* numbers, in reſpect of 4, 6, 8.

BIPARTI'TE (A.) that which has two parts; ſo an inſtrument between two parties is a *bipartite* writing.

BIPARTI'TION (S.) the dividing any thing into two parts.

BIPLI'CITY (S.) twofoldneſs, doubleneſs, the repeating any thing twice over.

BIQUADRA'TE or BIQUADRA'TICK (A.) a term uſed in *Algebra* or *Arithmetick*, to ſignify a number or quantity is involved to the fourth power or ſquare of the ſquare, as 16 is the *biquadrate* of the root 2, the ſquare of which is 4, the cube 8, and the *biquadrate* or 4th power 16, and ſo alſo the ſquare of 4 is equal to 16.

BIQUI'NTILE (S.) an aſpect of the planets 144 degrees diſtant, or $\frac{2}{5}$ of the whole circumference.

BIRCH (S.) a tree whoſe twigs or ſprigs are much in uſe to make brooms, to ſweep the ſtreets, ſtables, &c.

BIRD (S.) all creatures with wings and feathers, whether ſmall or large, wild or tame.

BI'RD-CALL (S.) a ſmall tin whiſtle for children to play with, and imitate the ſinging or chirping of birds.

BI'RD-LIME (S.) a clammy, pitchy, or ſtickly matter uſed by children.

BI'RMINGHAM (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, a very populous town, and full of iron manufacturies, eſpecially of the ſmaller ſorts, which are ſent to all parts of the world in great quantities. It is lately greatly improved and enlarged, by many new buildings, both publick and private. Its market, which is very large, is weekly on Thurſday, and ſtored with all ſorts of corn and proviſions; is diſtant from *London* 83 computed, and 106 meaſured miles. It has a dry ſituation on the ſide of a hill.

BIRTH (S.) the bringing forth of a child; alſo the deſcent, extraction or original of a perſon, which is called noble or baſe, according to the condition, ſtate, or quality of the parent at the time of the child's being born; alſo a *Sea Term*, for room or convenience, either for ſailing or living; ſo when we ſay he has a good *birth*, we mean he has a good place for profit or convenience.

BI'RTHRIGHT (S.) the honour or eſtate that comes to a perſon by birth, or his being ſo and ſo related to the poſſeſſor immediately before him; whatever is hereditary.

BISE'CT (V.) to part, cut, or divide any thing into two equal parts.

BISE'CTION (S.) a *Geometrical Term*, ſignifying the cutting or dividing a line in the middle, or into two equal parts.

BISE'GMENT (S.) one of the parts of any whole thing that is cut, parted or divided into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP (S.) an inſpector or overſeer; applied by the *Athenians*, to thoſe who had the inſpection of the burghers. The *Jews* and *Romans* had alſo a like officer; but now it means only that perſon that has the government of church affairs in a certain diſtrict, and here in *England* ſubject to the king. Much diſpute has been for many ages about the extent of their power and origin, which perhaps will remain undecided, as long as Chriſtianity has a being.

BI'SHOPRICK (S.) the diſtrict, province, or extent of a biſhop's juriſdiction.

BI'SHOPS-CASTLE (S.) in *Shropſhire*, 115 computed, and 156 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*; and though but a ſmall town, yet has many privileges, being a town corporate, governed by a bailiff, and ſends two members to parliament. Its market is weekly on Friday, which is much frequented by the *Welch*.

BI'SKET, BI'SCUIT, or BI'SQUET (S.) commonly underſtood of ſmall cakes made by the confectioners, of fine flour, eggs, ſugar, &c. alſo the bread carried to ſea, is called *ſea biſcuit*.

BI'SMUTH (S.) a mineral body half metallick, compoſed of the firſt matter of tin; its ſubſtance is hard, heavy, ſharp, and brittle, of a large grain, when poliſhed, white and ſhining; ſometimes called *tin glaſs*, and ſometimes *marchaſite*, upon account of its extraordinary whiteneſs and beauty; it contains an arſenical ſalt, very dangerous to take inwardly; its precipitate is a very white magiſtery, which is mixed with prepared waters and pomatum to make fucus; the flour whereof is uſed to take ſpots out of the face; there are alſo ſome chymical preparations that go by this name.

BISSE'XTILE (A.) an intercalary day thrown into every fourth year to adjuſt the kalendar, and to make it agree with the ſun's courſe, invented by *Julius Cæſar*, which cauſes that year to have 366 days.

BI'STER (S.) a colour made of chimney-ſoot boiled, and afterwards diluted with water, uſed by ſome *Painters* to waſh their deſigns, inſtead of *Indian* ink, &c.

BIT (S.) that part of a horſe's bridle that goes into his mouth; alſo a ſmall or little piece of any thing. In the *Weſt-Indies*, it is the leaſt piece of ſilver coin, which goes current at 7 pence half-penny; alſo when a perſon is cheated or impoſed upon, he is ſaid to be *bit*.

BITE (V.) to hurt by griping with one's teeth; to cheat, impoſe upon, or deceive by ſpecious pretences.

BITE (S.) a cheat, one that impoſes upon the credulity of another, and wrongs him; alſo the hurt made in the body or fleſh of any creature by the teeth of another; alſo ſo

much meat, bread, &c. as can be broken off at once by the teeth, is called a *bite*.

BI'TTER (A.) of an unpleaſant taſte; alſo a ſharp and grievous affliction; any thing hard to be born or gone through.

BI'TTERN (S.) a fowl that delights in lakes and fens; alſo a certain liquor at the ſalt works, which remains at the top after the ſalt has ſunk to the bottom, when it has ſtood 12 hours to cool after boiling.

BI'TUMEN (S.) a fat, combuſtible, oily matter, found in many places, particularly about *Babylon*, and in *Judea*, in the lake *Aſphaltites* or the *dead Sea*; ſome *bitumens* are hard, and uſed as coals for firing, others glutinous, and uſed as mortar. *Noah*'s ark is ſuppoſed to be covered with this pitchy ſort, and the famous *Babylonian* walls were built with this mortar.

BITU'MINOUS (A.) of a pitchy, clammy, ſulphurous, and inflammable nature.

BI'VALVE (A.) two-ſhelled; alſo ſuch fiſh as have two ſhells, as oyſters, cockles, muſcles, &c.

BLAB (V.) to tell ſecrets, or to diſcover what ſhould have been kept concealed.

BLACK (S.) according to the *Newtonian Philoſophy*, is not a colour, but abſorbs up all thoſe rays of light that excite what is called colours in us: With *Painters*, *Dyers*, *&c.* there are ſeveral ſorts of *blacks*, and methods of producing them; *common ſpeech* calls it a colour.

BLA'CK-BERRIES (S.) the fruit of the black-thorn tree or ſhrub.

BLA'CKBORN (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, diſtant from *London* 154 computed, and 184 meaſured miles; formerly of more note than at preſent. The market, which is weekly on Monday, is pretty conſiderable for cattle.

BLA'CKEN (V.) to paint or daub with black; alſo to ſlander and make a perſon look as vile as poſſible, by exaggerating a ſmall fault into a great one; alſo to tell lies for the ſame purpoſe, altho' no fault has been committed.

BLA'CKNESS (S.) a colour ariſing from the texture and ſituation of the ſuperficial parts of the body, as deadens or abſorbs the light falling on it.

BLACK-RO'D (S.) an inſtrument with a gold lion at the top of it, carried by the king's chief gentleman uſher, inſtead of a mace at the feaſt of St. *George* at *Windſor*; he alſo keeps the chapter houſe door when a chapter of the order is ſitting, and during the ſeſſions of parliament attends the houſe of lords.

BLACKS or BLACK MOORS (S.) many nations of people under or near the equinoctial line, who are of a black colour, among which thoſe who have ſhort curled hair are called *Negroes*.

BLA'CK SMITH (S.) one who makes any ſort of iron-work.

BLA'DDER (S.) a ſkinny ſubſtance of a ſtrong texture, which receives and keeps the urine of all animals till nature diſcharges it.

BLADE (S.) the cutting part of a knife, ſword and ſaw, &c. alſo the ſprouts or leaves of graſs, corn, &c. and ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify a beau, ſpark, or hectoring fellow.

BLAIN (S.) an angry red puſh in the ſkin, very ſore, and painful, and in times of infection, it is a ſign of the plague; when applied to *Cattle*, it is a diſtemper that affects their throat, being bladders of wind and water that ariſe in the root of their tongue, which growing large choaks them.

BLAME (V.) to find fault with, to accuſe or condemn any one.

BLAME (S.) juſt reproof, ſcandal, reproach, imputation, fault.

BLA'MEABLE (A.) worthy, or deſerving to be found fault with.

BLA'MEABLENESS (S.) the deſerving blame, or being juſtly condemned.

BLA'MELESSNESS (S.) innocency, the being entirely free from fault.

BLANCH (S.) a woman's name; alſo to clean or make white; ſo, to pill or ſhell off the ſkin of almonds, is to *blanch* them; and in the *Mint*, thoſe who anneal, boil, and cleanſe the money, are called *blanchers*.

BLA'NDFORD (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, is a flouriſhing borough and market town, well ſeated on the pleaſant banks of the *Stour*, having more than 500 houſes, many of which are handſomely built with ſtone. It is a thorough-fare in the coach-road to *Exeter*. It is ſurrounded with a vaſt number of gentlemens ſeats, which occaſions its market to be weekly well ſtored, on Saturday, with all manner of proviſions. It is a very ancient borough and formerly ſent two members to parliament, tho' now it ſends none. It is governed by two bailiffs, who are annually choſe out of the aldermen, or capital burgeſſes. It was burnt down by accident in queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, and ſoon after rebuilt: And on *June* 4, 1731, it was again reduced to aſhes, with the church and other publick buildings, and alſo a village beyond the bridge: It is now rebuilt, and by act of parliament ſeveral ſtreets and paſſages are widened, particularly the market-place, and paſſages to the church, and the ſheep-market. Formerly the manufacture of band-ſtrings was particularly carried on here, and now ſtraw hats and bone lace is what employs great numbers. It is diſtant from *London* 85 computed, and 107 meaſured miles.

BLANDI'LOQUENCE (S.) a complimenting, courteous ſpeaking, flattering, and ſpeaking a perſon fair.

BLA'NDISH (V.) to flatter, ſooth, or work upon by fair ſpeeches.

BLA'NDISHMENTS (S.) wheedling ſpeeches, coaxing, cajoling, fawning, careſſing, flattering.

BLANK (S.) a piece of gold, ſilver, &c. made ready to be coined; alſo any void ſpace in a deed or inſtrument, that is to be filled up with names, ſums, &c. alſo a ticket in a lottery, that has no prize belonging to it; thoſe

thoſe verſes that have no rhimes are called *blank verſe*; alſo when a perſon is ſurprized by an accuſation of doing ſomething, he ſuppoſed really was, or deſired ſhould be unknown, and ſeems ſurprized and confounded, he is ſaid to be *blank*.

BLA'NKET (S.) a covering for a bed, made of woollen cloth, commonly white.

BLARE (V.) to melt or ſweal away in a great flame, like a candle that is blown by the wind.

BLASPHE'ME (V.) to revile, ſpeak evil or prophanely of good or holy things.

BLASPHE'MER (S.) one who ridicules religion, or ſpeaks evil of God and goodneſs.

BLA'SPHEMY (S.) the reproaching or diſhonouring God, religion, and holy things.

BLAST (V.) to fruſtrate, diſappoint, ſpoil or ruin a project; to hurt a perſon's character by defamation; to wither, ſpoil, or prevent fruits coming to maturity.

BLAST (S.) a noxious, hurtful puff of wind, that by its ſuffocating quality poiſons and kills fruit, &c. alſo a ſudden diſcharge of a quantity of gun-powder, which blows up or deſtroys whatever comes in its way; alſo the wind diſcharged from a pair of bellows, &c.

BLAZE (V.) to ſhine out like a violent fire in flames; to make a great noiſe in the world for ſome extraordinary exploit.

BLAZE (S.) a white mark or tuft of hair in a horſe's face; alſo the flaming or violent burning of a fire.

BLA'ZON or BLA'ZONRY (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the art of deſcribing in words the arms or armories of noble houſes, &c. by particularizing each and all the parts by their proper terms; the propereſt method is to begin with the field, and ſo go on to the charge.

BLEACH (V.) to whiten, by wetting with water or ſome proper liquor, and drying the matter in the ſun.

BLEAK (A.) cold, raw, chilly.

BLE'AR-EYED (A.) that has the external coats of the eyes very red, moiſt, and turned outwards.

BLEAT (V.) to cry or make a noiſe like a lamb or ſheep.

BLEED (V.) to run or drop with blood; alſo to open or breathe a vein, as in caſes of ſwoonings, pleuriſies, &c. alſo to part with money freely, upon propoſing ſomething agreeable to a perſon's diſpoſition, whether it be in gaming or any thing elſe.

BLE'MISH (V.) to ſpot, ſtain, or ſpoil; alſo to wound or hurt a perſon's reputation, either by ſome real bad action, or by ſlanderouſly reporting ſuch of him.

BLE'MISH (S.) a defect, fault, or imperfection.

BLEND (V.) to mix, mingle, or incorporate ſeveral things together.

BLESS (V.) to proſper, felicitate, or make happy; this is properly the act of God only, and when applied to men it ſignifies wiſhing, deſiring, or propheſying that a perſon ſhall be happy, proſperous, or ſucceſsful.

BLE'SSEDNESS (S.) happineſs, felicity, and properly ſpeaking, is only to be enjoyed with God in heaven.

BLE'SSING (S.) is either the act of pronouncing good to a perſon, or it is the good itſelf, as health, proſperity, &c.

BLE'TCHINGLEY (S.) in *Surrey*, an ancient borough-town, which ſends two members to parliament, tho' it be not a market-town.

BLIGHT (S.) a diſtemper that affects trees or plants in various manners, ſometimes the whole, and ſometimes only the leaves, occaſioned by an evil diſpoſition of the air, as too ſevere froſts, &c.

BLIND (A.) one that has loſt his ſight, or that was born without; alſo any thing put in windows, &c. to hinder perſons from looking into the room; alſo a feint or pretence, a ſhift or artifice, to make a perſon believe the contrary of what is intended.

BLIND EXCU'SE (S.) a poor, mean, ſorry pretence, or excuſe.

BLI'ND-FOLD (A.) one that walks with his eyes naturally or artificially deprived of ſight; alſo one that does any thing purely upon account of another's perſuaſion or recommendation, without knowing or inquiring into the truth, reaſonableneſs, or validity of it.

BLIND HA'RPERS (S.) a canting name for thoſe impoſtors that pretend to be blind, and go about ſtrolling with fiddles, or pretend to beg, being led by a boy or a dog.

BLI'NDNESS (S.) is a natural or accidental defect of ſight, whereby a perſon is deprived of ſenſation or perception by ſight; alſo the ignorance, want of underſtanding, or reſolute adherence of a perſon to any opinion or practice, that in itſelf is falſe, ridiculous, or diſhoneſt.

BLINK (V.) to ſee imperfectly, to twink'le, or partly ſhut the eyes.

BLI'NKARD (S.) one that ſees imperfectly, or whoſe eyes wink or twinkle.

BLISS (S.) joy, happineſs, gladneſs, imagined or true felicity, ariſing from the enjoying ſomething longed for or deſi ed.

BLI'STER (V.) to cauſe bladders or bubbles to riſe in the ſkin, either by fire, hot diſtempers, or cauterick medicines, eſpecially uſed in fevers.

BLI'STER (S.) a large bladder, or bubble in the ſkin, filled with wind and water, occaſioned by burning, ſcalding, or laying ſome cauſtick medicine, as *Spaniſh* flies, &c. frequently uſed in fevers.

BLITHE or BLI'THSOME (A.) merry, pleaſant, jocund, well pleaſed, full of good humour.

BLOCK (S.) a large piece of marble, rough, as it comes out of the quarry. In *Mechanicks*, they are turned pieces of wood, made for the more eaſy and effectual working of the pullies; ſometimes it means a log or poſt

of wood; and ſometimes an ignorant ſtupid fellow.

BLOCKA'DE (S.) when an army, inſtead of violently aſſaulting a town, only keeps men poſted at all the avenues, to hinder proviſions or aſſiſtance of any kind going into the town, or thoſe within from coming out.

BLO'CKHEAD (S.) an ignorant, ſtupid, unapprehenſive fellow, one whoſe capacity is too weak to be improved by learning.

BLO'CKISH (A.) ſtupid, dull, that cannot be taught or improved.

BLO'CKISHNESS (S.) ſtupidity, unapprehenſiveneſs, incapacity for learning.

BLOCK U'P (V.) to ſtop up a paſſage or communication to or with a town or caſtle, to hinder any perſon from going in or out; alſo to ſtop up a paſſage.

BLO'MARY (S.) the firſt forge in an iron mill, through which the metal paſſes after it is melted out of the mine.

BLOOD (S.) that warm red liquor circulating through the arteries and veins of an animal's body. While in its own veſſels it appears uniform and homogeneous, but when let out and cold ſeparates into two different parts, one red and fibrous, which coagulates and becomes a fixed maſs, and is called *cruor*; the other thin and tranſparent, which retains its fluidity, and is called the *ſerum*, and is ſpecifically heavier than the *cruor*, which therefore ſwims upon it.

BLOO'DSHED (S.) murder, ſlaughter, the ſpilling, or cauſing blood to run out of the body of any creature.

BLOO'DSHOT (S.) a diſtemper that affects the eyes, making the balls of them appear red or bloody.

BLOO'DY (A.) daubed or beſmeared with blood; alſo a perſon of a cruel or revengeful diſpoſition, is called *bloody-minded*.

BLOO'DYHAND (S.) in *Hunting*, is one of the four kinds of treſpaſſes in the king's foreſt, and is, when the offender is taken with his hands, or ſome part of his body, bloody, he is judged guilty of killing the deer, tho' he be not found hunting or chaſing them.

BLOOM (S.) a bloſſom or flower of a tree; alſo the choiceſt or beſt part of a perſon's life, while he has health and ſtrength for action.

BLO'SSOM (V.) to flower or put forth blooms or bloſſoms.

BLOT (S.) a mark or ſtain, either upon paper or cloth; alſo a fault or crime that blemiſhes a perſon's character.

BLOT (V.) to daub, ſmear, or ſtain a book, garment, or perſon's character.

BLOTE (V.) to puff or ſwell up unnaturally by overfeeding, &c.

BLOW (V.) to move ſtrongly as the wind does in a briſk gale, to put or ſend forth the wind of a man's body, by ſtrongly emitting the breath through the lips; to open and ſpread like a flower; alſo to diſcover the ſecrets of another; alſo when a perſon undervalues or ſlights a perſon or thing, he is ſaid to *blow* upon it.

BLOW (S.) a ſtripe or ſtroke with a ſtick, or any other matter.

BLO'WING (S.) the action of the wind in a briſk gale; alſo the diſcovering and telling a ſecret is called *blowing* of it; alſo the ridiculing of a thing, is the *blowing* upon it; and the operation of making glaſs veſſels, is called *blowing* of glaſs, &c.

BLOW'ZE (S.) a ſluttiſh, fat, red-faced wench, one who is naſty and negligent in her dreſs.

BLU'BBER (S.) the fat, fleſhy ſubſtance of a whale before it is boiled, from whence the oil is extracted.

BLU'BBER (V.) to cry, ſob, and make a noiſe; alſo the wetting or flabbering with drivel and tears.

BLUE (S.) one of the primitive colours, which, in *Heraldry*, it called *azure*.

BLUE'ING (S.) the heating of metals till they aſſume a blue colour, particularly uſed by *Gilders*, &c. who do it before they apply their gold or ſilver; alſo gun barrels, buckles, &c. are frequently blued.

BLUFF (A.) ſtern, bold, fierce, big, &c.

BLU'NDER (V.) to ſtumble, miſtake, overſee, or do a thing faultily.

BLU'NDER (S.) a miſtake, overſight, or fault.

BLU'NDERER (S.) one who makes many miſtakes, or ſtumbles as he walks.

BLU'NDERBUSS (S.) a ſhort gun, the barrel of which is commonly made of braſs, and has a large bore; alſo a careleſs, negligent, heedleſs perſon.

BLUNT (A.) any thing whoſe edge is dulled, or wore out, or not ſharp; alſo a perſon that is ſincere and plain in his diſcourſe, freely reproving men for their follies, and does not pretend to have a greater degree of friendſhip for a perſon than he really has, is called a *blunt* man.

BLUR (V.) to ſmear, blot, ſtain, or daub.

BLURT (V.) to ſpeak raſhly, inconſiderately, and unguardedly, that which ſhould have been kept ſecret.

BLUSH (V.) to flush or redden in the face thro' ſurprize, ſhame, fear, or modeſty.

BLUSH or BLUSHING (S.) a flushing, or growing red in the face, ſometimes for ſhame, ſometimes thro' ſurprize, &c.

BLU'STER (V.) to make a noiſe like a boiſterous wind; to hector, bully, or pretend to great matters.

BOAR (S.) the male kind of ſwine.

BOARD (S.) a plank or piece of timber cut into ſlices; alſo a number of governors or directors of a corporation, commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, or exciſe, or lords of the treaſury, &c. met together, to do the buſineſs they are choſen for, or appointed to, are called a *board*.

BOARD (V.) to entertain, or provide with victuals and drink; and in the *Sea Language*, to enter into a ſhip by force, in order to take or make prize of her.

BOA'RDER (S.) one who lives with another, paying a certain ſum *per Annum* for his lodging, victuals, and drink, &c.

BOA'RISHNESS or BOORISHNESS (S.) unmannerlineſs, ſwiniſhneſs, uncivil behaviour or indecent carriage.

BOAST (V.) to vaunt, brag, or make great and vain-glorious pretenſions to learning, art, ſkill, &c.

BOAT (S.) a ſmall river-veſſel to carry paſſengers or goods from one place to another.

BOA'TSWAIN (S.) an officer in a ſhip, whoſe buſineſs is to take care of the rigging and tackle; and in large ſhips, and ſhips of war, takes care of, and ſteers the long-boat, calls and appoints the ſeveral gangs to their watches and work, and puniſhes offenders that are ſentenced either by the captain, or a court-martial.

BOB (V.) to jog, touch, or give notice by ſome ſuch like ſign; alſo a cant word for to trick or cheat.

BOB (S.) a jog or ſlight touch by way of ſignal; a taunt or ſcoff; alſo a familiar contraction of the name *Robert*; alſo in the *Canting-Language*, a ſhop-lifter's comrade, aſſiſtant or receiver; alſo when a thing is right, pleaſant, or agreeable, it is ſaid to be *bob*; alſo a cant name for geneva.

BO'BBIN (S.) a ſmall, neat, turned ſtick, made either of hard wood, bone or ivory, to weave thread lace with, ſuch as women wear on their head-clothes, ruffles, &c. alſo a certain inſtrument upon which the throwſter winds his ſilk, to render it more ſuitable for the weavers uſe, &c. alſo a ſort of white round tape that women uſe to tie their head-clothes with.

BO'B-TAIL (S.) a ſhort tail.

BO'CKLAND (S.) ſuch land as is held by charter, or inſtrument in writing, which cannot be conveyed to another either by ſale or gift, but muſt deſcend to the next heir; an hereditary eſtate.

BODE or FO'REBODE (V.) to foretel, declare, ſhew, or indicate.

BO'DICE (S.) an ordinary ſort of ſtays worn by the poorer ſort of women.

BO'DKIN (S.) an inſtrument to make holes with; alſo a pin or inſtrument uſed by women to tie or roll up their hair with.

BO'DMIN (S.) in *Cornwall*, was anciently a very large town, and ſtill is near a mile in length; it is ſituated between two hills in a very wholeſome air; the church is very ſpacious, but the living is a vicarage, in the gift of Sir *Edmund Prideaux*, Bart. It was formerly a ſtaple for yarn, but that trade is now loſt; the market weekly on Saturday is furniſhed plentifully with all manner of proviſions: It is a borough, governed by a mayor and town clerk, aſſiſted with 12 magiſtrates and 24 commoners, who alone have the power of chuſing two members to repreſent them in parliament; diſtant from *London* 195 computed, and 263 meaſured miles.

BO'DY (S.) in a *Phyſical Senſe*, is that material ſubſtance of which all the particular creatures in the world are made, and is contrarily diſtinguiſhed from ſpirit, by its incapacity to think, reſolve or conclude, and its capacity of being divided into parts, and formed into different maſſes and figures. The old philoſophers opinions and definitions being now rejected, eſpecially in this part of the world, Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s is generally received, who deſcribes it to be a ſyſtem or aſſociation of ſolid, maſſy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, ranged and diſpoſed in this or that manner, from whence reſult *bodies* of this or that form, and diſtinguiſhed by this or that name. In *Geometry*, it is any thing that has the dimenſions of length, breadth, and thickneſs, and particularly the tetrahedron, conſiſting of four triangles, the octahedron, of eight, the icoſihedron of twenty, the dodecahedron, of twelve pentagons, and the cube of ſix ſquares; theſe are called the regular Platonick *bodies*, becauſe their ſides and angles are equal. In *War*, *body* is an aſſemblage or collection of troops; and in *common Speech*, it frequently means a great number of perſons; it alſo oftentimes ſignifies *perſonality*, as *ſome-body has ſpoiled my garden*, &c.

BOG (S.) a ſoft, watry, marſhy piece of ground, very frequent in *Ireland*.

BO'GGLE (V.) to ſtammer, heſitate, ſcruple, or refuſe to do a thing.

BO'G-LANDER or BOG-TROTTER (S.) a nick name given to *Iriſh* people.

BO'JARES (S.) the common name of the lords of the czar of *Muſcovy*'s court, whoſe number is commonly 30, and who are the heads of the council of ſtate, and obliged to ſtay at *Moſcow*, and to follow the prince, when he goes to any other place; every morning they go to ſalute the emperor, and at coming into his preſence ſtrike their forehead as a token of their fidelity; when they go abroad on horſe-back, they tie a ſmall kettle drum to their ſaddle, which they beat with the handle of their whip, to give notice to the people to make way for them; they are both counſellors of ſtate, and judges in law caſes, in private affairs; it is alſo the name of thoſe nobles in *Tranſilvania*, who are the deſcendants of the illuſtrious family of the *Voivods*.

BOIL (V.) to bubble up, or ſeethe, as a pot doth over the fire.

BOIL or BILE (S.) a large ſwelling, or ſore in the fleſh.

BO'ILING (S.) the violent agitation that a ſtrong fire excites in fluid bodies.

BOI'STEROUS (A.) ſtormy, tempeſtuous, violent, furious, noiſy.

BOLD (A.) ſtout, courageous, daring, impudent, ſaucy, troubleſome.

BO'LDNESS (S.) undauntedneſs, reſolutenes, coura-

courageouſneſs; alſo impudence, unmannerlineſs, troubleſomeneſs.

BOLE (S.) certain particular ſorts of earth, uſed by painters, and in the *Galenical* preparation of phyſick; they partake of the nature of ſtone, but are ſoft, fat, friable, and eaſily pulverized.

BOLL (S.) a round ſtalk or ſtem.

BO'LLANDISTS (S.) a ſect or company of learned jeſuits, who about the year 1641, begun to publiſh the lives of the ſaints, with critical notes for every month in the *Roman* kalendar, of which the firſt ſix are compleated.

BOLO'NIAN STONE (S.) a ſoft, greyiſh, ſulphurous ſtone, found near the city *Bologna* in *Italy*, that has the property of becoming an artificial phoſphorus by being calcined; for when thoroughly burnt and carefully extinguiſhed, if expoſed for a few minutes in the light, it will ſo imbibe the particles of the enlightened atmoſphere, that when carried into a dark place, it will appear as if it were a-light, and will ſo continue for a conſiderable time; and upon application to the light again, it may be renewed, &c.

BO'LSTER (S.) a long pillow to lay the head on; and in *Surgery*, any ſoft matter to lay upon, and bind up an afflicted part with.

BOLT (V.) to faſten a door, ſhutter, &c. with a *bolt*; in *Farming*, to *bolt* meal is to ſift and ſeparate it from the bran, &c. in *Hunting*, when a coney is firſt ſtarted or raiſed; and in *common Converſation*, when a perſon comes rudely or unexpectedly into a company, he is ſaid to *bolt* in.

BO'LTER (S.) a cant name for one who hides himſelf in his own houſe, or ſome privileged place, and dares only peep, but not go out of his retreat; alſo the name of the cloth thro' which meal is ſifted in the mill.

BO'LTON (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Monday: This is the ſtaple for the manufacture called *fuſtian*; diſtant from *London* 146 computed, and 183 meaſured miles.

BOLTS (S.) in *Building*, are diſtinguiſhed into plate, round, and ſpring *bolts*; in a *Ship*, ring-*bolts* are uſed to bring the planks to; in *Common*, they are inſtruments to faſten doors and ſhutters with, eaſily moveable upon any occaſion; alſo in *Trade*, 28 ells of canvas is called a *bolt*.

BO'LT-SPRIT (S.) a cant name for the noſe; alſo the name of a uſeful part of the rigging of a ſhip, in the ſhape of a maſt, that lies ſloping at the head of the ſhip; to this is faſtened all the ſtages that belong to the fore-maſt, fore top-maſt, &c. with their bowlings, tacks, and rigging; ſo that if a ſhip ſpend or drop her *bolt-ſprit* by the board, her fore maſt, &c. ſoon follows; and it is made in the ſame proportion for length and bigneſs, as the fore-maſt.

BO'LUS (S.) a morſel, gobbet, or mouthful; and in *Phyſick*, is a conſiſtence ſomewhat thicker than honey, made up of ſuch ingredients as the phyſician directs, as much in quantity as is to be taken at once.

BOMB (S.) a large, hollow iron ball, filled with gun-powder, and furniſhed with a fuſee or wooden tube full of combuſtible matter; thus prepared, it is put into a mortar and diſcharged, which lights by the firing of the mortar, and the fuſee burning ſome time, when it comes to the town, camp, or place it was directed to, it burſts, and does greater or leſs execution according to the place it falls in or upon; it is reported they were firſt uſed at the ſiege of *Wachtendonch* in *Guelderland*, in 1588.

BOMBA'RD (V.) to ſhoot or throw bombs into a town beſieged, in order to deſtroy the houſes, beat down the citadel, blow up the magazine, and do all the miſchief they can to the place and people.

BOMBARDI'ER (S.) the engineer, or perſon whoſe buſineſs it is to prepare, take care of, manage and fire the bombs in an army.

BOMBA'ST (S.) the cotton plant, whoſe ſeed is like the treddles or dung of a rabbit, uſed by phyſicians in their compoſitions; alſo high ſwelling language made up of great pretenſions and hard words, with little meaning and leſs ſenſe.

BOMBYCI'NE (S.) a ſort of ſtuff made of worſted and hair, commonly worn as mourning.

BONA DEA (S.) the good goddeſs, called *Fatua* or *Senta*, by the ancients held in great eſteem by the *Roman* ladies; when a mortal, her name was *Dryas*; ſhe was wife to *Faunus*, very remarkable for the ſobriety of her carriage; they uſed to ſacrifice to her in the night in a little chapel, where men were not permitted to be preſent; this ſacrifice was annual, and was performed by the high prieſt's wife, during which time the high prieſt, and all other men, were obliged to go out of the houſe, and all male pictures were covered, neither was it lawful to ornament the place with myrtle, becauſe that was conſecrated to *Venus*: The ſervice began in the evening, and the veſtal virgins were ſummoned to it.

BOND (S.) an inſtrument between two or more parties, containing certain conditions to be done and performed upon the forfeiture or penalty of double the debt or obligation.

BO'NDAGE (S.) ſervitude, ſlavery, ſubjection to the will of another.

BO'NDMAN or BO'NDSMAN (S.) one bound for another under certain penalties, that ſomething ſhall be done or performed.

BONE (V.) a cant word to ſeize or arreſt; alſo to cheat or ſtrip a perſon of his money or goods; alſo to ſeparate or take out the bones of any creature from the fleſh.

BONE (S.) a part of the body, white, hard, and brittle, not diſtendable, void of ſenſation, ſupporting and ſhaping the whole body, covered with a membrane called perioſteum, which

which is extremely ſenſible; they are generally hollow, containing an oily ſubſtance called marrow; their texture conſiſts of thin plates lying one upon another, and they of fibres running lengthways, ſome to the extremities, others not ſo far, none terminating in a direct end, but are continued tranſverſely, and ſomewhat arched, the fibres of one ſide meeting and uniting with thoſe of the other, ſo that they are continuations of one another in a ſort of long ellipſes, not of equal lengths, but ſome longer, others ſhorter.

BO'NFIRE (S.) a fire made in the ſtreets upon publick days of rejoicing, ſuch as the coronation day, the king's birth day, &c.

BO'NGRACE (S.) a ſort of hat, bonnet, umbrella, or ſcreen, worn to keep the ſun from tanning women and children.

BO'NNET (S.) a work raiſed beyond the counterſcarp, having two forts, which form a ſaliant angle, and as it were a ſmall ravelin, without any trench, about three feet high, ſurrounded with a double row of paliſades, ten or twelve paces diſtant from each other; alſo ſmall ſails ſet upon the courſes on the main and fore ſail of a ſhip, when they are too narrow to cloath the maſt, or to make more way in calm weather.

BO'NNY (A.) ſpruce, genteel, fine, well accompliſhed, blith, or gay.

BOO'BY (S.) a filly, ignorant, ſaucy, illiterate fellow.

BOOK (S.) a collection of many particulars into one maſs, relating to learning, accompts, &c.

BOOK (V.) to write, or enter any thing down in a book, ſo that it may at any time be ſeen, known, or remembred.

BOO'K-BINDING (S.) the art or trade of collecting the ſheets, of which a book is compoſed, together, ſtitching, and covering them in various manners, and with various ſubſtances, in order to preſerve, and render them beautiful.

BOO'KISH (A.) one addicted to reading, ſtudious, or delighting in books.

BOO'K-KEEPING (S.) is the art or method of keeping an account of all tranſactions of trade, the incomes and expences of eſtates, and the charges and profits of a prince's revenue, ſo that at one view the advantage or diſadvantage of the whole, or any particular part, may be readily ſeen and diſcovered; for which purpoſe that moſt excellent method called double entry, or the *Italian* manner, has been invented, and now generally practiſed by all regular accomptants, eſpecially merchants.

BOO'K-WORM (S.) a ſmall inſect that breeds in books; alſo one that is a great reader.

BOOM (S.) a large piece of timber, iron chain, or other matter ſtretched croſs a river, or mouth of a harbour, to hinder the enemy's ſhips from coming in; and in the *Sea Language*, is a large pole with which they ſpread the clew or corner of the ſliding ſail.

BOON (S.) a favour, good turn, or friendly office; alſo ſomething aſked for by prayer, petition, or requeſt.

BOOR (S.) a countryman, and commonly means a clowniſh, unmannerly perſon.

BOO'RISH (A.) rude, unmannerly, clowniſh, unpoliſhed, or untaught.

BOOSE (S.) ore and earth mixed together, as it comes out of the mine, and before it is cleanſed, dreſſed, or fit to be ſmelted.

BOOT (S.) a covering for the leg, commonly made of leather, to ride, or walk in the dirt with; alſo that part of a coach which is under the driver's ſeat; alſo in *Bargaining*, when ſomething is given freely, or more than the commodity, it is ſaid to be given *to boot*; alſo a ſort of torture to force criminals to confeſs what they are charged with, which is a ſtocking of parchment put on the leg moiſt, by drying it by the fire it ſhrinks very much, and thereby ſqueezes the leg, and cauſes violent pain; another ſort is made thus, having four ſtrong boards, two are put between the criminal's legs, and the two others placed one on the ſide of one leg, and the other on t'other, then drawing the boards tight againſt the legs, by cords, they break the bones; alſo when there is given ſomething over and above in exchange, 'tis ſaid to be given *to boot*, or more than the bare price.

BO-O'TES (S.) a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, near the pole itſelf; *Ptolemy* makes 23 ſtars in it, *Tycho* 28, and *Flamſteed* 45.

BOO'TH (S.) a hut or cottage, run up ſlightly with boards, to ſell goods in a fair, exhibit plays or drolls, ſhew ſtrange creatures, &c.

BOO'TLESS (S.) unprofitable, to no purpoſe, vain or fooliſh.

BOO'TY (S.) plunder, ſpoil, prize; alſo a cant word ſignifying a pretence to one thing, and at the ſame time intends and does the contrary, in order to cheat, impoſe upon, and draw in a perſon to lay wagers, play at ſome game, &c.

BO-PEEP (Part.) the ſtanding hid and looking out privately, for fear of being ſeen, &c.

BO'RAX (S.) a mineral ſalt, uſed in ſoldering, brazing, and caſting gold and other metals, called by the ancients *chryſocolla*; it is alſo uſed in medicine, and to compoſe fucus for the ladies.

BO'RDER (S.) in *Heraldry*, is an ordinary, ſo called, becauſe it hems in, or ſurrounds the field; it is eſteemed the mark of protection, favour, and rewards, beſtowed by kings upon their favourites, as a ſure defence againſt their enemies, it muſt be about one ſixth part of the breadth of the ſhield. Alſo the end, egde, or limits of a garment or a country; with the *Printers*, an ornament of flowers, ſcrolls, &c. ſet about the edges of ſmall compoſitions; with the *Floriſts*, thoſe leaves that ſtand about the middle thrum of a flower; with *Gardeners*, the edges of garden beds, with box, thrift, &c.

BO'RDER (V.) to ornament the edges or skirts of things.

BO'RDERERS (S.) ſuch people as inhabit the utmoſt confines of one country, and ſo are neareſt to thoſe of another.

BORE (S.) the hollow or cavity of a gun, large or ſmall.

BORE (V.) to make a hole or hollow ſpace in any matter whatever, as to *bore* trees for water-pipes, pumps, &c.

BO'REAL (A.) of or belonging to the north; ſo in *Aſtronomy*, *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo* and *Virgo*, are called the ſix *boreal* ſigns.

BO'REAS (S.) now the north-wind, but formerly ſignified the north-eaſt wind at the time of the ſummer ſolſtice.

BOREE' (S.) a ſort of *French* dance, compoſed of three ſteps joined together with two motions, and begun with a crotchet riſing; the firſt couplet contains twice four meaſures, and the ſecond twice eight; it conſiſts of a balance, ſtep and a coupee.

To be BORN (V.) to be brought into the world or diſcharged from the womb, &c. alſo to be permitted, ſuffered or endured, &c.

BO'ROUGH or BU'RROW (S.) a large village or corporate town, that is not a city, and which ſends one or more burgeſſes to parliament.

BO'ROUGH-BRIDGE or BURROW-BRIDGE (S.) in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, is a corporation, market, and poſt-town that ſends two members to parliament; it is but of ſmall extent, being about three furlongs long, and as many broad; it has a good market on Saturdays, and ſtands on the ſhore of the *Ure*, over which is a very high ſtone bridge; it is 160 computed, and 204 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

BO'RROW (V.) to take up money or goods upon credit, in order to pay or return it to them again in kind or value.

BO'RROWER (S.) a perſon that gets or deſires the uſe of his friends or neighbours's money or goods by conſent.

BO'SCAGE (S.) a place ſet with trees, a grove or thicket; in *Law*, maſt, or ſuch food as woods and trees afford the cattle; in *Painting*, a table or picture that repreſents much wood or trees.

BO'SKY (A.) fuddled, half or quite drunk.

BO'SOM (S.) that part of the body that contains or incloſes the heart; and *figuratively* means taking the greateſt care, or putting the higheſt value upon a thing; eſpecially in the ſcripture, as the wife of our *boſom*, *Lazarus* was carried into *Abraham's boſom*.

BO'SPHORUS (S. the geographical name of a ſtreight or narrow ſea, of which the moſt noted are the *Boſphorus* of *Thrace*, vulgarly called the ſtreights of *Conſtantinople*, and the *Cymmerian Boſphorus*, generally called the ſtreights of *Kapha*.

BO'SSAGE or BO'CAGE (S.) in *Architecture*, a large, rough, unwrought ſtone laid in a building, to be afterwards carved with ſhields, capitals, arms, &c. Sometimes ruſtick work is ſo called.

BO'STON (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, an ancient, famous town, built on both ſides the river *Witham*, over which there is a high wooden bridge, a little below which the river falls into the ſea; it has a commodious haven for ſhips, and two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday; its church is very large and beautiful; the tower which is 280 foot high, ſerves as a guide for mariners; the tower has 365 ſteps, and the church 52 windows and 12 pillars. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament; it is diſtant from *London* 90 computed, and 114 meaſured miles.

BO'SWORTH (S.) in *Leiceſterſhire*, an ancient, pleaſant town, ſituated upon a hill, in a wholeſome air and fruitful ſoil, both for corn and graſs, having a good market weekly on Wedneſday; about three miles from this town was fought the deciſive battle between *Henry* VII. and *Richard* III. it is diſtant from *London* 83 computed, and 104 meaſured miles.

BOTA'NICK or BOTA'NICAL (A.) of or belonging to herbs or plants.

BOTA'NICKS or BO'TANY (S.) the ſcience of herbs and plants, which ſearches into the ſeveral ſpecies or kinds, teaching how to diſtinguiſh their forms, virtues, uſes and ſorts.

BO'TANIST (S.) one who ſtudies the nature, production and virtues of plants and herbs.

BOTANO'LOGY (S.) the deſcription of herbs and plants.

BOTCH (S.) a patch or piece ſewed on a garment to ſtop a hole; alſo an ordinary, bad piece of work of any kind; alſo an ulcer or ſore.

BOTCH (V.) to mend old cloaths, or to work after a clumſy, bad manner.

BO'TCHER (S.) a mean, ordinary, bad, or bungling workman at any ſort of buſineſs, and in particular, a taylor that makes up or mends old cloaths.

BOTH (Part.) ſignifies two in number, or as well one party, ſide or thing as the other.

BOTTLE (S.) a veſſel to hold liquor, of various ſizes and forms, commonly made of glaſs.

BO'TTOM (S.) the loweſt part of a thing, or that it ſtands or is built upon.

BO'TTOMLESS (A.) a thing without a bottom, or that is ſo deep that the bottom cannot be known or found out.

BO'TTOMRY or BOTTOMREE' (S.) a ſort of uſury, founded upon the ſafe return of a ſhip from the voyage ſhe is ſent upon, which is, that the maſter, purſer, &c. takes up a certain ſum of money to trade with, at the rate of 20, 30, or 40 *per Cent.* to be repaid at the ſafe return of the ſhip; but if ſhe founders, is taken, &c. the lender loſes both principal and intereſt.

BO'TTONY (S.) one of the croſſes in *Heraldry*, whoſe top and bottom are formed like what is called clubs in cards.

BOTS (S.) a ſort of worms or grubs that torment the fundaments of horſes, and eat up the graſs upon bowling greens.

BOUGE (S.) the thicker part of a caſk or bottle.

BOUGH (S.) a branch or ſmall part of a tree.

BOUGHT (A.) any thing purchaſed with money.

BOUNCE (S.) the ſudden noiſe or crack of confined gunpowder, &c. alſo the huff, brag, or ſwaggering of a bully or great pretender.

BOUNCE (V.) to ſwagger, boaſt, crack, ſtump, or pretend to great matters; alſo the ſudden burſting of a fire-rocket, &c.

BOUN'CER (S.) a bully or hectoring bravado.

BOUND (V.) obligated to perform ſome contract or duty; alſo to be tied, chained, or faſtened to a place; alſo to limit, reſtrain or terminate the power, juriſdiction, or authority of an officer, magiſtrate, or meſſenger; to ſet up marks how far a country, province, or pariſh extends.

BOU'NDARY (S.) whatever limits the extent of a country, province, pariſh, office, or commiſſion.

BOU'NDEN (A.) obligated to do or perform ſomething.

BOU'NDLESS (A.) unlimited, without any reſtraint.

BOU'NTEOUS or BOUNTIFUL (A.) charitable, benevolent, kind, generous, free, open-hearted.

BOU'NTEOUSNESS or BOUNTIFULNESS (S.) liberality, generoſity, kindneſs, charitableneſs, open-heartedneſs.

BOU'NTY (S.) liberality, kindneſs, &c.

BOU'RGEMASTERS or BURGMESTERS (S.) the principal magiſtrates in the cities of *Germany*, *Holland*, and *Flanders*, to whom belong the government, adminiſtration of juſtice, policy, and finances; in different cities their authority is different, each having its particular laws and ſtatutes, and is much the ſame with aldermen in *England*.

BOURN or BURN (S.) and old common name for a ſmall river, or rivulet; from whence towns built near them are often called, as *Sittenburn*, *&c.*

BOUT (S.) a trial endeavour, attempt; alſo a battle or fighting match.

BOU'TEFEU (S.) a common incendiary, one who practiſes ſetting houſes on fire, ſowing ſedition, &c.

BOW (S.) an inſtrument of war uſed before the invention of guns: The *croſs-bow* ſtill remains, and is uſed to ſhoot pigeons, hares, and deer, though prohibited, being ſo contrived, that it will carry a bullet or bullets a conſiderable diſtance, and do execution; the *Mathematicians* uſe an inſtrument called a *bow*, to project the ſphere, and draw large draughts of ſhips, &c. alſo the name of an inſtrument formerly uſed by navigators, but now laid aſide; that part of a ſhip that begins at the looſ, and compaſſing it ends at the ſtern is ſo called. In *Scripture*, it metaphorically ſignifies ſtrength, protection, deſtruction, &c.

BOWE (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a ſmall but pretty neat town, with a conſiderable market on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 153 computed, and 180 meaſured miles.

BO'WELS (S.) the guts; and *metaphorically*, to be tender-hearted or charitable, is to have *bowels* of compaſſion.

BO'WER (S.) a ſmall arbour, or ſlight parlour in a graden, made up of twigs of trees and greens, to ſhade the ſun from thoſe who ſit in it to regale themſelves.

BOWL (S.) a ball of wood made to play with upon a green, &c. alſo a veſſel of ſmall capacity, uſed to lade up water from one veſſel to another, &c. alſo a large cup made of gold, ſilver, china, wood, glaſs, &c. to contain a quantity of liquor ſufficient for ſeveral perſons, and which uſually is compounded of ſpirituous liquors mixed with water, ſugar, the juice of lemons, &c. ſometimes called punch, ſometimes cool tankard, &c.

BOWL (V.) to throw, toſs, or play with or at bowls on a green, bare, &c.

BOW-LE'GGED (A.) crooked-legged, &c. in ſuch a manner, that the feet or ancles come cloſe together, but the calves, &c. are diſtant or much ſtretched from one another.

BOW'SE (V.) to carouſe, or drink much, to delight in wine, ſtrong beer, &c.

BO WYER (S.) one whoſe trade is to make bows and arrows fit for archery.

BOX S.) a ſmall cheſt or caſket to put money or jewels in; alſo a large ſort to put ſervants cloaths, linen, &c. in; alſo a tree pleaſant for its greenneſs, the wood whereof is much uſed to make mathematical inſtruments.

BOX (V.) to fight with hands or fiſts, without any other weapon.

BOY (S.) the male kind of the human ſpecies, till he is about 15 years old, is ſo called.

BOY'ISH (A) childiſh, acting like a boy, without much judgment, ſkill, or knowledge; alſo delighting in toys and baubles.

BRA'BBLE (V.) to prattle, ſquable, wrangle, &c.

BRACE (V.) to tie, bind, encompaſs or draw down tight with cords, &c.

BRACE (S.) a faſtening or cramp-iron for beams or ſtones; alſo a meaſure at *Venice*, one yard 96 parts of an *Engliſh* ell; alſo the thick thongs of leather upon which a coach hangs; alſo the two ropes belonging to the yards of a ſhip, whoſe office is to ſet them ſquare, or even acroſs the ſhip; in *Hunting*, it is the number two.

BRA'CED (A.) tied down, or well faſtened; in *Heraldry*, the intermingling of three cheverons in the baſe of the eſcutcheon.

BRA'CELET (S.) an ornament for womens wrists or arms; alſo a piece of defenſive armour for a ſoldier's arm.

BRA'CHIAL (A.) of or pertaining to the arm, as the *brachial* artery is the great artery that runs down the arm, &c.

BRA'CHMANS, BRA'MENS or BRA'MINS (S.) a ſect of Gymnoſophiſts or *Indian* philoſophers, famous in the works of the ancients: They lived partly in woods, where they conſulted the ſtars, and improved themſelves in the knowledge of nature; partly in cities, to adviſe princes, and teach the people morality; they believed that the ſouls of men paſſed into beaſts, eſpecially oxen, deſpiſed death, and placed happineſs in deſpiſing the gifts of fortune. The ancient philoſophers uſed to go often into *India* to conſult the Gymnoſophiſts, from whom it is ſuppoſed *Pythagoras* learned the opinion of the metempſychoſis; the preſent Banians are a ſet of prieſts called *Brachmans*.

BRACHY'GRAPHY (S.) the art of writing ſhort-hand.

BRACHY'LOGY (S.) brevity, ſhortneſs of ſpeech, conciſeneſs of expreſſion.

BRACK (S.) a fault, crack, flaw, or part broken in any thing, uſually applied to cloth when ſmall rents have been made in it.

BRA'CKETS (S.) ſupports put under ſhelves, or other ſlight work, as coverings, &c. with the *Shipwrights*, ſmall knee-timbers that ſupport the galleries, gratings at the head, &c.

BRA'CKISH (A.) ſaltiſh, any liquid mixed with a moderate quantity of ſalt.

BRA'CKLEY (S.) in *Northamptonſhire*, on the bank of the *Owſe*, an ancient large town corporate, in which are two pariſh churches; it formerly had a college, which is now uſed for a free-ſchool; is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament; but its market on Wedneſday is but ſmall, occaſioned by the removal of the wool from it, for which it uſed to be the ſtaple of the country; diſtant from *London* 48 computed and 57 meaſured miles.

BRA'DFIELD (S.) in *Eſſex*, a town whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 39 computed, and 49 meaſured miles.

BRA'DFORTH or BRA'DFORD (S.) a town in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 145 computed, and 183 meaſured miles.

BRA'DNINCH or BRA'DNIDGE (S.) in *Devonſhire*; this town conſiſts of three parts, the fee, the manor, and the borough; the fee conſiſts of freeholders, who are to attend the lord's court twice a year to make preſentments; the manor conſiſts of ſuch as hold their lands of their lord by fine, which they pay every three weeks, as they can agree; the borough, that holds a charter under the lord, by which they challenge a power to chuſe a mayor annually, who has the government of the place, and is a juſtice of the peace by his office. It anciently ſent two members to parliament; but upon petition, complaining of the charge, they were excuſed, upon paying five marks. They have many privileges, ſuch as holding a weekly market, &c. It is diſtant from *London* about 135 computed, and 177 meaſured miles.

BRADS (S.) long, thin, ſlender nails, uſed to drive into thin fir, and other boards, to keep them from ſplitting, having no heads, and ſo are drove down within the ſurface of the wood.

BRAG (V.) to boaſt, vaunt, or pretend to great matters of wealth, ſkill, or learning.

BRAG or BRAGGADO'CIO (S.) a noiſy, pretending, ſwaggering fellow, that is not able to perform what he pretends to.

BRAID (S.) a ſmall, narrow ſort of lace uſed for ornamenting womens ſhoes, bed-curtains, &c. alſo a lock of hair wove or plaited.

BRAID (V.) to plait, weave, or curl the hair, &c.

BRAIN (S.) generally means that large, ſoft, whitiſh maſs contained in the cranium or ſkull, wherein all the organs of ſenſe terminate, and in the opinion of many, the ſoul reſides.

BRAI'NLESS (A.) heedleſs, careleſs, fooliſh, ſilly, wild, extravagant.

BRAI'NSICK (A.) mad, frenzical, diſcompoſed in mind, love-ſick, fickle, irreſolute, wavering.

BRAI'NTREE (S.) in *Eſſex*, a town whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday, which is well furniſhed with corn and proviſions; here thoſe woollen manufactures called bays and ſays are made in great abundance, and exported to *Portugal* and *Spain*; 34 computed and 42 meaſured miles from *London*.

BRAKE (S.) an inſtrument to dreſs hemp or flax with; alſo a name of female fern; alſo a ſharp bit or ſnaffle for horſes, &c.

BRA'MBER (S.) in *Suſſex*, a borough-town ſo much reduced, that there are ſcarce 20 houſes in the town, nor any of the inhabitants above the degree of a beggar, and yet it ſends two members to parliament: The poverty of this place makes them ſtrongly ſuſpected of being bribed in their elections of parliament men.

BRA'MBLE (S.) a wild, prickly ſhrub.

BRA'MPTON (S.) in *Cumberland*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday: The lands of this town are for the moſt part demeſne, and the lord keeps here yearly a court leet, and two of frank pledge for the whole barony of *Gilliſland*. The town is now all cuſtomary tenants or demeſne; it is diſtant from *London* 225 computed, and 287 meaſured miles.

BRAN (S.) the huſky part of corn when ground; alſo an addition to the name of a place at or near a river, as *Branſton*, &c.

BRANCH (S.) a part of a whole thing iſſuing from a common ſtock, as the arm or bough of a tree; a child, grand-child, &c. in a family; alſo the horn of a ſtag's head, or the ſhoot or part of a church candleſtick, &c.

BRANCH

BRANCH (V.) to ſpread abroad, or divide into parts, as trees, families, &c.

BRAND (S.) a burning log, or ſmall ſtick; alſo a mark of diſgrace for ſome vile or diſobliging action done againſt the commonwealth; alſo any thing that gives a perſon an infamous name or character.

BRAND (V.) to mark or burn with an iron, eſpecially for criminal matters.

BRA'NDISH (V.) to flouriſh, wave or ſhake a ſword, &c. in a vaunting manner.

BRA'NDON (S.) in *Suffolk*, had formerly a market weekly on Thurſday, which is now diſcontinued; yet is remarkable, 1. For its convenient ſituation upon the *Owſe*, having both a bridge and a ferry over it, for the conveying goods to and from the iſle of *Ely*. 2. For its three annual fairs on *February* 14, *June* 11, and *November* 11. 3. For being the lordſhip and eſtate of the biſhop of *Ely*: Diſtant from *London* 67 computed, and 78 meaſured miles.

BRA'NDY (S) a ſtrong ſpirituous liquor, diſtilled from grapes, wine, molaſſes and malt.

BRA'NGLE (V.) to quarrel, diſpute, contend, ſcold, brawl, &c.

BRASS (S.) a compound or made metal, uſually of lapis calaminaris and copper, though ſome alchymiſts make it of other ingredients; the ancient hiſtorians have made a great buſtle about *Corinthian braſs*, pretending it was a compoſition of common *braſs*, gold and ſilver all run together, with which the famous *Greek* ſtatuaries and founders made ſome of the celebrated figures of antiquity; but others of more diſcretion and better inquiry reject this account; the *Syriack* tranſlation of the bible ſays, that *Hiram* made the veſſels for *Solomon*'s temple of *Corinthian braſs*.

BRA'SSY (A.) partaking of the nature of, or like to braſs.

BRAT (S.) a contemptuous name for a froward child, or one of mean extraction.

BRAVE (A.) gallant, couragious, ſtout, reſolute, bold, daring.

BRAVE (V.) to bully, hector, dare, affront, to hold out reſolutely.

BRA'VERY (S.) couragiouſneſs, reſoluteneſs, undauntedneſs; alſo finery, gallantneſs, &c.

BRA'VO or BRAVA'DO (S.) a bully, a hectoring, impudent fellow, a mercenary murderer.

BRAWL (V.) to ſcold, wrangle, quarrel, chide, find fault.

BRAWN (S.) the fleſh of a boar, ſouſed or pickled, with which tavern keepers uſually treat their cuſtomers at *Chriſtmas*.

BRA'WNY (A.) ſtrong, robuſt, ſinewy, luſty, vigorous.

BRAY (V.) to cry out, or make a noiſe like an aſs; to pound or break in a mortar.

BRAZE (V.) to mend a crack, ſtop up a hole, or ſolder with braſs, or a compoſition of braſs and tin; ſometimes of braſs and ſilver, or borax and reſin; in the operation great care muſt be taken to lay the edges, ſo that each part may be touched with the ſolder, which is melted over a clear fire.

BRA'ZEN (A.) a veſſel made of braſs; alſo a fooliſh, bold, impudent fellow, or naughty woman.

BRA'ZIER (S.) a maker or dealer in braſs ware, as pots, candleſticks, &c.

BREACH (S.) a hole made in a wall by the enemy, in order to get into, and take the town, city, or caſtle; alſo a quarrelling between two or more friends; alſo the breaking of the bank of a river, whereby the water overflows the country.

BREAD (S.) the common food of moſt countries, made of different ſorts of corn, &c. and is ſometimes put for all the neceſſaries of human life, eſpecially in the ſcriptures.

BREADTH (S.) one of the common definitions of body, figure, or extenſion, and relates particularly to the conſtituting a plane or ſurface, in a *Geometrical Senſe*; whereas length, abſtractedly conſidered, makes only a line or mere diſtance, but *breadth*, being never alone, determines how much ſpace the area of any thing takes up.

BREAK (V.) to divide or part any thing aſunder rudely or by accident; alſo to become a bankrupt or inſolvent; alſo to take out part of a ſhip's cargo, is to *break* bulk; ſo in *Fortification*, to open the trenches, or begin the works towards carrying on a ſiege; or to lay the foundation of a wall, houſe, caſtle, battery, &c. is to *break* ground; ſo to train or manage a horſe, dog, &c. is to *break* him fit for ſome game or other purpoſe.

BREAST (S.) in *Anatomy*, that fleſhy protuberant part of the body with which women ſuckle their children, much more viſible and uſeful in women than men; the ſize is not only different in different women, but at different times in the ſame women, being always much the largeſt in geſtation and lactation; its form is globous, having a point or pipe in the middle, vulgarly called the nipple, the extremity whereof is perforated, to which reach the lacteal tubes.

BREA'ST-PLATE (S.) a piece of armour wore on the front of a perſon's body.

BREAST-WORK (S.) in *Architecture*, a wall or ditch built about four foot high.

BREATH (S.) the air received and diſcharged by any animal, by the dilatation and compreſſion of the lungs.

BREATHE (V.) to gently receive and diſcharge the external air.

BREA'THLESS (A.) dead, without life or motion.

BRE'CKNOCK (S.) the county town of *Brecknockſhire*, ſeated at the meeting of the rivers *Hodney* and *Uſke*, over which is a good ſtone bridge; it is a place of great antiquity, and at preſent a very large bailiwick town, containing three pariſh churches, one of which is collegiate; its houſes are well built, and

was

was once defended by a caſtle, and a ſtrong wall; it is governed by two bailiffs, 15 aldermen, two chamberlains, a town clerk, &c. ſends one member to parliament, is well inhabited, has the aſſizes held here, enjoys a good trade in clothing, has two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday, which are well ſupplied with corn, cattle, &c. About two miles from this town is a large meer or pool, ſome miles in compaſs, called *Brecknock-meer*, where formerly ſtood a large city, which was ſwallowed up by an earthquake; it is 123 computed, and 161 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

BRE'CKNOCKSHIRE (S.) in *South-Wales*, is generally very mountainous, ſome of which are exceeding high and craggy, particularly *Monuchdonny-hill*, and therefore by ſome nick-named *Break-neck ſhire*; yet there are ſeveral fruitful plains and valleys in it, where cattle feed and corn grows plentifully. The *Uſke* and *Wye* are the two rivers that run through and water it, which are ſtored with great plenty of excellent ſalmon, trouts, &c. It has 61 pariſh churches and four market-towns, and ſends one member to parliament; is in *Llandaff* dioceſe; is about 106 miles in circumference, and has about 6000 houſes.

BREECH (S.) the buttocks, or that part of the body we ſit on; alſo the hinder part of a ſmall or great gun.

BREE'CHES (S.) that part of a man's cloathing that covers his thighs, private parts, and buttocks.

BREED (V.) to produce or bring forth young; alſo to nouriſh, bring up, or educate.

BREED'ING S.) producing, nouriſhing, educating; alſo manners or behaviour.

BREEZE (S.) a briſk or freſh gale of wind blowing from the land or ſea; alſo an inſect called the gad-fly or horſe-fly.

BRE'NTFORD, BRANDFORD or BRA'YNFORD (S.) in *Middleſex*; it is but a chapelry or hamlet to *Hanwell*, yet hath a good weekly market on Tueſday: This town enjoys a very good trade, occaſioned by its being the great thoroughfare of the weſtern road from and to *London*, and its having the advantage of the *Thames* coming near it; it conſiſts of two ſtreets or parts, the Old and the New, which makes the whole very long, and is 8 computed, and 10 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

BREVE (S.) in *Muſick*, is a long note of the quantity of two bars, or common meaſures, and now commonly wrote with the character O.

BRE'VIARY (S.) a ſort of maſs or prayer-book, uſed by the church of *Rome*, &c. at different hours of the day; the office called *mattins* was formerly ſaid in the night; the lauds began at ſun riſing, or ſix o'clock; the prime, the tierce, the ſexte and the nones, are ſo called from the reſpective diviſions of the day; the veſpers are ſaid after ſun-ſet, and the compline after 9 o'clock; the cuſtom of divine ſervice at different hours in the courſe of the 24, is very ancient in the weſtern church; they were firſt called the *curſus*, and afterwards the *breviary*, from its being a collection and epitome of all the prayers, conſiſting of pſalms, leſſons out of the ſcriptures, and homilies out of the fathers, or the lives of ſome ſaints; both the clergy and laity practiſe ſaying the *breviaries* at home, when they cannot go to church.

BRE'VIATE (S.) an extract of a writing, deed, caſe, &c.

BREVITY (S.) ſhortneſs, conciſeneſs, briefneſs in words or writing.

BREW (V.) to mix, manage or order liquors, but commonly means the making drink, ſtrong or ſmall, from malt.

BRE'WER (S.) a mixer of different drinkable liquors, in order to make them palatable; but particularly thoſe perſons who make ale, beer, &c. from malt, for publick ſale, are ſo called.

BRE'WESS or BRE'WIS (S.) biſcuits or cruſts of bread ſoaked in the liquor and fat of boiling meat.

BRE'W-HOUSE (S.) the place or office where drink is made from malt, &c.

BRE'WOOD (S.) a ſmall, but pretty town in *Staffordſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday: The biſhop of *Litchfield* is lord of the manor; it is diſtant from *London* 101 computed, and 127 meaſured miles.

BRIBE (V.) to give gifts to a perſon to do or forbear an action he ought to forbear to do.

BRI'BERY (S.) the art of corrupting a perſon by gifts, large promiſes, &c. to do contrary to his duty.

BRICK (S.) thoſe pieces of baked clayey earth with which common houſes are built; alſo a long, thin, narrow loaf, which the bakers commonly make very cruſty.

BRI'CK-BAT (S.) a piece of broken brick.

BRI'CK-KILN (S.) the place where bricks are burnt, baked, or hardned by fire, to fit them for the uſe of building, &c.

BRI'DAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a bride or marriage.

BRIDE (S.) a new married woman.

BRID'EGROOM (S.) a new-married man or the huſband of the bride.

BRIDGE (S.) a paſſage or place made or built of wood, ſtone, brick, &c. to paſs or go over a river, ditch, valley, or any place otherwiſe unpaſſable.

BRI'DGEND (S.) a pretty large town in *Glamorganſhire*, ſeated on the river *Ogmore*, which parts it into two parts, which are joined by a large ſtone bridge; it hath a good market weekly on Saturday, and is 135 computed, and 176 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

BRI'DGE-NORTH (S.) a large, ancient market and borough-town in *Shropſhire*, parted by the river *Severn* into two parts, called the upper

upper and the lower, which are united by a large ſtone bridge of ſeven arches, which hath a gate, a gatehouſe, and ſome houſes on it. The ſituation is both pleaſant and healthful for dwelling, and commodious for trade, by the navigableneſs of the *Severn*, which runs through it. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets well paved with pebbles: It is a very ancient corporation enjoying many great privileges, being free from paying pontage, toll and cuſtom, to any other towns, and receives from many. It is governed by two bailiffs, who are elected annually out of the 24 aldermen, together with a recorder, a town-clerk, and other inferior officers. The bailiffs, for the time being, are lords of the manor for the town and liberties. It ſends two members to parliament, who are choſe by the burgeſſes. Its market, which is very large, is weekly on Saturday. It hath four fairs annually, two whereof are very great and laſt three days each, to which perſons from all parts of the kingdom reſort to buy and ſell horſes, black cattle, ſheep, &c. and particularly large quantities of hops; almoſt all ſorts of manufactures are carried on here. It has two large pariſh-churches, but the ſettled income of the miniſters is but ſmall, the ancient revenues being wholly alienated by the ſtatutes of diſſolution. Here is a free-ſchool for the burgeſſes ſons, which alſo ſends and maintains 18 ſcholars at the univerſity of *Oxford*. It is diſtant from *London* 108 computed and 135 meaſured miles.

BRI'DGE-WATER (S.) a large populous town in *Somerſetſhire*, on the river *Parret*, which hath a good bridge over it, conſiſting of three large arches. It is well frequented both by traders and merchants, the river being capable of bearing ſhips of 100 tons. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two aldermen, two bailiffs, 24 common-council men, and other inferior officers. It ſends two members to parliament, hath a market weekly on Thurſday and Saturday, and three fairs annually; hath a very large, handſome church, and is diſtant from *London* 116 computed, and 143 meaſured miles.

BRI'DLE (V.) to reſtrain, manage, or keep in good order ourſelves or others; to curb or keep in ſubjection.

BRI'DLE (S.) that part of a horſe's furniture that goes into his mouth and about his head, wherewith he is guided according to the will of the rider.

BRI'DLINGTON or BU'RLINGTON (S.) a pretty large town in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, about five furlongs in length, ſituated on a creek of the ſea, where is a very ſafe harbour for ſhips, and is uſed by the colliers. It is a place of good trade, having a very commodious key for lading and unlading of goods, and has a large market weekly on Saturday. Two acts of parliament, one in K. *William*'s, and the other in K. *George* IIt's time, have been paſſed for repairing the piers of this harbour, in order to render it ſtill more uſeful; it is diſtant from *London* 161 computed, and 205 meaſured miles.

BRI'DPORT (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, at a little diſtance from the ſea ſhore, is ſituate between two ſmall rivers. It is a borough and market town, and has ſent two members to parliament for near 500 years paſt. The market is weekly on Saturday. The corporation is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, and certain capital burgeſſes. In K. *Henry* VIIIth's time they had an act of parliament in their favour, that none but this corporation ſhould make cables, &c. for ſhipping, for a certain time. Formerly it was a place of great trade, having the river navigable, and a haven and piers, for the advantage and ſafety of ſhips; but by means of a great ſickneſs, the town being almoſt depopulated, the uſual care was diſcontiued, and the lands choaked up the haven, and the piers fell to decay; and in the year 1722, an act paſſed for reſtoring and rebuilding the haven and piers of *Bridport*; but it is feared it will hardly ever be effected; it is diſtant from *London* 115 computed, and 145 meaſured miles.

BRIEF (S.) letters patent to impower ſufferers by fire, or any other publick calamity, to collect, receive, and appropriate to their own uſe the charitable benevolence of tender-hearted people; alſo the name of a meaſure of time in *Muſick*, which is the longeſt expreſſed by a ſingle note. In *Law*, it is any writ whereby ſomething is commanded to be done, in order to execute juſtice, or perform the king's orders. In the church of *Rome*, apoſtolical *briefs* are the letters the pope diſpatches to princes and other magiſtrates relating to publick affairs; they are ſo called, becauſe they are very ſhort, written on paper, without any preface or preamble, in which they are diſtinguiſhed from bulls, which are ample, and always wrote on parchment; a *brief* is ſealed with red wax, the ſeal of the fiſherman, or St. *Peter* in a boat, and always in the preſence of the pope; they are now fuller than formerly, and uſed for graces and diſpenſations, as well as buſineſs.

BRIEF (A.) ſhort, in few words, &c.

BRI'ER (S.) a prickly plant or hedge, commonly very fragrant or ſweet in ſmell, and bearing wild roſes.

BRIGA'DE (S.) a party of horſe or foot in an army, conſiſting of 8, 10, or 12 ſquadrons of horſe, or 4, 5, or 6 battalions of foot, commanded by one general officer, called a brigadier.

BRIGANTI'NE (S.) a ſmall, flat open veſſel going both with ſails and oars, either for fighting or giving chace.

BRIGGS or GLAMFORDBRIDGE (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, which is but an indifferent town, has a good market weekly on Thurſ-

day; 122 computed, and 153 meaſured miles from *London*.

BRIGHT (A.) clear, light, ſhining; alſo a man of learning and good natural parts, one very ready and quick in apprehenſion.

BRI'LLANT (A.) glittering, ſparkling, bright, ſhining; alſo a high-mettled, ſtately horſe.

BRIM (S.) the edge or utmoſt extent of any thing, as of a hat, cup, diſh, &c.

BRI'MMER (S.) a cup, glaſs, or pot filled exceeding full, or juſt ready to run over.

BRI'MMING (S.) the act of generation between ſwine.

BRI'MSTONE (S.) the mineral called ſulphur, which is one of the chymiſts univerſal principles of all bodies.

BRI'NDED or BRI'NDLED (A.) the being mixed or variegated with divers colours.

BRINE (S.) the ſalt liquor or pickle that beef or pork is preſerved in; alſo the liquor that ſalt is made of, and generally any ſalt liquor whatever.

BRING (V.) to cauſe a perſon or thing to come to another perſon or place.

BRINK (S.) the edge or ſide of a river, &c.

BRI'NY or BRI'NISH (A.) any liquor of a ſaltiſh taſte or nature.

BRISK (A.) lively, gay, airy, ſprightly, merry, jovial, vigorous, active.

BRI'SKET (S.) that part of the breaſt that lies next the ribs.

BRI'STLE (S.) a ſtrong hair that is upon the back of a ſwine, particularly thoſe that ſtand, grow, or are upon the ridge of the chine, or back bone.

BRI'STLE (V.) to erect the hairs upright upon the back like an enraged hog; alſo to go up courageouſly to an enemy, to give him battle or revenge an affront.

BRI'STLY (A.) any thing that is full of ſtrong prickly hairs or briſtles.

BRI'STOL (S.) the greateſt, richeſt, and beſt port of trade of any city in *England*, except *London*, ſituate partly in *Glouceſterſhire*, and partly in *Somerſetſhire*; but doth really belong to neither, being a city which is a county incorporate of itſelf, and having diſtinct magiſtrates of its own: Standing upon a pretty high ground between the *Avon* and the *Frome*, and preſents the beholders with a beautiful ſhew of publick and private buildings. It is reckoned the third city in *England*. The river *Avon* runs through the middle of it, over which there is a very good bridge, conſiſting of four large arches, upon which is built a ſtreet, with two rows of houſes on each ſide, one like *London-Bridge*: There is likewiſe a draw-bridge over the river *Frome*, to let in ſhips, &c. The whole taken together is of a large extent, and circular form. Formerly, the whole was encompaſſed with a double wall, of which only ſome ruins now remain. It is a large, opulent corporation, that ſends two members to parliament; and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, two ſheriffs, a recorder, &c. It is now encompaſſed with one wall, in which are ſix gates. Its ſtreets are many, uniform and well built, and all kept very neat, and free from all ill ſcents; no carts are permitted to come into the city, but all their goods, &c. are brought upon ſledges. The middle of the city is built cloſe, with ſhops fully ſtock'd with all ſorts of merchandize; but the other parts are more ſpacious, and fine houſes, particularly the ſquare about the key. It is well furniſhed with all ſorts of proviſions, having a market weekly, both on Wedneſday and Saturday, and ſeveral yearly fairs. It has a very noble key along the river *Frome*; and although the generality of the inhabitants are ſaid to be of a ſordid, low way of thinking, having little politeneſs, yet on *College-Green* is a very handſome building, called the *Aſſembly-Room*, which is thought will help to poliſh the gayer part of them. The ſmallneſs of the *Tolſey* or *Change* occaſioned them to procure an act of parliament in 1723, for building another, which, after ſeveral years delay and interruption, was at length finiſhed, and is very commodious for merchants. The manufacture of glaſs bottles is ſo great, as to employ 15 large houſes in making them, which is occaſioned by the large export of wine, cyder, beer, &c. and particularly the hot-well water of *St. Vincent*, which among other excellent qualities is found to be a ſpecifick for the *diabetes*. There are 19 churches in it, though but 17 pariſhes; and beſides thoſe there are a large number of meeting-houſes for Quakers, Baptiſts, &c. It is 94 computed, and 115 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

BRI'TISH (A.) any thing belonging to the people or iſland of *Great-Britain*.

BRI'TTLE (A.) eaſy to break, weak, frail, crazy, or ſhort, that ſnaps or breaks without bending, or with very little trouble.

BRI'TTLENESS (S.) aptneſs to break, readineſs to ſnap, crack, or burſt aſunder.

BROACH (V.) to report, or ſpread news abroad; to tap, or open a veſſel of liquor, ſo as it may run, or be drawn thereat.

BROAD (A.) wide, much extended from ſide to ſide.

BRO'AD SIDE (S.) a *Sea Term*, for the firing all the guns on one ſide of a ſhip upon an enemy; alſo any home-thruſt or charge upon a perſon, by way of accuſation or reply. In *Printing*, it is when one ſide only is printed, as in ſheet almanacks, &c.

BROCA'DE (S.) a commodity wove with divers mixtures of colours, and gold and ſilver raiſed and enriched with flowers, and various ſorts of figures: Formerly it was confined to what was made wholly of gold or ſilver, or of both mixed; but now it is applied to any ſort of flower'd works.

BROCK (S.) in *Hunting*, is a badger, and ſometimes a buck or hart of two years old.

BRO'COLI (S.) an *Italian* plant of the colli-

BROGUE or BRO'GGLE (V.) to fiſh for eels by making the water muddy or thick.

BROGUE (S.) a wooden ſhoe; alſo the peculiar manner that foreigners diſcover themſelves by ſpeaking *Engliſh*, or any acquired tongue, after the manner of their own country, either by accenting it like their own, or by retaining their own idioms or phraſes.

BROI'DER (V.) to adorn cloth, ſilk, &c. by working with the needle, flowers, &c. the ſame with embroider.

BROIL (V.) to roaſt meat upon the coals immediately, or mediately upon a gridiron laid upon the coals.

BROIL (S.) a quarrel, diſturbance, falling out or diſorder, either by words or blows.

BRO'KAGE or BRO'KERAGE (S.) the pay, reward or allowance, that is given to a perſon that finds cuſtomers, and ſells them the goods of another perſon, whether a ſtranger or a native.

BROKE (A.) daſh'd to pieces, ruin'd, undone, &c.

BRO'KER (S.) a name common to ſeveral ſorts of perſons, who do the buſineſs of other perſons; as, an *Exchange-broker* is one, whoſe particular buſineſs is to know the courſe of exchange between different cities and nations, for the uſe of ſuch perſons as want either to draw upon, or remit to them. *Stock-brokers* are ſuch as buy and ſell for others, parts or ſhares in the joint ſtock of a corporation or publick company, as the *Bank*, *South-Sea*, *India*, *London Aſſurance*, *York Buildings*, &c. And *Pawn-brokers* are a ſet of men, who furniſh neceſſitous perſons with money upon a pledge of goods, for the ſecurity of their principal, at ſuch extravagant intereſt as they think fit to demand, ſome after the rate of 15 *l.* ſome 20, and ſome 30 *per Cent. per Ann.* and now cuſtom has ſtamped the name of *brokers* upon thoſe, who buy and ſell old houſhold goods.

BRO'MLEY (S.) in *Kent*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; this town is noted for having the biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s palace, and the college or hoſpital for 20 clergymens widows, built by doctor *John Warner*, biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and endowed with 50 *l. per Ann.* for a chaplain, and 20 *l. per Ann.* for each widow; diſtant from *London* 6 computed, and 9 meaſured miles.

BRO'MLEY-PA'GGETS (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, formerly called *Bromley-Abbots*, at the diſſolution of the abbies, &c. was given to the lord *Paget*, to hold of the crown; it is a pretty town, and has a good market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 101 computed, and 128 meaſured miles.

BRO'MSGROVE (S.) in *Worceſterſhire*, is a large town, ſix furlongs in length, has about 400 houſes, and drives a conſiderable trade in clothing, is governed by a bailiff, recorder, aldermen, and other officers, hath a good market weekly on Tueſday, for corn and country proviſions, and two fairs yearly; diſtant from *London* 82 computed, and 93 meaſured miles.

BRO'MYARD (S.) in *Herefordſhire*, a ſmall town lying in the mid-way between *Hereford* and *Worceſter*; the country all along is full of orchards, which renders it very pleaſant travelling in the fruit-ſeaſon; its market is weekly on Tueſday; it is 96 computed, and 124 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

BRO'NCHIA (S.) certain branches or hollow tubes belonging to the wind-pipe, that are diſperſed thro' the lungs.

BRONCHO'TOMY (S.) the art of cutting into the wind-pipe in a fleſhy or membranous part between the rings, to prevent ſuffocation or choaking in a ſquinancy.

BRO'NCHUS (S.) the middle or hollow part of the wind-pipe, compoſed of a great number of griſtly rings.

BRONTO'LOGY (S.) a deſcription or diſcourſe of thunder.

BROOCH (S.) a golden collar formerly worn upon the neck of ladies, &c. and with the *Painters*, it is a picture all in one colour.

BROOD (S.) a parcel or company of chickens hatched by, and following one hen; often applied to women that have many children.

BROOD (V.) to ſit upon eggs, in order to hatch them as a fowl does; alſo to ſit in a poſture of ſtudy or contrivance upon any ſubject.

BROOK (S.) a ſmall running water, or rivulet.

BROOK (V.) to ſubmit to a thing patiently, to comply with hardſhips, or put up affronts.

BROOM (S.) a ſort of green heath, with which is made an inſtrument to ſweep off or away any looſe matter from a floor, pavement, &c. theſe inſtruments are alſo made ſometimes with hair or hogs briſtles, and ſometimes with other matter, as birch twigs, the refuſe of cane flags, &c.

BROO'MING or BREAMING (S.) the burning of the dirt or filth that a ſhip hath contracted by a voyage, with broom, ſtraw, reeds, &c. when ſhe is on the careen.

BROTH (S.) the liquor in which fleſh or pulſe is boiled.

BRO'THEL (S.) a houſe of debauchery, where naughty women act unſeemlineſs, and other diſhoneſty.

BRO'THER (S.) the name of relation between two males derived from the ſame father and mother; ſometimes to thoſe that ſpring from the ſame father, and a different mother; ſometimes from the ſame mother, and a different father; ſometimes to the *brothers* of a wife or huſband; the ancients applied this term indifferently to almoſt all who ſtood related in collateral lines, as uncles, nephews, couſins german, &c. it is alſo uſed by moſt companies and fraternities of men, eſpecially monks of the ſame convent; in general, one of the ſame country, nation, and eſpecially the ſame religion, and univerſally for any man, as the deſcendant of *Adam*,

according to Chriſt's command; ſometimes for any ſimilitude of employ, whether good or bad.

BRO'THERHOOD (S.) a company or ſociety of men of the ſame family, trade, or function.

BROW (S.) that part of the face that hangs over the eye, covered with a ridge of hair; in imitation whereof the ſummit or top of a hill that hangs over, is alſo called the *brow* of the hill.

BRO'W-ANTLER (S.) the firſt ſtart of a deer.

BRO'W-BEAT (V.) to diſcountenance a perſon by angry or threatning looks; alſo to check, ſnub, or keep under.

BROWN (A.) of a dark, duſty colour, ſunburnt, &c.

BROWN (S.) ſometimes is the ſir, or family name of a perſon, and ſometimes the name of a colour in painting, ſuch as umber, &c.

BRO'WNISTS (S.) a ſect who followed the opinion of one *John Brown*, a ſchoolmaſter in *Southwark*, who condemned all ceremonies and eccleſiaſtical diſtinctions: He ſeparated from the eſtabliſhed church here in *England*, and all the reformed churches abroad, affirming there was a mixture of corruption in all other communions, but their own.

BROWSE or BRO'WSEWOOD (S.) the young tender ſprouts of trees that come out early in the ſpring.

BROWSE (V.) to feed upon the young ſprouts or twigs of trees.

BRUISE (S.) a hurt received from a blow or ſtroke with a ſtick, ſtone, &c. which does not cut the ſkin, nor cauſe the fleſh to bleed.

BRUISE (V.) to prejudice, hurt, or ſpoil a thing by a blow, ſqueeze or hard compreſſure.

BRUIT (S.) a report, rumour, or common talk of a thing.

BRU'MA (S.) a falſe god of the *Brachmans*, who, according to their fables, produced as many worlds as he has conſiderable parts in his body. They ſay, that the firſt world, which is over heaven, was formed of his brains; the ſecond, of his eyes; the third, of his mouth; the fourth, of his left ear; the fifth, of the roof of his mouth, and tongue; the ſixth, of his heart; the ſeventh, of his belly; the eighth, of his privy parts; the ninth, of the left thigh; the tenth, of his knees; the eleventh, of his heel; the twelfth, of the toes of his right foot; the thirteenth, of the ſole of his left foot; and the fourteenth, of the air which invironed him. In ſome of the figures of this idol, the firſt world is marked on the top of his head; the ſecond, upon his right eye; the third, upon his mouth; the fourth, upon his left eye; the fifth, upon his throat; the ſixth, ſeventh, eighth, and ninth, as before ſaid; the tenth, upon his right thigh; the eleventh, upon his right foot; the twelfth upon his left foot; the thirteenth, upon the ſole of the left foot; and the fourteenth, upon an oval, which repreſents the air wherewith he is environed. They would make people believe that there is a relation between theſe worlds, and the parts from which they ſuppoſe them to ſpring; that each man has different qualities, conformably to the world which has produced him. That from the firſt world came the wiſe men, the learned and fine wits; from the ſecond, prudent men; from the third, the eloquent; from the fourth, crafty and ſubtle; from the fifth, gluttons; from the ſixth, liberal; from the ſeventh, cowards; from the eighth, laſcivious; from the ninth, tradeſmen and labourers; from the tenth, gardeners; from the eleventh, handicraft tradeſmen; from the twelfth, murderers and thieves; from the thirteenth, the violent oppreſſors of the poor; from the fourteenth, thoſe who have the gift of doing all things well.

BRU'MAL (A.) of or belonging to the winter, or cold time of the year.

BRUMA'LIA (S.) a feaſt of *Bacchus*, celebrated among the ancient *Romans* twice a year, *viz.* in *November* and *February*.

BRUNT (S.) onſet, attack, aſſault; alſo any difficulty or croſs accident.

BRUSH (S.) an inſtrument made of briſtles or hair, to clean cloaths, &c. with; alſo to paint with.

BRUSH (V.) to clean or ſweep off the duſt or dirt from cloaths, &c. alſo a canting term for one who goes off privately, or runs away from his creditors, or with ſtolen goods.

BRU'SHER (S.) a glaſs filled to the utmoſt or brim; alſo one that gets or ſteals away privately.

BRU'SH-WOOD (S.) ſmall ſticks or branches cut off for firing.

BRU'STLE (V.) to ſwagger, hector, or vapour, to go up to a perſon, as if ready to devour him, to make a noiſe or ruſtling like armour or garments made of ſtiff or thick ſilk, &c.

BRU'TAL or BRU'TISH (A.) without any ſigns of rationality, ſenſe, or humanity; the doing things wildly, and like enraged beaſts.

BRUTE (S.) any kind of beaſt or animal that ſeems to act without reaſon.

BUB (S.) a cant or merry word for any ſort of drinkable liquor.

BU'BBLE (V.) to cheat, impoſe upon, or deceive, under a ſpecious pretence of ſelling good bargains.

BU'BBLE (S.) a bladder that ſwims upon the water; alſo an ignorant perſon that is eaſily impoſed upon, and cheated; alſo any propoſal in trade that pretends to great advantages and large profits, to ariſe from whimſical undertakings, many of which were on foot in the year 1720, which is from thence called the year of *bubbles*. In *Phyſicks*, the little round drops of any fluid filled with air.

BU'BLING (S.) a boiling or riſing gently up, like

like water through the pavement from a broken pipe, &c. alſo the act of cheating or impoſing upon a perſon, &c.

BU'BO (S.) a boil, blotch, ſore, or impoſtume, ariſing in the glandulous or kernelly parts of the body, as the groin, arm-pits, &c. there are various ſorts of them, ariſing from various cauſes; ſometimes they are called mild or benign, ariſing from the overflowing of the blood in the glands, mixed with ſome peccant and malignant humour, ariſing from a fever, commonly peſtilential; and ſometimes from venereal embraces, and are the forerunners of the diſtemper called the pox.

BUCANI'ERS, BUCANEE'RS or BOUCANEE'RS (S.) the name of certain ſavages in the *Weſt-Indies*, who prepare their meat upon a grate or hurdle made of braſil wood, placed in the ſmoak, at a good height from the fire, called *boucan*; the meat thus prepared, is ſaid to have an exceeding pleaſant ſmell, fine taſte, and the vermil colour of a roſe, and that it is a great reſtorative to ſick people; the *Caribbee Indians* uſed to cut their priſoners in pieces, and dreſs them after this manner, from whence, thoſe who go a pirating in thoſe parts, are called *Bucaneers*, from the frequent cruelties they committed.

BUCE'PHALUS (S.) the name of a famous horſe that *Alexander* the Great uſed to ride on. The word ſignifies a bullock's head, taken from the marks that the *Greeks* uſed to mark their horſes with.

BUCK (S.) a male deer, rabbet, hare, goat, &c. alſo lye, made of aſhes to whiten cloth.

BUCK (V.) to put linen into a cauldron or great tub of hot lye, made with wood-aſhes, &c. in order to whiten it, and take out ſtains, &c.

BU'CKENHAM NEW or BU'CKNAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a town which has a good market weekly on Saturday, and a large meer or ſtanding water near it; it is diſtant from *London* 79 computed, and 90 meaſured miles.

BU'CKET (S.) a ſmall portable veſſel to hold water, often made of leather, for its lightneſs and eaſy uſe, in caſes of fire; alſo the veſſel that is let down into a well or the ſides of ſhips, to fetch up water.

BU'CKINGHAM (S.) the chief town of *Buckinghamſhire*, ſituated in a low ground, and ſurrounded on all ſides, but the north, by the *Ouſe*, upon which are ſeveral mills erected, for the making of paper. The caſtle was built on a great mount, in the middle of it, and divides it into two parts, *viz.* the north, where the town-hall ſtands, and the weſt, where the church ſtands. The buildings are old, and the caſtle ruinous. There are three ſtone bridges over the river: The county goal and court are kept here, and ſometimes the aſſizes. It is 44 computed, and 60 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*; has a market weekly on Saturdays, and three fairs annually. King *Charles* II. granted them a new charter, by which they were governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. but upon the reſtoration of the old charters, they returned to their former method of a bailiff, capital burgeſſes, &c. and by a late preſcription they ſend two members to parliament.

BU'CKINGHAMSHIRE (S.) is but of ſmall extent, being but 39 miles long, and 18 broad; and conſequently about 138 in circumference. It is divided into eight hundreds; it is ſituated in the midſt of *England*, and contains 185 pariſhes, of which ſeven are boroughs. It ſends 14 members to parliament, has 11 market towns, 15 parks, about 18,400 houſes, and 111,400 ſouls. It is watered by the rivers *Colne* in the eaſt, *Wickham* and *Amerſham* on the ſouth-eaſt, the *Thames* on the ſouth, and the *Iſis* and *Ouſe* on the north; the air is generally good, eſpecially on the *Chiltern* hills; the ſoil is moſt marle or chalk. It is famous for corn and cattle, and the Vale of *Aylesbury* is ſo fattening to ſheep, that it is common to ſell a ram for upwards of 10 *l.* for breeding. Its chief manufactures are paper and bone-lace, both of which are brought to ſo great perfection by the care and induſtry of the manufacturers, as to vie with the beſt made abroad.

BU'CKLE (S.) an inſtrument made of divers ſorts of metal, uſed to faſten the harneſs of a horſe, mens ſhoes, &c. in ſuch faſhions and forms, as beſt pleaſes the artificer or cuſtomer.

BU'CKLE (V.) to faſten with thongs and buckles; alſo to comply with, yield or condeſcend to a thing; alſo to curl up hair, as the periwig-makers do.

BU'CKLER (S.) a ſcreen, or defenſive armour for the body, againſt the blows of an enemy.

BU'CKRAM (S.) linen cloth ſtiffned, for the uſe of taylors, upholders, ſtay-makers, and other workers with the needle.

BU'CKSOM (A.) wanton, briſk, merry, forward to, or deſirous of amours, &c.

BUCO'LICKS (S.) paſtoral poetry, *viz.* ſuch as have country affairs for their ſubjects, eſpecially the buſineſs and diverſions of ſhepherds.

BUD (S.) a young ſprout, before it blooms or bloſſoms.

BUD (V.) to put or ſhoot forth ſprouts; alſo to graft or inoculate.

BU'DDESDALE or BO'TESDALE (S.) a ſmall town in *Suffolk*, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday, 72 computed, and 81 meaſured miles from *London*.

BU'DDLE (S.) a place where *Miners* waſh their ore, to make it fit for the furnace.

BU'DLEY (S.) a ſmall town in *Devonſhire*, whoſe market was formerly kept on Sunday, which occaſioning much irregularity, it was altered to Monday.

BUDGE (S.) the fur of a lamb when dreſs'd; from whence a company of poor old men,

who wait upon the lord mayor of the city of *London* at the ſhew, or day of his publick entering upon his office, are called *budge bachelors*, from being cloathed in long gowns lined with lambs fur.

BU'DGET (S.) a bundle, parcel, or quantity of goods put together in a bag, ſack, or other convenience.

BUFF (S.) a thick leather, tanned after a particular manner, uſed upon ſeveral military occaſions; the true ſort comes from *Turkey*, and is made of the ſkin off a buffalo; it is alſo imitated by dreſſing the ſkins of elks, oxen, &c. the ſame way.

To ſtand BUFF (V.) to ſtand ſtoutly to a thing, to be reſolute and unmoved, though the danger be great; alſo applied in a familiar way, to an acquaintance or intimate, as, *How do you do, my Buff?*

BU'FFET or BU'FET (S.) a handſome open cup-board, or repoſitory for plate, glaſſes, china, &c. which are put there either for ornament or convenience of ſerving the table.

BU'FFET (V.) to ſlap, beat, or worry a perſon; to vex, purſue, or torment.

BUFFOO'N (S.) a jack pudding, or merry-andrew, any perſon that endeavours to excite laughter in others, by drolling, mimicking, or other trifling behaviour.

BUFFOO'NERY (S.) trifling, jeſting, mimicking, fooliſh drolling, &c.

BUG (S.) a large, broad, flat louſe, that breeds much in and about people's walls, beds and bedding.

BU'GBEAR (S.) any thing that is made uſe of to frighten perſons with, eſpecially children.

BU'GGER (V.) to copulate or generate between the human and beſtial ſpecies; alſo in an unnatural way between the human ſpecies only; alſo to play the cheat in play, as between boys at taw, &c.

BU'GLE (S.) a long, thin, ſlender glaſs bead; alſo a hunting horn.

BUILD (V.) to erect, raiſe, or compleat houſes, churches, palaces, &c. and ſometimes applied to the making an obſcure family, place, or kingdom, well known, or famous.

BUILT (S.) in *Brecknockſhire*, *South-Wales*, pleaſantly ſeated among woods on the river *Wye*, is a pretty, though ſmall town, which has a conſiderable trade in ſtockings, and hath weekly two very good markets, *viz.* on Monday for cattle, and Saturday for proviſions; diſtant from *London* 125 computed, and 157 meaſured miles.

BULB (S.) in *Botany*, an oblong root, pretty near round, compoſed of ſeveral ſkins or coats laid one over another, from the lower part whereof iſſues a great number of ſmall fibres; the roots of the common onion, the daffodil and the hyacinth are of this ſort: This name is alſo given to the tuberoſe roots compoſed of a ſolid, continued ſubſtance, that have not coats or ſkins that peel or ſeparate from one another, as the roots of ſaffron and colchique, &c.

BULBA'CEOUS (A.) plants that have many bulbous, or little round heads in the root.

BU'LGED (A.) a ſhip is ſaid to be ſo, when ſhe has ſtruck or beat off ſome of her timbers againſt a rock, anchor, &c. and ſprings a leak.

BULK (S.) the largeneſs or ſize of a thing; the hold of a ſhip; ſo breaking *bulk*, is to take out part of a ſhip's cargo; alſo the chief or principal part of a man's eſtate, is called the *bulk* of it.

BU'LKISHNESS or BU'LKINESS (S.) largeneſs, bigneſs, greatneſs, &c.

BU'LKY (A.) large, big, great, &c.

BULL (S.) a publick writing diſpatched from the *Roman* chancery, ſealed with lead; and is the ſame with the edicts, letters patents, and proviſions of ſecular princes; if they are letters of grace and favour, the lead is hung on ſilk threads; if they be of juſtice and executory, the lead is hung by a hempen cord; alſo the name of a creature that is frequently gelt to make good beef, and then is called an ox.

BU'LL BEGGAR (S.) any thing to frighten perſons or children with, that has no real being.

BU'LLET (S.) a ball of lead, iron, &c. of various ſizes, and commonly uſed in *War*, to be diſcharged from cannon, muſkets, &c. or in *Hunting*, to kill deer, &c.

BU'LLINGBROOK or BO'LINGBROKE (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, diſtant from *London* 100 computed, and 122 meaſured miles; its market is weekly on Tueſday.

BU'LLION (S.) gold or ſilver in the maſs, ingot, &c.

BU'LLOCK (S.) an ox, or gelt bull.

BU'LLY (S.) a fellow that attends ſtrumpets or whores, to protect them in their night-rambles and revels, and that is to pretend himſelf the huſband of any of them, in order to extort money out of any perſon that is caught in their ſnares; alſo one that hectors or vapours much, and pretends to be a great champion upon all occaſions.

BU'LWARK (S.) a place of defence, a baſtion, rampart, or fort.

BUM (S.) the hinder or fleſhy part of the body, that people ſit on, called alſo the *buttocks*.

BUMBASI'N (S.) a particular ſort of ſtuff, wove or made of ſilk and cotton.

BUMBA'ST (S.) ranting, high-flown ſpeech, or writing, an unintelligible way of expreſſion, a mere jargon of words, without meaning, &c.

BU'MBLE (S.) any thing on a heap, or in a diſorder.

BUMP (S.) a riſing or ſwelling beyond the level, or common ſurface of a thing; and in animals, generally occaſioned by a ſudden blow, or ſettling of humours in a particular place.

BU'MPKIN (S.) a country, clowniſh, unmannerly fellow, one undiſciplined and uncultivated by learning.

BUNCH (S.) a cluſter or collection of many things, as it were, upon one common ſtalk, as grapes, currants, keys upon a ring, &c. alſo a knob or bump; alſo a diſeaſe in horſes, that occaſions warts or knobs to grow in their fleſh, from eating foul diet, is called the *bunches*.

BU'NDLE (S.) a parcel of goods, or collection of things wrapped or bound up together.

BUNG (S.) the cork or other ſtopple that is put into a caſk, to prevent the air's getting to the liquor, or the liquor's running out.

BUNG (V.) to cloſe or ſtop up, to make a caſk tight, &c.

BU'NGAY or BU'NGEY (S.) a large town in *Suffolk*, and much reſorted to by the people of *Norfolk*, ſituated upon the river *Waveney*, which makes its market, which is weekly on Thurſday, very conſiderable. It has two churches, and a grammar ſchool, with 10 ſcholarſhips for *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*; diſtant from *London* 85 computed, and 101 meaſured miles.

BU'NGLE (V.) to do a thing illy, awkwardly, or the wrong way; to cobble, botch, or ſpoil it.

BU'NGLER (S.) an awkward, bad, or unſkilful workman.

BUNN (S.) a common ſort of cake, made of flour, eggs, ſugar, &c.

BUNT (S.) the middle part of the ſail of a ſhip, which catches and keeps the wind.

BU'NTER (S.) one who goes about the ſtreets to gather rags, bones, &c.

BU'NTINGFORD (S.) a ſmall town in *Hertfordſhire*, that has a weekly market on Monday; diſtant from *London* 28 computed, and 31 meaſured miles.

BUOY (S.) a piece of wood, cork, or an empty caſk, ſo faſtened, as to ſwim or float over the anchor of a ſhip, to ſhew readily where it is, and to give notice to ſhips, to avoid running upon the flukes. They are uſed alſo as marks to avoid ſhoals, ſands, and other inconveniencies at ſea.

BUOY (V.) to encourage or ſupport a perſon in his deſigns or deſires; to aſſiſt, promote, or keep from ſinking.

BU'RDEN or BU'RTHEN (S.) a load or weight ſuppoſed to be as much as a man, horſe, &c. can carry; alſo any troubleſome affair or difficulty in life, as, too great a charge for a man's income, &c. ſometimes it is uſed for the theme or ſubject upon which a perſon writes, or the chorus of a ſong. In *Trade*, 180 pounds weight of ſteel is called a *burden*.

BU'RFORD (S.) in *Oxfordſhire*, anciently enjoyed many privileges, but all of them were loſt in Q. *Elizabeth*'s reign, by the over ruling power of Sir *Lawrence Tanfield*, then lord chief baron of the *Exchequer*, though it ſtill retains the face of a corporation, having a common ſeal, and being governed by two bailiffs and other inferior officers. The market is weekly on Saturday, and much noted for ſaddles. Near this town are the *Downs*, called *Burford*, much frequented by thoſe who delight in horſe races, there being many here, which brings a conſiderable advantage to the town, which is diſtant 61 computed, and 85 meaſured miles from *London*.

BURG (S.) anciently meant a city, town, or caſtle upon a hill or mountain, it being the cuſtom to build them there, in order to diſcover an enemy before he came upon them; but future time finding the inconvenience of ſuch a ſituation, for want of water and other neceſſaries removed themſelves into the plain or valley below, of which *Saliſbury*, formerly called *Soleſburg*, is a famous inſtance.

BU'RGESS (S.) an inhabitant of a burgh or borough; alſo the repreſentative in parliament of a borough.

BURGH or BO'ROUGH (S.) formerly a walled or incloſed town, and now a large village or commonalty.

BURGH (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, a very ſmall town, whoſe market is but inconſiderable, though kept weekly on Thurſday; 104 computed, and 127 meaſured miles from *London*.

BURGH *under* Stanmore, or MA'RKET-BROUGH (S.) in *Weſtmoreland*: This town, though but ſmall, is divided into two parts, *viz.* the *Upper* or *Church-Brough*, upon account of the church ſtanding, which has alſo a fine caſtle in it, lately rebuilt by the counteſs of *Pembroke*. The *Lower Brough*, called alſo *Market-Brough*, from its having the market in it, which is held weekly on Thurſday, and is pretty conſiderable; diſtant from *London* 191 computed, and 255 meaſured miles.

BU'RGLAR (S.) a houſe-breaker or thief, that gets into houſes in the night time, or otherwiſe, by violently breaking up ſome window, door, &c.

BU'RGLARY (S.) the crime or fact of breaking open a perſon's houſe, ſhop, &c. in an illegal way.

BU'RGMASTER or BU'RGOMASTER (S.) a chief or governing magiſtrate of the towns in *Germany*, and the *Low-Countries*.

BU'RGMOTE (S.) the court of a borough or city.

BU'RIAL (S.) the ſolemnity of a funeral, or the interment of a deceaſed perſon.

BURLE'SK or BURLESQUE (S.) the ridiculing or lampooning a perſon or ſubject; and this is ſometimes praiſe-worthy, and ſometimes condemnable, according as it is applied; commendable, when by an artful and witty expoſing fraud, hypocriſy, &c. it endeavours to reform the vices and vanities of the age, or private perſons; and hurtful, when by ingenious turns of wit, ſerious and religious matters are treated in a ludicrous and unſeemly manner.

BU'RLY (A.) fat, large, big, groſs, heavy; alſo comely and handſome.

BURN (V.) to deſtroy, alter, or conſume by

fire; alſo to mark a perſon with an iron, by way of puniſhment; or to mark cattle to know them from others, that graze upon the ſame common.

BURN (S.) a hurt received by fire, occaſioning bliſters and tormenting ſores, and which frequently leaves very viſible marks of its fury, by large eſcars; and formerly it alſo meant a river, brook, or fountain of water, from whence thoſe places that were built near them, often took their name, as *Burnham*, *&c.*

BU'RNHAM or BURNHAM MARKET (S.) in *Norfolk*; its market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 90 computed, and 128 meaſured miles.

BU'RNING (A.) violent hot, inflamed, or waſting by fire, as coals, wood, &c. and perſons in a raging fever; alſo the act of deſtroying, or marking with fire.

BU'RNING GLASS (S.) a piece of glaſs or metal ſo ground, as to collect the ſeveral rays of the ſun, that fall upon it, into one point, and thereby render the heat ſo intenſe, as to burn whatever lies in its way, or ſphere of activity.

BU'RNISH (V.) to ſmooth, poliſh, or brighten metal, by filling, ſcouring, or any other method that artificers uſe to accompliſh their deſign.

BU'RNISHER (S.) one who ſmooths or brightens metal; alſo a particular ſort of inſtrument or ſmoothing tool, uſed by engravers and other workmen, to take out ſcratches, &c.

BU'RNTWOOD (S.) in *Eſſex*, 15 computed, and 17 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*, ſituate on an hill, in the high road, is well inhabited, and has a good market weekly on Thurſday.

BURR (S.) the round knob or horn next a deer's head; alſo the knobs that are cut from off calves ears; alſo any roughneſs upon the ſurface of a piece of metal, occaſioned by cutting it with a graver, &c.

BU'RROW (V.) to dig or make a hole in the ground, to hide or conceal one's ſelf, as rabbets do in a warren.

BURSE (S.) a place for merchants to meet in, and negotiate their affairs publickly, with us called the *Exchange*.

BURST (V.) to fly or break aſunder by ſome ſudden accident, as the fermentation of liquor, the diſcharge of gun-powder, &c.

BU'RSTENNESS (S.) a diſorder in the body, called by the phyſicians a hernies, occaſioned by over-ſtraining, &c. and is ſometimes not only very troubleſome, but alſo very fatal to the party aggrieved.

BU'RTHENSOMNESS (S.) difficulty, troubleſomneſs, hard to be borne or undergone.

BU'RTON (S.) in *Weſtmoreland*, ſituate on the utmoſt ſouthern point of this county, which borders upon *Lancaſhire*: Its market is weekly on Thurſday; 195 computed, and 244 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

BU'RTON or BURTON-STATHER (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, which, by its convenient ſituation for trade on the eaſtern bank of the *Trent*, begins to increaſe ſo much, as to prejudice *Hull*, *&c.* It has a good market weekly on Monday, and is 127 computed, and 150 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

BU'RTON-UPON-TRENT (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, particularly famous for its fine bridge over the *Trent*, being built of ſquared freeſtone, with 34 arches, and is 515 yards long. The clothing trade is here very conſiderable; its market is weekly on Thurſday; and is diſtant from *London* 96 computed, and 123 meaſured miles.

BU'RY (V.) to interr or lay in the ground a dead body, to perform funeral rites; alſo to put up or forgive affronts.

BU'RY (S.) a town or dwelling-place, as St. *Edmund*'s *Bury*; alſo a termination put to the names of ſeveral places, as *Aldermanbury*, *Bucklerſbury*, *&c.*

BU'RY St. *Edmund*'s (S.) in *Suffolk*, was almoſt conſum'd by fire in 1608, but at preſent is a handſome built town, ſituated on a riſing ground, which overlooks an open fine country, and being in a very healthy air, it is much reſorted to by the gentry: It is governed by an alderman, recorder, common-council, &c. and ſends two burgeſſes to parliament: The moſt remarkable buildings are the lord *Harvey*'s, now earl of *Briſtol*'s houſe, the earl of *Oxford*'s, the grammar-ſchool, a ſpacious market-hill, on which the fairs are kept, a fine fairſted and corn croſs, and two very large churches; there are many good inns, and a very great market weekly on Wedneſday, for all ſorts of proviſions, and three fairs annually, the greateſt of which begins on St. *Matthew*'s day, which laſts a fortnight, during which time the company is more remarkable than the commodities; this fair is kept on *Angel-Hill*, which is a large ſpacious plain, encompaſſed with the beſt gentlemens houſes, before which are erected tents and booths for the traders; all the neighbouring nobility and gentry come to it every afternoon, where they raffle till evening, and then go to the play, after which an aſſembly is uſually held in ſome gentleman's houſe; it is diſtant from *London* 64 computed, and 75 meaſured miles.

BUSH (S.) any ſort of ſhrub or low tree, as currant *buſhes*, *&c.* alſo the enſign of a tavern; alſo the tail of a fox, or a ſhort thick head of hair.

BU'SHEL (S.) a meaſure of capacity for dry goods, ſuch as coals, ſalt, corn, &c. its quantity is four pecks or eight gallons, or the eighth part of a quarter of corn, &c.

BU'SINESS (S.) work, employment, any thing that is the calling or occupation of a perſon.

BUSK (S.) an inſtrument uſed by women, to

keep the bottom of their ſtomachers from bending upwards.

BU'SKIN (S.) a ſort of ſtocking or boot uſed by the ancients, covering the foot and midleg, and tied or faſtened below the knee, very rich and fine, now uſed principally by the actors of tragedy upon the ſtage; they are ſometimes uſed by maidens to raiſe their ſtature, and by travellers and hunters, as a defence againſt the dirt, &c. The claſſicks ſometimes by that name mean tragedy itſelf.

BUSS (S.) a *Dutch* boat, or ſmall ſhip uſed in the herring fiſhery; alſo the vulgar word for a ſalute or kiſs.

BUSS (V.) to ſalute or kiſs a perſon's lips or cheek, &c.

BUST or BU'STO (S.) in *Sculpture*, is the figure or portrait of a perſon; in *Relievo*, expreſſing the head, ſhoulders and ſtomach, the arms being lopp'd off, generally placed upon a pedeſtal or conſole; the *Italians* uſe this word for the trunk of a human body, from the neck to the hips; with the *Ancients*, it meant a pyramid or pile of wood on which they put the bodies of the dead, that they burnt.

BU'STLE (S.) a noiſe, clamour, or great ſtir about a thing.

BU'SY (V.) to be ſeriouſly and conſtantly employed about any thing.

BU'SY (A.) employed, not at leiſure, having much to do.

BUT (Part.) moreover, beſides, except.

BUT (S.) the thick or lower end of a tree, muſket, &c. alſo a mark to aim or ſhoot at; alſo a veſſel of capacity for dry and liquid goods, as currants, wine, beer, &c.

BUT (V.) to puſh or thruſt at or againſt with the horns, as bulls, goats, rams, &c. do.

BU'TCHER (S.) one whoſe buſineſs or trade it is to kill and ſell ſuch cattle as are fit to eat.

BU'TCHER (V.) to kill, ſlay, or murder any creature or perſon; alſo to buy and ſell mutton, beef, veal, or lamb; other fleſh, ſuch as deer, fowls, hares, &c. are not eſteemed butchers meat.

BU'TCHERY (S.) a great ſlaughter; alſo cruelty of any kind is ſometimes ſo called.

BU'TLER (S.) an officer whoſe principal buſineſs, in princes and great mens houſes, is to look after the wine, plate, &c.

BU'TLERSHIP (S.) the office, duty or power of a butler.

BU'TTENS or BU'TTONS (S.) the konbs or burrs of a deer's head, ſometimes called ſeals; alſo the inſtruments that men generally faſten their cloaths to their bodies with.

BU'TTER (S.) a food made of the cream of milk churned; in *Chymiſtry*, a mixture of the acid ſpirits of ſublimate corroſive, with the regulus of antimony, is called the *butter* of antimony; alſo a compound of one fourth part of tin reduced to powder, and three fourths of ſublimate corroſive, is called *butter* of tin, which has the property of ſending forth continual fumes.

BU'TTER-TEETH (S.) the broad, flat, fore teeth of any perſon.

BU'TTERY (S.) a cup-board, pantry, or larder, where victuals are put.

BU'TTOCK (S.) the broad, thick, fleſhy, hinder part adjoining to the hip.

BU'TTRESS (S.) an arch, or ſtrait wall, erected to ſupport the ſides of a larger wall or building.

BU'XOM (A.) wanton, amorous, briſk, airy, full of play.

BUY (V.) to exchange one thing for another; but now principally meant of purchaſing a thing with money.

BUZZ (V.) to hum, or make a noiſe like a bee, to whiſper continually or frequently the ſame thing in a perſon's ear, to ſolicit or inculcate one thing often over.

BU'ZZARD (S.) a large bird of the hawk or kite kind; alſo an ignorant, ſtupid, ſenſeleſs fellow.

BY (Part.) near to, or beſide, with which, whilſt; alſo privately or obſcure.

BY'-BLOW (S.) a baſtard, or illegitimate child; alſo a good or ill chance that happens to a perſon privately.

BY-E'NDS (S.) ſelfiſh views, deſigns, or purpoſes.

BY'LANDER (S.) a ſmall, ſwift-ſailing veſſel, uſed for the ready exporting merchandizes to ſmall diſtances.

BY-LA'WS (S.) orders made in court leets, court barons, &c. by common conſent, for the good or benefit of thoſe that preſcribe them, and which extend farther than the publick or common law binds; alſo the private orders of courts of aſſiſtants of companies and corporate bodies.

C.

C Is the third letter in the *Engliſh* alphabet, and when wrote before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, it ſounds like *k*, before *e* and *i*, like *s*; a *k* is generally wrote after it, when a vowel comes before it in the ſame ſyllable, as in *thick*, *brick*, *ſtick*, &c. The ancients uſed it for contracting names, as *C.* for *Caius*, *Cæſar*, &c. and to this day it is ſo uſed by us oftentimes, as *C.* for *Charles*, &c. Alſo in numeral expreſſions it ſtands for 100, CC for 200, &c. It was ſometimes uſed as a mark of condemnation, as *A.* was for abſolution: *Metellus* ſays the *Indians* marked the forehead and arms of thoſe of the blood royal, that turned Chriſtians, with a C. The old grammarians were inclined to throw away *q*, and uſe *c* and *u* inſtead thereof; on the contrary, the *French* ſubſtitute *q* and *u* in the room of *c*, as in *arithmetick*, they write *arithmetique*.

CAB (S.) a meaſure among the *Hebrews*, containing three pints $\frac{1}{3}$ of our wine meaſure, and two pints $\frac{1}{6}$ of our corn meaſure.

CA'BAL or CA'BALA (S.) this word is uſed in various ſenſes: The *Hebrew cabala* ſignifies *tradition*, and the rabbins, who are called cabaliſts, ſtudy principally the combination of particular words, letters, and numbers, and by this means pretend to diſcover what is to come, and to ſee clearly into the ſenſe of many difficult paſſages in ſcripture: This knowledge depends merely upon tradition; for which reaſon it is called *cabala*. The cabaliſts have abundance of names, which they call ſacred; theſe they make uſe of in their invocation of ſpirits, and imagine they receive great lights form them: They tell us, that the ſecrets of the *cabala* were diſcovered to *Moſes* on mount *Sinai*, which have been handed down from father to ſon, without interruption, and without the uſe of letters; for they are ſtrictly prohibited to write them down.

There is alſo an artificial *cabala*, which is divided into three parts, *viz.* the Gematrie, the Notaricon, and the Temurah; the Gematrie conſiſts in taking the letters of an *Hebrew* word for numbers, and explaining it by the arithmetical value of the letters whereof it is compoſed, as for example, the letters in יבא שילה, *Jabo Schiloh, Shilo ſhall come*, make up the ſame number as משיח, *Meſſiach*, the *Meſſiah*, from whence they conclude, that *Shiloh* is the *Meſſiah*. The Notaricon conſiſts in making every particular letter ſtand for a whole word, or in taking the firſt letters of every word in a ſentence, and compoſing the word of them. The Temurah conſiſts in tranpoſing the letters of a word, as we do to make anagrams.

There is alſo an inferior ſort of *cabala*, ſo called by the Chriſtians, uſed by the pretenders to magick, who, under the notion of forming figures with ſtars, and taliſmans, and an irreligious and prophane abuſe of certain paſſages in ſcripture, pretend to hold correſpondence with aerial beings, from whom they receive information concerning their inquiries; it is alſo uſed for the ſecrets of the hermetick philoſophy, or ſearchers after the philoſopher's ſtone, and univerſally for any hidden and imaginary art.

CABA'L (V.) to plot, conſpire, or make parties againſt either a publick ſtate, prince, or private perſon, either for redreſſing real grievances, or to deſtroy the government or party againſt whom it is undertaken.

CA'BALIST (S.) one who explains or interprets the ſcripture according to the cabala, or myſtical meaning, ſuppoſing every part to contain much more than is expreſſed.

CABALI'STICAL (A.) belonging to or after the manner of the cabala.

CA'BBAGE (S.) a plant, u'ed as ſauce to beef and other meats; in *Hunting*, the burr, which parts where the horns take their riſe, is called the *cabbage* of a deer's head; it is alſo a cant word to expreſs any thing that is pilfered privately, as pieces of cloth or ſilk retained by taylors, mantua-makers, or others, that keep the remainders of any commodity that is left after finiſhing the garment or other work.

CA'BBIN (S.) a general name for any ſmall hut or room, but particularly appropriated to thoſe rooms or partitions in a ſhip, that are for the private uſe of a captain, mate or paſſengers to lie or be in alone.

CA'BINET (S.) a room or cloſet in a palace, wherein rarities are kept; alſo a cheſt of drawers to lay up money, writings, or other valuable effects in.

CA'BLE (S.) a large ſtrong rope, chiefly uſed in ſhips to hang the anchor to, in order to keep her faſt, when ſhe rides either in a road or harbour; in the making of a *cable*, let the ſize be what it will, they uſe three hawſers, each made of three ſtrands, each ſtrand made of three twiſts, each twiſt of a certain number of caburnes, or threads of rope yarn, as the *cable* is to be larger or ſmaller; the common length of a *cable* is 120 fathoms.

CA'BLED (A.) in *Architecture*, is ſuch flutes or mouldings in a column, as are filled up with round pieces like ropes; in *Heraldry*, it is when a croſs is covered with ropes or twiſted cables.

CACAFU'EGO (S.) a furious fellow, a bully-huff, a braggadocio.

CA'CAO or CA'COA (S.) a nut, about the ſize of a common almond, being the fruit of a tree very common in the *Weſt-Indies*; the ſoil it grows in, is ſo very hot, and the fruit ſo delicate, that they plant the *cacao* tree in the ſhade of another, called its mother; the fruit is encloſed in a pod of the ſize and figure of a cucumer, within which there are contained from 10 to 40 grains or ſeeds of a violet colour, and dry as acorns, each covered with a rind or bark, which being peeled off, it divides into five or ſix parts; in the middle of which is a kernel having a tender bud, of which, with the addition of a vanille, is made a cake called chocolate.

CA'CHEXY (S.) an ill habit or diſpoſition of body, wherein the nutriment is turned to ill humours, frequently to a dropſy, the fleſh being puffed up or bloated, and the complexion pale or livid; it generally ariſes from the weakneſs or fou neſs of the ventricle or viſcera: The external cauſes are intemperances of any kind, chronick fevers, obſtructions, &c.

CACK (V.) to go to ſtool, to eaſe nature by ſiege.

CA'CKLE (V.) to diſcover, declare, or tell tales; to make a noiſe like a hen that has juſt laid an egg.

CA'CKLER (S.) a tell-tale, one that cannot keep a ſecret; alſo a fowl, chicken or biddy.

CACO'CHYMY (S.) a vitiated conſtitution occaſioned by the abundance of ill humours proceeding from various cauſes.

CACODE'MON (S.) an evil ſpirit, or ghoſt, a devil, any imaginary frightful monſter, created in, or by the imagination of the fearful or ſuperſtitious minds of weak people; with the *aſtrologers*, the 12th houſe in a ſcheme of the heavens is ſo called, from the pretended terror of its prognoſtication.

CACOE'THES (S.) an evil, corrupt, prejudicial cuſtom or habit; in *Surgery*, it is a riveted inveterate diſeaſe, breaking out in boils, or blains hardly curable.

CACO'PHONY (S.) an immuſical tone of the voice, ariſing from the ill conſtitution of its organs, or the meeting together of ſeveral harſh or diſagreeable letters or ſyllables.

CA'DBAIT FLY or CA'D WORM (S.) with *Anglers*, one that is a proper bait for trout, &c.

CA'DENCE (S.) the proper toning of the voice in ſpeaking or reading, whereby the auditors are affected and moved to give attention to the diſcourſe or ſubject; in *Muſick*, it is the proper cloſing of a ſtrain or tune in the ſeveral chords of the key, proper for the ſeveral parts of the compoſition; in *Dancing*, it is when the ſtops follow the notes and meaſures of the muſick; in *Horſemanſhip*, the equality to be obſerved in a horſe's motion, air, &c. In *Poetry*, it is a certain meaſure of verſe, varying as all the kinds of verſe vary.

CA'DENT (A.) tumbling or falling down.

CA'DET or CADEE' (S.) a young gentleman that ſerves in an army as a volunteer, in order to learn the art of war, ſhew his bravery, and be in the road of preferment.

CA'DI (S.) an inferior magiſtrate in the *Turkiſh* policy, like our juſtices of the peace.

CADU'CE or CADU'CEUS (S.) a white ſtaff or wand among the *Romans*, carried by thoſe officers who went to proclaim peace with any people they were at variance with; alſo the rod given by *Apollo* to *Mercury*, for his ſeven ſtring'd harp. The *Egyptians* adorned this rod with two ſerpents, the one male, and the other female, which were twiſted about it, and formed a kind of knot in the middle, and at the top ſeemed to kiſs each other, and made an arch or bow with the upper part of their bodies, to which they added wings. Some ſay this rod is an emblem of eloquence: The poets aſcribe alſo to this rod, the properties of leading ſouls to hell, and bringing them back again.

CAERDI'FF (S.) in *Glamorganſhire*, the moſt beautiful town in all *South-Wales*, ſituated on the river *Taaffe*, ſurrounded with a fertile ſoil, both for tillage and paſturage; it is a port and town of good trade, and has a very good harbour opening into the *Severn* ſea: About four miles below the town there is a large bridge over the *Taaffe*, to which ſhips of ſmall burden come to load and unload. It is large and well built, having its ſtreets well ordered and clean, containing within its walls two pariſhes, tho' but one church. Without the eaſt gate is a large ſuburb, called *Crockerton*; without the north gate ſtands the *White Friars*, and without the weſt gate a ſmall ſuburb adjoining to the *Black Friars*, wherein is built the caſtle, which is a ſtrong, ſpacious, and ſtately building. It is a town corporate, governed by a conſtable, 12 aldermen, and 12 capital burgeſſes, a ſteward, town-clerk, &c. enjoys many immunities, ſends one member to parliament, is well ſtocked with inhabitants, and enjoys a good trade, eſpecially to *Briſtol*; has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Saturday, which are very conſiderable for cattle; corn, ſwine, ſheep, and all ſorts of proviſions are ſold at eaſy rates; it is diſtant from *London* 126 computed, and 163 meaſured miles.

CAERFI'LLY (S.) a pretty large town in *Glamorganſhire*, *South-Wales*, ſeated in a mooriſh ground among hills, is an ancient borough-town, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 122 computed miles.

CAERLI'ON (S.) in *Monmouthſhire*, an ancient and flouriſhing city of the *Romans*: Here the noble *Arthur* kept his court, and here was a famous college for 200 ſtudents in aſtronomy and other liberal arts. It is pretty large, and commodiouſly ſituated upon the *Uſke*, over which there is a large wooden bridge, though the houſes are generally built of ſtone; its market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 112 computed, and 141 meaſured miles.

CAERMA'RTHEN (S.) the county-town of *Caermarthenſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated on the *Towye*, which is navigable up to the town for ſhips of moderate burden, for which there is a good key: There is a good bridge over the river. The town is well built and populous, and daily increaſing, the air being healthful, and the country fertile: The people are the moſt polite of all *Wales*. Formerly the Chancery and Exchequer were kept here: *Merlin* the famous *Britiſh* prophet flouriſhed here in 480: It was here the *Britons* held their parliaments, or meeting of their wiſe men, for making laws, &c. The town was formerly walled about, of which only now remain the ruins: It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, two ſheriffs, elected out of 16 burgeſſes, or aldermen, all clothed in ſcarlet, &c. It elects one parliament man, keeps courts for the trial of cauſes, holds the aſſizes, and hath two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Saturday, which are very great for corn, cattle and all ſorts of proviſions; diſtant from *London* 157 computed, and 206 meaſured miles.

CAERMA'RTHENSHIRE (S.) in *South-Wales*, is generally of a fertile ſoil, both for tillage

tillage and paſturage, being not ſo mountainous as the neighbouring counties, and is well watered by the rivers *Towye*, *Tavy*, *Laugh*, or *Taaffe*, which with others diſcharge themſelves into the ſea, furniſhing the inhabitants plentifully with fiſh and fowl; and in many parts are dug fine pit-coal. It is in the dioceſe of *Bangor*, and has 68 pariſh churches, and ſix market-towns, all havens; it ſends two members to parliament, *viz.* the county one, and the town one.

CAERNA'RVON (S.) in *North-Wales*, is the chief town of *Caernarvonſhire*, commodiouſly ſeated on the ſea ſhore, from whence it hath a beautiful proſpect into the iſle of *Angleſea*. Formerly the princes of *Wales* had their Exchequer and Chancery here: It is a place of great ſtrength, both by nature and art, being encompaſſed on all ſides (except towards the eaſt) with the ſea, and two rivers; and had a ſtrong caſtle, where, in one of the towers called the *Eagle-Tower*, *Edward* II. the firſt prince of *Wales*, was born. It is a place of but ſmall extent, having one pariſh church; but its houſes and ſtreets are well built and contrived, and alſo well inhabited: It enjoys ſeveral immunities, ſends a burgeſs to parliament, is governed by the conſtable of the caſtle, who is always the mayor, who hath for his aſſiſtance an alderman, two bailiffs, a town-clerk and ſub-officers; its market is weekly on Saturdays, which is well ſupplied with corn and all ſorts of proviſion.

CAERNA'RVONSHIRE (S.) in *North-Wales*, formerly bore the name of *Snowden-Foreſt*, from the principal hill there ſeated, which is of a very great height and extent, on the top whereof floateth a meer, which formeth a river that falls into the ſea at *Trathe-Mawer*, and altho' it is very mountainous, and of a ſharp air, yet it is tolerably fruitful, and feeds large herds of cattle. In this county are 68 pariſh-churches, and 6 market-towns, all which are havens; it is in the dioceſe of *Bangor*, and ſends two members to parliament, *viz.* one for the county, and one for the chief town, called *Caernarvon*.

CAG or KEG (S.) a ſmall wooden veſſel, uſed to put brandy in; alſo pickled fiſh, ſuch as ſturgeon, oyſters, &c.

CAGE (S.) a place of confinement for thieves or vagrants that are taken up by the watch in the night-time, to ſecure them till the proper officer can carry them before a magiſtrate; alſo an incloſure for birds, which is ſometimes large and ſometimes ſmall, as the number and ſize of the birds, or the intention of the owner requires.

CAI'MACAN (S.) in the *Turkiſh Government*, is the name of the governor of *Conſtantinople*, who is a lieutenant to the grand vizir; but beſides him there is another, who always attends the ſultan.

CAI'NITES (S.) a branch of the Gnoſticks of the ſecond century, who took their name from *Cain*: They held, that the way to be ſaved, was to try all manner of things, and ſatisfy their luſts with all kinds of wicked actions; they fancied a great number of angels, to whom they gave barbarous names, aſcribing to each a particular ſin; ſo that when they were about any wicked action, they invoked the angel preſiding over it. They compoſed a book, intitled, *St.* Paul's *aſcenſion to heaven*, which was filled with blaſphemies and execrable impieties: They had a particular veneration for *Cain*, *Corah*, *Dathan*, *Abiram*, the *Sodomites*, and eſpecially for *Judas*, becauſe his treachery occaſioned the death of Jeſus Chriſt.

CAJO'LE (V.) to amuſe, fawn upon, flatter, ſooth, cheat, or impoſe upon.

CAI'TIF (S.) a wretched, miſerable fellow, a forlorn, abandoned wretch.

CAKE (S.) a pleaſant food, or thin, flat loaf, ſometimes made of plain flour and water, &c. and ſometimes with very rich ingredients, mixed with eggs, fruit, &c.

CA'LAMINE or LAPIS CALAMINA'RIS (S.) a ſtone or foſſil, which being calcined and pulverized, is a proper ingredient to mix with copper, in order to make braſs; in *Surgery*, it is uſed in outward applications as an abſorbent, to ſuck up the flowing humour that runs from an ulcer or ſore.

CALA'MITOUS (A.) miſerable, wretched, piteous, that calls for and deſerves compaſſion and aſſiſtance.

CALA'MITY (S.) any ſort or kind of miſery, diſtreſs, or grief.

CALA'SH (S.) a light, open, ſmall chariot or travelling coach.

CALCINA'TION (S.) with *Chymiſts*, is the art of reducing metals, or other bodies to powder by means of fire.

CALCI'NE (V.) to burn to a calx or cinder, to render any body eaſily pulverizable by burning.

CALCO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of engraving upon braſs or copper.

CA'LCULATE (V.) to compute, reckon, or caſt up the amount or value of a thing.

CALEFA'CTION (S.) warming or heating, either by fire or action; with the *Philoſophers*, it is the producing or exciting heat in mixed bodies.

CALEFA'CTIVE (A.) that has the power or property of cauſing heat or warmth.

CALEFA'CTORY (A.) whatever warms.

CA'LENDAR (S.) the order and ſeries of the months that make up a year: The *Roman calendar* was compoſed by *Romulus*, who having but little ſkill in aſtronomy, made his year conſiſt of but 304 days, which he divided into ten months; this was in ſome meaſure corrected by *Numa Pompilius*, who, in imitation of the *Greeks*, allowed the year 12 lunar months, of 30 and 29 days alternately, which made 354 days: But becauſe he loved an uneven number, from a ſuperſtitious notion he had imbibed from the *Egyptians*,

tian, he added one day more, and made it 355 days; and to make the civil year equal to the ſun's motion, he made uſe of the intercalation of the *Greeks*, who every ſecond year added a month, which conſiſted ſucceſſively of 22 and 23 days; but many inconveniencies flowing from this way of calculating, *Julius Cæſar*, after the battle of *Pharſalia*, undertook to amend it, and made his year conſiſt of 365 days, and left the ſix hours to form a day at the end of every fourth year, which day was added to the month of *February*. This *calendar*, which is called the *Julian* or old ſtile, continued to be uſed by the Proteſtants of *England*, *Germany*, &c. but not by thoſe countries poſſeſſed by Papiſts, who adopted the uſe of the *Gregorian* or new ſtile, which is that compoſed by the order of pope *Gregory* XIII. who upon finding the *Julian* too forward, cut off 10 days in the *calendar*, and contrived a remedy againſt ſuch diſorder, for the time to come, by cutting off one biſſextile day in every 100 years. By a late act of parliament the uſe of this new ſtile is now eſtabliſhed in *England*.

CA'LENDER (V.) to preſs linen, ſtuffs, ſilks, &c. in a very large engine or preſs, with great weights, in order to ſet a gloſs upon them; alſo the name of the engine itſelf.

CA'LENDERER (S.) the workman or artificer that manages goods in a calender or great preſs.

CA'LENTURE (S.) a burning fever, attended with a delirium, to which people at ſea are ſubject, who fancy the ſea to be green fields, and will, if not prevented, jump into it.

CALF (S.) a young cow or bull; with *Huntſmen*, a male hart or hind of a year old; alſo a large ſea-fiſh, with a black-ſpotted ſkin.

CA'LICOE (S.) a particular ſort of cotton brought from *Calicut* in *Malabar*, a kingdom of the *Eaſt-Indies*, both white and coloured, ſome time ſince much worn in *England*, for the garments of women and children, but now prohibited to be worn, printed or coloured, otherwiſe than by needlework, upon account of its prejudicing the woollen and linen manufactures of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and the manufacturing of raw-ſilk imported from *Turkey*, and other countries.

CA'LIDUCTS (S.) pipes uſed by the ancients to carry heat to all parts of a houſe from one common fire.

CALIGA'TION (S.) an imperfection or dimneſs of ſight.

CALI'GINOUS (A.) dark, dim, obſcure.

CA'LIPER or CA'LIBER (S.) the meaſure or diameter of the bore of a piece of ordnance or other ſmall fire-arms; alſo the inſtrument that gunners and founders uſe to know or meaſure the bore of a gun or ball of any ſize, is called a pair of *caliper* compaſſes; alſo a ſliding rule uſed in *Gauging*, to find the length, &c. of a veſſel, is called a pair of *calipers*.

CA'LIPH (S.) among the *Saracens*, meant an heir and ſucceſſor, and ſo was applied to both the ſupreme head in religious and civil matters, as being the true ſucceſſors of *Mahomet*; but in proceſs of time the ſoldans or ſultans ingroſſed all the civil power, and little but the title was left to the *caliphs*, and that only in religious matters.

CALK or CAU'LK (V.) to ſtop up the ſeams, bends, and all other poſſible vents, whereby water may get into a ſhip, by driving oakum, tow or ſpun-yarn into them; in *Painting*, it is the bubbing the back-ſide of a draft with red, black, &c. that by tracing the draft itſelf with a needle, &c. it may make the deſign upon paper, wax, &c.

CALL (V.) to give notice to a perſon by naming his name, ringing a bell, &c. to intimate that he is required to come to a certain place.

CA'LLING (S.) ſpeaking out, ſummoning, or giving notice to a perſon; alſo a perſon's trade or employment.

CALLI'GRAPHY (S.) the art of fine, correct, and beautiful writing, particularly reſpecting the curiouſneſs of the character wrote in.

CALLI'OPE (S.) the muſe preſiding over rhetorick and heroick poetry; ſhe is repreſented very young, crowned with flowers, wearing upon her left ſhoulder ſeveral garlands of laurel, and holding in her right hand three books, the *Odyſſes*, the *Iliads* and *Æneids*.

CALLI'PPICK PERIOD (S.) a ſeries of 76 years, invented by *Calippus*, at the expiration of which he imagined the new and full moons returned to the ſame day of the ſolar year, which is a miſtake; for in 553 years they come too late by one whole day; this period begun about the end of *June* in the 3d year of the 112th Olympiad, which was the 419th of *Nabonaſſer*, the 4384th of the *Julian* period, the 3724th of the world, the 340th before Chriſt, the 424th of *Rome*, *Ariſtophon* being archon of *Athens*, and the ſame year that *Darius* was killed by *Beſſus*.

CA'LLOUS (A.) thick ſkinned, hard, and brawny.

CA'LLOW (A.) naked, unfledged, bare of feathers; and *Metaphorically*, ſpoken of any perſon that is deſtitute either of learning and ſkill in arts, or naked and uncloathed.

CA'LLUS (S.) a kind of ſwelling without pain or a tumour hardened; a hardneſs or brawneſs in the ſkin, ſometimes occaſioned by exceſs of labour, and ſometimes by a broken bone, wound, &c.

CALM (V.) to appeaſe, quiet, allay, ſtill, or compoſe ſtorms, quarrels, &c.

CALM (S.) a *Sea Term*, when for want of wind the ſhip cannot make way, they ſay there is a *calm*, or the ſhip is becalmed; ſo a perſon of a gentle, quiet, eaſy diſpoſition is ſaid to be a *calm* perſon.

CALNE (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, which though but a ſmall town, ſituated in a ſtony ſoil, yet is endowed

endowed with large privileges, both anciently and now. It was formerly one of the palaces of the *Weſt-Saxon* kings: It now ſends two burgeſſes to parliament, hath a market weekly on Tueſday, and a fair annually on the 25th of *April*. It hath a very neat church, and many poor. In 1725, ſo violent a ſtorm of rain fell in this town, that the waters roſe ſo ſuddenly, that a great quantity of goods were ſpoiled and loſt, and particularly a caſk of oil of 110 gallons was borne down by the ſtream, and two men were drowned in the ſtreets, in the ſight of their neighbours, who durſt not ſtir to their relief; diſtant from *London* 72 computed, and 87 meaſured miles.

CA'LTROP (S.) an inſtrument with four points, diſpoſed triangularly in ſuch a manner, that three of them bear upon the earth, the other being in the air; it is uſed in *War*, ſeveral of them being placed in the ground where the cavalry is to paſs, in order to embarraſs them.

CA'LVINISM (S.) the doctrine of *Calvin* and his followers, who maintained that predeſtination and reprobation are prior to the preſcience of good or evil works, and depend merely upon the will of God, without any regard to the merit of mankind; that God gives to thoſe whom he has predeſtinated, a faith which they cannot loſe, a neceſſitating grace which deſtroys the freedom of the will, and that he imputes no ſin to them: That the righteous can do no good work, by reaſon of original ſin, which cleaves to them, and that men are juſtified by faith. The modern Calviniſts either reject or palliate ſome of theſe articles.

CALVINI'STICAL (A.) like to, of, or belonging to the tenets and opinions of the Calviniſts.

CA'LVINISTS (S.) the embracers, followers, and maintainers of the doctrines and opinions of *Calvin*.

CALU'MNIATE (V.) to ſpeak evil of, to reproach wrongfully, to abuſe by ſlandering a perſon.

CALUMNIA'TOR (S.) one who wrongfully ſpeaks ill of a perſon.

CA'LUMNY (S.) a falſe accuſation, a lying charge, an aſperſion or ſlander.

CALX (S.) chalk, lime, mortar, &c. With thy *Chymiſts*, it is that ſubſtance, which a body is reduced to by burning or calcination; with the *Anatomiſts*, it is the ſecond bone in the foot next to the ancle.

CA'LYX (S.) the cup of the flower in a plant, or the leaves in herbs, which ſurrounds firſt the bloſſom, and afterwards the ſeed.

CA'MBRICK (S.) a very fine linen made at *Cambray*, a town in *Flanders*, from whence it is named.

CA'MBRIDGE (S.) the chief town of *Cambridgeſhire*; on the weſt ſide of it the *Cam* forms ſeveral little iſlands, and turning eaſtwards, divides it into two parts, which are joined together by a large ſtone bridge. It is now ſo large a town as to have 14 pariſh churches, beſides 12 colleges and 4 halls; a little beyond the bridge is ſome of the remains of an old ſtrong caſtle, eſpecially the *Gate-houſe*, which ſerves for the county goal. It is a town of very ancient ſtanding, being frequently mentioned in the earlieſt accounts of the oldeſt *Britiſh* hiſtories: It ſuffered much by the *Danes*; *Roger de Montgomery* deſtroyed it with fire and ſword to be revenged of king *William Rufus*; ſo that the univerſity was wholly abandoned: But king *Henry* I. to repair theſe damages beſtowed many privileges upon it, *viz.* to be free from the power of the ſheriff, and making it a corporation upon the payment of 100 marks yearly into the Exchequer, which ſum the ſheriff paid before for the profits ariſing from the town. The ferry over the river was now fixed here, which was left before at large, and King *Henry* III. added, that the merchants of the *Guild* in *Cambridge* ſhould be free from all toll, paſſage, leſtage, pontage and ſtallage, in all fairs in his dominions. In *Wat Tyler*'s and *Jack Straw*'s Rebellion, in the reign of *Richard* II. the rebels entered the town, ſeized the univerſity records, and burnt them in the market-place. It is a borough, governed by a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, and aldermen; but the mayor, at the entrance upon his office, is obliged to ſwear he will maintain the privileges, cuſtoms, and liberties of the univerſity. It has a great market weekly on Saturday, and a fair annually on the 15th of *Auguſt*; it ſends two members to parliament, and is diſtant from *London* 44 computed, and 52 meaſured miles.—The univerſity, though old, is not of ſo long ſtanding as the town, the earlieſt charters under king *Lucius* bearing date *anno* 531, being the ſooneſt as are pretended to, and theſe ſuſpected not to be authentick; as the ſeveral inns, colleges, halls, &c. were the works of ſundry ages, and the donations of many princes and noblemen, ſo were alſo the privileges belonging to them the work of many ages; for the particulars whereof, I refer to the writers upon theſe ſubjects.

CA'MBRIDGESHIRE (S.) is bounded on the north by *Lincolnſhire*, on the eaſt by *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, on the ſouth by *Eſſex* and *Hertfordſhire*, and on the weſt by *Huntingdon* and *Bedfordſhire*; is in length but 35 miles, in breadth about 20, and in circuit about 130, containing 17 hundreds, 163 pariſhes, 9 market towns, 1 univerſity, 6 rivers, 7 bridges, 5 parks, 570,000 acres of land, and about 17,400 houſes; ſends ſix members to parliament, *viz.* 2 for the county, 2 for the univerſity, and 2 for the town of *Cambridge*; it in the dioceſe of *Ely*, and divided into two parts, *viz.* the ſouthern, which is a champain open country, that bears excellent corn and barley, of which latter is made abundance of malt; in this county alſo is gathered

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a great deal of ſaffron, the deareſt commodity produced in *England*; the northern part, called the iſle of *Ely*, is fenny, and neither ſo pleaſant or wholſome as the ſouthern part, yet has rich paſtures, which feed abundance of cattle, which are very profitable to the inhabitants, and afford great plenty of fiſh and fowl.

CA'MEL (S.) an animal very common in *Arabia*, *Judea*, and the neighbouring countries, ranked by *Moſes* among thoſe that were unclean; ſome are large and fleſhy, and fit only to carry burdens, which it is ſaid they will do to the amount of half a ton; others have two bunches on their backs like a ſaddle, and are fit for men to ride on, or carry burdens; a third ſort are both leſs and lean, called *dromedaries*, and uſed by the great men, as horſes, to ride on; the *Arabians*, *Perſians*, *&c.* eat their fleſh; it is ſaid they can travel a fortnight without food. As ſoon as one is colted, they tie his four feet under his belly put a carpet on his back, and ſtones upon the borders of it, that he may not be able to riſe for twenty days, to render his joints flexible, and eaſy to bend; he has a large ſolid foot, but not a hard one; in the ſpring all his hair falls off, and his ſkin remains quite naked, during which time the flies torment him, to remedy which, they belabour his body, they dreſs him with a ſwitch inſtead of a curry-comb, and duſt his hide as we do a carpet. Upon a journey they follow him whiſtling and ſinging, to make him go freely.—*Calmet*.

CAME'LEON (S.) an unclean animal, forbidden to be eaten by *Moſes*; it is a ſmall creature like a lizard, but with a larger and longer head; it has four feet, on each of which there are three claws, and a long flat tail, its noſe long, ending in an obtuſe point, its back ſharp, ſkin plaited and jagged like a ſaw from the neck to the laſt joint of the tail, with a tuft or comb on its head; in other reſpects like a fiſh. The report of its living upon air is a miſtake, flies and other ſmall inſects being its food; as to its colour, it is ſo framed, as to excite different colours in us, according as the rays of light fall upon it, or its ſituation is in reſpect to us, like the feathers of doves.

CA'MELFORD (S.) a ſmall borough town in *Cornwall*, whoſe market is weekly on Friday, governed by a mayor, &c. diſtant from *London* 184 computed, and 250 meaſured miles.

CA'MERA (S.) is ſometimes uſed for chamber, and ſometimes for muſick deſigned for a chamber for private uſe; and ſometimes for a vault, arched roof, &c. ſometimes for the famous machine called the *camera obſcura*, which is the greateſt help and improvement to the art of delineation or drawing, that the inquiries of the three laſt centuries have diſcovered; for by this all manner of objects, whether animals, buildings or country landſcapes, are repreſented in their exact proportions, natural colours, real ſituations, and in all their true perſpectives or fore-ſhortnings: It is made ſometimes by darkening the windows of a room, that looks into ſome ſtreet, garden, &c. and making a ſmall hole in the ſhutters, &c. fix therein a plain convex glaſs, or a double convex glaſs, or rather a tube with two glaſſes, for with only one glaſs the object will be repreſented upon the wall or a ſheet, &c. hung up on purpoſe, in an inverted poſture: But the moſt uſeful for the painters or draughtſmens purpoſe are thoſe made by the opticians, being a little cheſt or parallelopiped, of about ten inches broad, and about two feet long, &c. furniſhed with glaſſes exactly poſited. The real uſe, pleaſure, and ſatisfaction that ariſes from this inſtrument, has put the projecting heads of divers mathematicians to work, among which, that deſcribed by Dr. *Graveſande* in his treatiſe of perſpective, is worth a painter's while to put in practice.

CAMISA'DE (S.) a term in *War*, that ſignifies a ſudden and unexpected attack in the night-time, in which the aſſailants wear ſome diſtinguiſhing badge to know their own men from the enemy.

CA'MLET (S.) a particular ſort of ſtuff made of ſilk, hair, or worſted, much uſed ſome time ago, for mens cloaks and womens riding hoods.

CAMP (S.) the place where an army is drawn up in order of battle, and lies night and day, for which purpoſe they build huts or tents to ſleep in; ſo an army that is continually in motion, and upon the watch to ſurprize or fatigue the enemy, is called a *flying camp*.

CAMPAI'GN or CAMPA'IN (S.) that ſpace of time in each year that an army is in the field; alſo a plain or level country is ſo called.

CA'MPDEN or CA'MDEN (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, a borough-town, whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; they were incorporated by king *James* I. by charter granted in the third year of his reign, which appoints them to be governed by two bailiffs, twelve burgeſſes and a ſteward, who have power to chuſe twelve inferior burgeſſes; they have power to try actions not exceeding the ſum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* They have four fairs annually, *viz.* on St. *Andrew's-day*, and *Good-Friday*; the profits of theſe two belong to the corporation, but thoſe on St. *George*'s and St. *James*'s-*day*, to the lord of the manor. The market is famous for ſtockings; the pariſh is ten miles in compaſs; there is a fine grammar-ſchool, and good alms-houſes plentifully relieved, and a charity-ſchool for 30 poor girls to learn to read, knit, and ſpin; diſtant from *London* 69 computed, and 86 meaſured miles.

CAMPE'CHIO (S.) a ſort of wood brought from *America*, commonly called *logwood*,

and uſed in dying; the heart of the tree, which only is uſed, is at firſt red, and in ſome time after turns black; and if ſteeped in water, tinctures it ſo ſtrongly with that colour, that it may be uſed as ink; it is very heavy, burns freely, and gives a clear, laſting flame.

CA'MPHIRE (S.) a white, ſhining, tranſparent, odoriferous, volatile gum or reſin flowing from a tree in the iſland of *Borneo*, and the neighbouring mountainous places, reſembling a walnut tree; it has a bitteriſh taſte, and is very hot in the mouth.

CA'NAANITES (S.) a people deſcended from *Canaan*, and the eleven ſons of this patriarch; their firſt habitation was in the land of *Canaan*, where they increaſed extremely: Trade and war were their principal occupations; theſe gave riſe to their great riches, and the ſeveral colonies ſcattered by them over almoſt all the iſlands and maritime provinces of the *Mediterranean*. *Joſhua*, as captain of the *Iſraelites*, conquered them, and poſſeſſed their country, which was divided among the ſeveral tribes by lot.

CANA'L (S.) a place cut by art to receive water, to render parks and gardens more agreeable, and which is generally ſtored with ducks, &c. alſo any paſſage that liquids flow in.

CANA'RIES (S.) iſlands in the *Atlantick* ſea, to the weſt of *Africa*, in number ſeven: They were by the ancients called the fortunate iſlands; the moſt conſiderable is *Canara*, which has a town of the ſame name; this iſland is the chief, both for its great fertility (they having two harveſts in a year) and becauſe the governor reſides here; there are 12 ſugar-mills in it. The other iſlands are *Teneriffe*, the iſle of *Palma*, the iſles of *Ferte*, *Ventura*, *Gomara*, and *Lancelote*; they were firſt diſcovered by a *Frenchman*, named *Bothencourt*, but are now ſubject to *Spain*: There is a great deal of wine made there, and the inhabitants are *Roman* Catholicks.

CANA'RY-BIRD (S.) a ſmall bird, much noted for its fine finging, at firſt brought from the *Canaries*, but now bred in many parts of *Europe*; alſo a cant name for a wheedler, flatterer, or pretender to great matters, that he neither can, nor deſigns to perform.

CA'NCEL (V.) to make void an inſtrument, by tearing off the ſeal, &c.

CA'NCER (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is one of the 12 ſigns of the zodiack, repreſented on the globe and planiſpheres by the figure of a crab, and in writing marked ♋; *Ptolemy* makes 13, *Tycho* 15, *Flamſteed* 71 ſtars in it. In *Phyſick*, it is a hard and immoveable tumour, of a livid or lead colour, encompaſſed round with branched turgid veins full of black, muddy blood; it begins without pain, and grows apace, and chiefly afflicts the lax, glandulous parts, eſpecially the breaſt; it is obſervable to grow more in barren or ſingle women, than others.

CA'NDID (A.) gentle, favourable, ſincere, upright, courteous, kind.

CA'NDIDATES (S.) two or more perſons that are ſtriving for the ſame place, reward, or thing.

CANDIZA'TION (S.) the cryſtallizing or congealing of ſugar after it has been diſſolved and purified in water.

CA'NDLE (S.) an artificial inſtrument to give light, made of various ſizes and matters, ſome of wax, ſome of tallow, &c.

CA'NDLEMAS (S.) a feſtival appointed by the church, to be obſerved the ſecond day of *February*, in honour of the purification of the Virgin *Mary*, at which feſtival formerly we, and ſtill the Papiſts go in proceſſion, with many lighted candles; they alſo conſecrate candles on that day for the ſervice of the year enſuing.

CA'NDLESTICK (S.) an inſtrument to hold or contain a candle, made in various forms, and all ſorts of matter, as wood, iron, braſs, ſilver, earth, &c. there are famous deſcriptions given of the golden *candleſtick* in the *Jewiſh* temple.

CA'NDOUR (S.) honeſty, ſincerity, faithfulneſs, plain downright dealing, uprightneſs, or courteſy.

CA'NDY (V.) to make a thing white, as whitſters do; but generally it means preparations of ſweet-meats made by the confectioners, and thickening and cryſtallizing ſugar on fruits; alſo to grow ſtale and mouldy, and ſo to thicken like ſweet-meats.

CANE (S.) an *Indian* reed, much uſed to walk with, of a woody, tho' porous conſiſtence, ſome of which are highly valued, and ſell for large ſums of money; alſo a meaſure of various lengths, uſed by the *Italians*; alſo the name of that part of a weaver's loom, thro' which the threads of his ſilk, worſted, &c. paſs.

CANE (V.) to threſh, beat, or chaſtiſe with a cane or walking-ſtick.

CA'NIBALS (S.) thoſe people, among the *Weſt-Indians*, that eat mens fleſh; alſo a term for any perſon that cruelly deſtroys or injures their fellow-creatures by oppreſſion of any ſort or kind.

CANI'CURAR (A.) of or belonging to a dog.

CANI'NE (A.) like, of, or belonging to a dog; ſo that diſeaſe that occaſions an extravagant hunger, is called the *canine appetite*.

CA'NISTER (S.) a quantity of tea from 75 to 100 pounds; but now commonly means any veſſel, large or ſmall, that holds tea, whether it be made of earth, as china, or metal, as ſilver, tin, or any thing elſe.

CA'NKER (S.) a corroding, eating, ſpreading ſore; likewiſe a diſorder in trees; alſo the ruſt of iron, braſs, copper, &c.

CANN (S.) a drinking veſſel made of wood, in the ſhape of a barrel; from whence, at

Sea,

Sea, they call large barrels or buoys thrown on ſhoals, for ſea marks, *cann buoys*; alſo an inſtrument uſed in the racking off of wines.

CA'NNON (S.) an inſtrument of war, a large gun or piece of ordnance, for the ſhooting or throwing bullets, ſtones, or other offenſive matter againſt the enemy, of which there are many ſorts.

CANNONA'DE (V.) when an army fights by firing upon the enemy, with cannons, without coming to a cloſe engagement.

CANNONEE'R (S.) the manager or director of a cannon, a gunner.

CA'NON (S.) a rule or ſtated law to guide or direct one's ſelf by, eſpecially in church matters; alſo a prebendary who enjoys a living in a cathedral or collegiate church. In *Mathematicks*, it is the reſult of ſome proceſs, that brings out a general rule for ſolving all queſtions of that kind; with *Printers*, it is a large ſort of letters; with the *Muſicians*, it is a ſhort compoſition, in which one part leads and another follows; with *Divines*, the received books of the Old and New-Teſtament, are called the *canon* of ſcripture.

CANO'NICAL (A.) regular, orderly, according to rule; alſo authentick, orthodox or true.

CA'NONIST (S.) a profeſſor, practiſer, or doctor of the canon law.

CANONIZA'TION (S.) the act of making or appointing a perſon to be called a ſaint or holy.

CANONI'ZE (V.) to examine by a ſtanding rule or law; alſo to declare or make a perſon a ſaint.

CANON-LAW (S.) the church or eccleſiaſtical law.

CANOO' (S.) a boat made by the *Indians* out of the trunk of a large tree, by hollowing it with fire, &c.

CA'NOPY (S.) a cloth, curtain, or teſter of ſtate, for princes and noblemen to ſit under upon grand occaſions; it is alſo made uſe of by perſons of inferior rank; it ſometimes ſignifies only the curtains and teſter of a bed, there being a ſort of beds called *canopy beds*.

CANT (V.) to talk gibberiſh like gypſies; to whine, and make large pretences to religion, friendſhip, &c. without ſincerity; alſo to caſt or throw a thing off or away.

CANT (S.) a barbarous, broken ſort of ſpeech made uſe of by gypſies; alſo a pretence to love, friendſhip, and religion, without intending it.

CANTA'TA (S.) a ſong for one or more voices, with or without inſtruments, compoſed with divers movements, and in the ſtile of an opera.

CA'NTERBURY (S.) the chief place in the county of *Kent*, a city and archbiſhoprick; this place is ſo ancient, as to be ſaid to be built 900 years before the birth of Chriſt; that the firſt Chriſtian biſhop, St. *Auguſtine*, if not the firſt Chriſtian preacher, ſettled here; and it was here the famous *Thomas à Becket*, who was killed upon account of his tyrannizing over *Henry* II. king of *England*, and by the policy of the court of *Rome*, and blind ſuperſtition of that time, was canonized, and his ſhrine ſo much reſorted to, that the name of *Jeſus* was almoſt forgot among his blind votaries, and the gifts were ſo many, large, and valuable, that at the diſſolution, the plate and jewels that were left, filled two large cheſts, that required eight men each to remove. The cathedral is a noble, majeſtick pile, and has a venerable aſpect, both near and at a diſtance: Under this church is a large proteſtant *French* church, firſt given by queen *Elizabeth* to the *Walloons*, that fled from the perſecution of the duke of *Alva*, and king of *France*, of whoſe poſterity many ſtill remain, whoſe principal employment is in the weaving trade; this, together with the great increaſe of hop grounds, within theſe few years, has greatly increaſed the inhabitants of this place: It is encompaſſed with a moat and wall, on which are or were ſeveral watch-towers or citadels, without which were its ſuburbs, in which, and within the city, are 14 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, within whoſe limits are ſeveral fine buildings belonging to the dean and prebends, alſo a free-ſchool, called the king's ſchool: There are many good buildings in the city, and particularly a good market-houſe, over which are rooms for the mayor, aldermen, &c. to diſpatch the publick buſineſs. The archbiſhop is primate of *all England*. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. it enjoys many privileges, ſends two members to parliament, and beſides the ſhambles has two common markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday; diſtant from *London* 43 computed, and 56 meaſured miles.

CANTHA'RIDES (S.) a venomous kind of inſects, which, when dried and pulverized, are principally uſed to raiſe bliſters.

CA'NTHUS (S.) in *Anatomy*, the angle or corner of the eye; that next the noſe, is call'd the *great*, and that next the temples, the *little Canthus*; alſo the neck or little trough made in a veſſel, for the more eaſy pouring off the liquor.

CA'NTICLES (S.) holy or divine ſongs, which carry a ſpiritual meaning in them farther than the bare words themſelves expreſs, ſuch as *Solomon's Song* in the *Bible*.

CA'NTO (S.) a diviſion in an heroick poem, like books and chapters in proſe; alſo in *Muſick*, a ſong, or the treble part thereof.

CA'NTON (V.) to ſeparate or divide a country into parts or provinces, as the *Swiſs Cantons*, &c. alſo to fortify or defend one's ſelf in a place. In *Heraldry*, it is to make an ordinary conſiſting of two lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the chief, and the other perpendicular from the ſide of the eſcutcheon, and is always leſs than a quarter of the field.

CA'NTUS (S.) in *Muſick*, is the medius, or counter-tenor.

CA'NVASS (V.) to ſearch, examine, or thoroughly look into a matter.

CA'NVASS (S.) cloth ſometimes wove very open, for children to learn to mark upon, and ſometimes very cloſe, fine and ſtrong, to make ſails for ſhips, &c. with; alſo uſed in *Painting*, and *Tapeſtry* performed with the needle; the *French* call the model upon which a ſong or piece of muſick is to be compoſed, by this name.

CA'NZONE (S.) a *Muſical Term*, and when applied to *vocal Muſick*, means the ſame with *cantata*; and when added to *inſtrumental Muſick*, means the ſame with *ſonata*; and if added to any particular part of the compoſition, is the ſame with *allegro*.

CAP (S.) a covering for the head, made of divers forms, and of various materials, worn by men uſually inſtead of a wig, in an undreſs, while perſons are very buſy; alſo to lie in; and when underſtood of women, go under various denominations, as coif, mob, pinners, &c. Anciently they were the ſymbols of liberty, for when the *Romans* gave their ſlaves the *cap*, it entitled them to freedom; and in *Univerſities*, when the ſtudents were preſented with the *cap*, they were then no longer under the rod of their ſuperiors. The *cap* is ſometimes uſed as a mark of infamy. In *Italy*, the *Jews* are diſtinguiſhed by a yellow *cap*; at *Lucca*, by an orange-colour one. In *France*, thoſe perſons that had been bankrupts, were for ever after obliged to wear a green *cap*. In a *Ship*, a *cap* is a ſquare piece of timber put over the head or upper end of the maſt, having a round hole cut in it, to let the maſt through, by which means the top maſt, and top-gallant maſts are kept ſteady.

CA'PABLE (A.) able, fit, or ſufficiently qualified to do a thing effectually.

CAPA'CIOUS (A.) of a large extent, fit or proper to receive a thing, ſpacious, great, vaſt.

CAPA'CITATE (V.) to enable, aſſiſt, or fit a perſon to undertake or perform a thing.

CAPA'CITY (S.) power or ability to do a thing, ſufficient to receive or contain; alſo the extent of a perſon's underſtanding, wit, or judgment. In *Geometry*, the ſolidity or content of a figure or body, is ſo called, from whence thoſe meaſures or veſſels that hold or contain liquor, grain, &c. are called meaſures or veſſels, of *capacity*; ſo in *Law*, when a ſingle perſon, or politick body, has a right to purchaſe or ſell, give or take lands, ſue others, or be ſued themſelves, they are ſaid to do it in their ſingle, political, or corporate *capacity*.

CAP-A-PE' (A) all over from head to foot, compleatly furniſhed, cloathed or provided for the performance of ſomething.

CAPA'RISON (S.) trappings or furniture for a horſe, commonly meant when they are finer than ordinary.

CAPE (S.) the neck-piece of a coat or cloak; alſo a mountainous protuberance that runs farther out into the ſea than the reſt of the continent, of which it is a part.

CA'PER (S.) the flowers of an *Italian* ſhrub, which when pickled, make a pleaſant ſauce; alſo a jump, bound, or leap from the earth, made by dancers, to ſhew their activity.

CA'PER (V.) to leap, or jump up on high in *Dancing*; to run or ſkip about wantonly.

CA'PHAR (S.) a toll paid by the Chriſtian merchants that carry or ſend merchandizes from *Aleppo* to *Jeruſalem*.

CAPI'-AGA (S.) a *Turkiſh* officer, or governor of the gates of the Seraglio, otherwiſe called grand maſter of the Seraglio; this is the firſt dignity among the white eunuchs. He is always near the perſon of the grand ſeignior. He introduces ambaſſadors to their audience, and without his permiſſion no body goes in or out of the grand ſeignior's apartment; his office entitles him to wear the turban in the Seraglio, and to go every where on horſeback. He accompanies the grand ſeignior to the ſultana's apartment, but goes no farther than the door; his office brings him abundance of preſents, though his allowance from the grand ſeignior is but moderate.

CAPI'LLAMENTS (S.) the ſmall fibres which compoſe the nerves; alſo thoſe ſmall fibres which grow in the middle of a flower, commonly called *ſtamina*.

CAPI'LLARY (A.) hairy, or full of ſmall threads or fibres.

CAPI'LLARY ARTERIES (S.) in *Anatomy*, are the ſmalleſt veſſels in a human body, and are much finer than a hair.

CA'PITAL (A.) chief, head, or principal; if it relates to ſeveral things, as the *capital* ſtock, in trading companies, is the fund or quantity of money, they are by their charter allowed to employ in trade.

CA'PITAL (S.) in *Architecture*, is one of the principal members of a column or pilaſter, it is placed between the ſhaft and the entablature, and by the various ornaments and members in it, we diſtinguiſh one order from another.

CA'PITAL CITY (S.) is the metropolis or chief city in a kingdom, in or near which the king or emperor commonly reſides. as *London* in *England*, *Paris* in *France*, *Madrid* in *Spain*, *Vienna* in *Germany*, *Conſtantinople* in *Turkey*, *&c.*

CA'PITAL CRIME (S.) a fault which ſubjects the criminal to the loſs of his life.

CA'PITAL LETTERS (S.) are ſuch as are vulgarly called great letters, as A, B, C, &c.

CA'PITAL MEDICINES (S.) ſuch as are remarkable for the number of ingredients, or their extraordinary virtues, as mithridate, venice treacle, &c.

CAPITA'TION (S.) a poll, tax, or tribute

for

for the head of each perſon in a family.

CA'PITOL (S.) a fortreſs at *Rome*, begun in the 139th year of *Rome*, by *Tarquinius Priſcus*, and finiſhed in the 221ſt, by *Tarquinius Superbus*, wherein was a temple dedicated to *Jupiter*, thence called *Capitolinus*; here the ſenate aſſembled, and here were depoſited the moſt ſacred and valuable things belonging to the ſtate; it was in this temple they made their vows, and took the oath of allegiance, and here the magiſtrates and thoſe who had the honour of a triumph, preſented themſelves to thank the gods for their victory, and to pray for the proſperity of the republick.

CAPI'TULATE (V.) to yield, ſurrender, or ſubmit upon certain terms.

CAPITULA'TION (S.) in *War*, the ſurrendering a town upon certain conditions, alſo the pact or agreement the Emperor of *Germany* ſwears inviolably to maintain at his election.

CA'PNOMANCY (S.) a kind of divination uſed by the ancients in their ſacrifices; as when the ſmoak was thin, light, and went up ſtraight, the omen was good, when the contrary, bad. There was alſo another ſpecies of it, which conſiſted in obſerving the ſmoak ariſing from poppy and jeſſamine ſeeds caſt upon lighted coals.

CA'PON (S.) a fowl crammed or fattened up for eating, commonly underſtood of a cock gelt; alſo an eunuch, or effeminate fellow.

CAPRI'CHIO or CAPRI'CE (S.) a fantaſtick humour, ſome maggotty diſlike to, or finding fault with a thing, a mere freak, an unreaſonable fancy, or fooliſh humour.

CAPRI'CIOUS (A.) whimſical, fooliſh, unſettled, fantaſtical.

CA'PRICORN (S.) one of the twelve ſigns or diviſions into which the aſtronomers have divided the Zodiack, and which, upon the globe, is drawn or painted in the ſhape of a goat; the ſun enters this ſign about the middle of winter, with us here in *England*. Its ſign or mark is ♑: The *Aſtrologers* call it earthly, dry, and cold, the houſe of *Saturn* and exaltation of *Mars*.

CAPRIO'LE (S.) a term among *Jockies*, importing, that when a horſe is at his full leap, or ſtretch, he ſtrikes his hind-legs out as far as he poſſibly can, near and evenly together.

CAPRI'ZANS (S.) a term with ſome *Phyſicians*, ſignifying the irregular motion or beating of the pulſe.

CA'PSTAN or CA'PSTERN (S.) a large beam or piece of timber, placed behind the windlaſs, in which there are ſeveral holes bored at proper diſtances, to put in poles, bars, or handſpikes of wood, or iron, to heave, weigh, or draw up any thing very heavy, as anchors, hogſheads, &c. alſo to ſtretch cables or other ropes, and make them fit for uſe. At ſea it is differently called, from the place or part of the ſhip it is fixed in, as the main *capſtern* is that placed immediately behind the main-maſt, and the fore *capſtern* is ſet between the main-maſt and the fore-maſt, &c.

CA'PSULATE (V.) to cover, contain, or encloſe, particularly with natural coverings, as the huſk of a nut, the pod of a bean, &c.

CA'PTAIN (S.) the head, chief, or leader of a company or multitude; and in *military Affairs*, is the head officer of a company of horſe or foot; alſo on board a ſingle ſhip the maſter or principal commander is ſo called. When an army is reduced or diſbanded, and he thereby loſes his company, he is called a *captain* reformed, when he is continued *captain*, as a ſecond to another, or without poſt. The commanding officer of the colonel's troop, in every regiment, is called *captain* lieutenant; and in the *Cant Phraſe*, a *captain* is a bully, who is to quarrel or fight with peeviſh gameſters, who are teſty or quarrelſome at the loſs of their money; and ſometimes ie ſignifies money itſelf, as, *the captain is not at home*, that is, there is no money in my pocket.

CA'PTIOUS (A.) quarrelſome, teſty, full of objections, ready to take hold of every ſhadow or pretence.

CA'PTIVATE (V.) to conquer, win, or overcome; to enſnare, entice, or wheedle, uſually applied to the inclinations and affections of mankind.

CA'PTIVE (S.) one who is conquered or enſlaved, ſo as to be neceſſitated or compelled to perform the will of another.

CAPTI'VITY (S.) bondage, ſlavery, wholly at the command of another.

CA'PTURE (S.) prize, booty, or plunder. In *Law*, it is the arreſting or ſeizure of a perſon, by the authority of a warrant, &c.

CA'PUCHINS (S.) a ſort of *Franciſcan* friars, ſo called from their great *capuchon*, which is an odd kind of cap or hood ſewed to their habit, and generally hangs down behind upon their backs.

CA'PUT-MORTUUM (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, is that dry, earthy ſubſtance, that is left without ſpirit, or apparent virtue, after diſtillation, or other proceſs by fire.

CAR (S.) a ſtately chariot like a throne, uſed in triumphs, and at the feaſtings of princes; alſo any carriage that goes upon two or four wheels.

CA'RABINE or CARBI'NE (S.) an inſtrument of war uſed by horſemen, between the ſize of a piſtol and a muſket, and commonly of a pretty large bore.

CARABINEE'RS (S.) among the *French*, are a choice ſet of horſemen picked out of the common regiments, and carrying carbines for their arms.

CA'RACOL (S.) a motion made by the cavalry, half round, or a half turn from the left to the right, changing hands, that the enemy may not find out whether they intend to attack them in flank or front; it is alſo

the half turn each horſeman makes, after his diſcharge, to paſs from the front of the ſquadron to the rear.

CARAI'TES (S.) a ſect among the *Jews*, who adhere cloſely to the text and letter of the ſcripture, and reject all thoſe books which are not in the old canon of the *Jews*, and require an implicit faith in the holy ſcripture, without permitting to examine whether any article of the law be true or falſe. They have neither phylacteries or parchments upon the doors of their houſes, nor thoſe frontlets which the *Jews* wear upon their foreheads. They call the reſt of the *Jews* bridled aſſes, when they ſee them in their ſynagogue with parchments on their foreheads; the paſſages wherein theſe phylacteries are mentioned, and which are underſtood literally by other *Jews*, they explain figuratively. They deny that the oral law came from *Moſes*, and reject the cabala or traditions. They have an abhorrence for the Talmud, and obſerve the ſabbath more rigorouſly than the Rabbins, and ſet almoſt no bounds to the prohibited degrees of marriage.

CARA'NNA (S.) a hard, brittle, reſinous gum of an aromatick flavour, brought from the *Weſt-Indies*.

CA'RAT (S.) among the *Refiners*, is one ſcruple, or 24 grains; with the *Jewellers*, it is but four grains.

CARAVA'N (S.) ſometimes ſignifies a large company of people, who travel in *Turkey* together, with a convoy of Janizaries, for their protection againſt the *Arabs*; and ſometimes it ſignifies, with us, a ſort of cloſe carriage or waggon, and ſometimes a large company of people.

CARAVANSE'RA (S.) a *Turkiſh* inn or place of entertaiment for travellers.

CARA'VEL or CAR'VEL (S.) the name of a trading veſſel, uſed in the *Mediterranean* ſea, having a ſquare poop, and rigged like a galley of about 120 tons burden.

CA'RAWAY (S.) a narrow, longiſh ſeed furrowed on the back. and of a briſk, aromatick taſte, much uſed by the *Confectioners*; it is produced from a plant of the ſame name.

CARBONA'DE (V.) to ſlice and broil fleſh on the coals.

CA'RBUNCLE (S.) a precious ſtone of a deep red colour, which is by ſome reported to ſhine in the dark; alſo a malignant tumour attended with great pain, heat, mortification, lividneſt, and at laſt blackneſs; it begins with one or more puſtules, and ſometimes a ſcab, under which gathers a putrid ulcer; it is owing to a ſharp, corroſive, hot, ſaline humour, which very often proves mortal.

CA'RCASS or CA'RCASE (S.) ſpoken of the trunk or body of an animal when dead. In *Architecture*, the ſhell of a houſe unfiniſhed or unfurniſhed; alſo in *Gunnery*, iron caſes made to hold combuſtible matters, which are to be ſhot out of mortars, to ſet houſes, &c. on fire, are called *carcaſſes*.

CARCE'LLAGE (S.) the fees that priſoners pay before they can be diſcharged.

CARD or CHART (S.) a map that deſcribes the ſea coaſts; alſo the name of a thick paper, or paſte-board cut into parallelograms of about three inches broad and five inches long, marked with different ſpots, and uſed to game or play with for diverſion; alſo the name of an inſtrument with abundance of iron or braſs teeth or ſpikes in it, to comb ſilk, flax, &c.

CARD (V.) to comb or clean wool, flax, &c. with proper inſtruments of iron or braſs wire.

CARDI'AC (A.) a medicine which comforts and ſtrengthens the heart by putting the blood into a general fermentation, whereby the elaſticity and tone of the fibres, which were before weakened and vitiated, are reſtored, whence is occaſioned a briſker and freer circulation.

CARDI'ACA (S.) a diſtemper that ſuffocates, ſmothers, or ſtifles the heart by a congelation of blood called a polypus; alſo the herb motherwort.

CA'RDIGAN (S.) the ſhire and aſſize town, pleaſantly ſeated on the river *Tyevye*, famous for breeding the beſt ſalmons in *Britain*, over which it has a good ſtone bridge, ſuſtained by ſeveral arches. It is a large and populous town, formerly walled about, and fortified with a caſtle, which are now both gone to ruin: It has a fine church, and a well-built ſhire hall, with ſeveral other good buildings; is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, aldermen, common-council, &c. enjoys ſeveral immunities, ſends one member to parliament, and has a good market weekly on Saturday; is diſtant from *London* 161 computed, and 198 meaſured miles. This town was once poſſeſſed by the famous *Robert Fitz Stephen*, who was the firſt *Briton* that attempted the conqueſt of *Ireland*, who had ſuch ſucceſs with a handful of men, as afterwards gave the *Engliſh* a footing there, which they never quitted, but at length quite reduced that country, and made it as it were a province of *England*.

CA'RDIGANSHIRE (S.) one of the ſix counties in *South Wales*, is of a different ſoil, and but ill clothed with wood, the ſouthern and weſtern parts being plain, and very fertile (though not altogether without hills) the eaſtern and northern parts are mountainous and more barren, among which is the *Plinlimon Hill*, a mountain of great extent and height. It has in it 64 pariſh churches, and four market towns; is in the dioceſe of St. *David's*; is 94 miles in circumference, contains about 520,000 acres of land, and 3200 houſes; ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town. It is remarked for its lead mines, from which commodity ſilver is extracted. This county

is

is so full of cattle, as to be called the nursery or breeding place for the whole kingdom of *England*, south of *Trent*.

CA'RDINAL (A.) the chief, the principal, the head, the supreme; in *Arithmetick*, *cardinal* numbers are such as express positively, how many things there are, as 1, 7, 10, &c. In *Navigation*, &c. the north, east, west and south; in *Astronomy*, *Aries*, *Libra*, *Cancer*, and *Capricorn* are called the *cardinal* points; in *Morality*, prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude are the *cardinal* virtues.

CA'RDINAL (S.) an eminent dignity in the church of *Rome*; they were at first only the incumbents of a parish, but are now stiled ecclesiastical princes; they are about 70 in number, and are all the pope's council, and with him concert all affairs relating to the church: It is out of their number the pope is chosen, and it is they only who chuse him. *Innocent* IV. at the council of *Lyons* held in 1243, gave them the red cap; *Paul* II. in 1464, the scarlet habit; *Gregory* XIV. bestowed the red cap upon the regular *cardinals*, who before only wore a hat: *Urban* VIII. gave them the title of eminence, whereas before they only had that of most illustrious. The *cardinals* dress is a sattane, a rochet, a mantelet, or short purple mantle over their rochet; the mozette, and a papal cape over the rochet in publick and solemn actions: Their garment is either red, or the colour of dried roses or violets. The regular *cardinals* wear no silk, nor any other colour except that of their order; but the red hat and cap are common to them all. When *cardinals* are sent to princes courts, it is in quality of legates *à latere*, and when they are sent to any town, their government is called legation.

CA'RDINALSHIP (S.) the honour, dignity, or office of a cardinal.

CA'RDING (S.) combing, breaking, or untangling wool, cotton, hair, &c. in order to fit it for spinning.

CA'RDUUS (S.) the botanical name for several species of plants of the thistle kind, but commonly it means what is called *carduus benedictus*, from its excellent medicinal qualities.

CARE or CA'REFULNESS (S.) the doing a thing with prudence, diligence, caution, observation and consideration; also anxiousness or extraordinary concern for the success or welfare of a person or thing.

CAREE'N (V.) to clean, refit, and mend a vessel at sea; for which purpose they get it into a proper place, and lay one side upon the ground and rectify what is amiss in the other, or in the bottom, by caulking, tallowing, &c. and then do the same by the other side.

CAREE'R (S.) the pace a horse or man goes or runs, the course or manner of life he leads, &c.

CARE'SS (V.) to compliment, praise, treat, or make much of a person.

CARE'SSES (S.) expressions of love, respect, friendship or approbation, by treating, praising or complimenting.

CA'RET (S.) a mark in writing or printing, whereby some part of a word or sentence that is omitted, is signified, that it must be inserted where this mark ^ is put.

CA'RGO (S.) the whole lading of a ship, or all the goods that belong to one man; and sometimes applied to all of one sort, when there are many different species.

CARI'BBEES (S.) certain small islands in the *West-Indies*, called also *Canibal* islands, from the inhabitants eating human flesh; and is now often spoke of any large number of courts, alleys or small divisions of streets.

CA'RICOUS TUMOUR (S.) is a swelling resembling the figure of a fig, such are the piles sometimes.

CA'RIES (S.) in *Surgery*, a rottenness or corruption of the bones.

CA'RIUS (S.) a foul bone, one tending to rottenness or corruption.

CARK (V.) to be solicitous, to be anxious or over-careful.

CA'RLINGS (S.) timbers in a ship, lying fore and aft along from one beam to another, in order to bear up or support the ledges to which the planks of the deck are fastened; in some parts of *England*, grey pease are called *carlings*.

CARLI'SLE (S.) a small, but well-fortified city in *Cumberland*, is both pleasantly and delicately situated, being guarded on the north side by the *Eden*, on the east by the *Petterel*, and on the west by the *Caude*; it is secured by a strong wall, a castle, and a citadel, the frontier place and key of *England*, in which for many ages hath been kept a strong garison; just below this town the famous *Picts* wall began, which crossed the whole island to *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and here also ended the great *Roman* highway; the buildings are old, but the streets fair. *Henry* I. dignified is with being an episcopal see, and bestowed many other privileges upon it, to render it populous, and fortified it, as a proper barrier against the *Scots*, to make it strong. The great church, called St. *Mary*'s, is a venerable old pile, a great part of it was built by St. *David*, king of *Scotland*, who held this county, together with *Westmoreland* and *Northumberland*, in vassalage from the crown of *England*; it has also another church, called *Cuthbert*'s. It is at present a wealthy and populous place, the houses are well built, and city walled in, having three gates, and trades chiefly in fustians; has a considerable market weekly on Saturdays, and a yearly fair on the assumption of the Virgin *Mary*; is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, two bailiffs, &c. and sends two burgesses to parliament: The assizes and sessions are usually held here; it is 235 computed, and 301 measured miles distant from *London*.

CA'RMELITES (S.) an order of mendicants at firſt very rigid in their diſcipline, but afterwards it was moderated, and about 1540 divided into two ſorts, one following and reſtoring the antient ſeverities, and the other the milder allowances; they take their name from mount *Carmel*, and pretend very enthuſiaſtically, that *Elijah* and *Elias* were the founders of their order, that *Pythagoras* and the antient druids, &c. were regular profeſſors of their order, &c. Some of them go bare-foot, others not; they are much eſteemed in the *Roman* church, and have abundance of monaſteries.

CA'RMINATIVES (S.) remedies uſed to expel wind, or cure windy diſorders.

CARMI'NE (S.) a bright red colour inclinable to a purple, uſed by painters in minature, and ſometimes in oil.

CA'RNAGE (S.) a great ſlaughter, a maſſacre or overthrow of an army; with *Huntſmen*, fleſh that is given to the dogs after the chace is over, is ſo called.

CA'RNAL (A.) fleſhly, ſenſual, voluptuous, one wholly governed by his appetites.

CARNA'TION (S.) fleſh colour; a fine flower, whoſe leaves are ſo coloured; in *Painting*, it is thoſe parts of the body, which have no drapery.

CA'RNAVAL or CA'RNIVAL (S.) a ſeaſon of mirth and rejoicing obſerved in *Italy*, but particularly at *Venice*; it begins at Twelfth-day, and holds till *Lent*.

CARNI'VOROUS (A.) a greedy feeding upon, or devouring of fleſh.

CARNO'SITY (S.) fleſhineſs; alſo a preternatural lump or obſtruction growing in any part of the body.

CA'ROL (S.) a ſong of joy, or ſalutation at a feaſt or a birth-day, or any publick or private banquetting or merriment.

CA'ROS (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a lethargy got to a very great height, ſo that the patient can hardly be awakened by any means.

CARO'TIDES (S.) two arteries, one on each ſide the neck, ſerving to convey the blood from the aorta to the brain.

CAROU'SE (V.) to make merry, to drink freely, to tipple much, to quaff.

CARP (V.) to find fault, to blame, cenſure, or wrangle at or with a perſon or thing.

CARP (S.) the name of a fine freſh-water fiſh, in whoſe palate is ſometimes found a ſtone of a triangular form or ſhape.

CA'RPENTER (S.) an artificer that works in wood, and particularly in the rough, large or ſtrongeſt parts of houſe or ſhip building.

CA'RPENTRY (S.) the art of working in wood, commonly applied to building, whether it be of houſes or ſhips.

CA'RPET (S.) a covering for a table, floor, or paſſage, and commonly underſtood of a particular worſted ſtuff wove with a large pile like velvet, in various figures and ſundry colours.

CARREE'R (S.) the ſwift motion or pace that a horſe, coach, or perſon goes in running or driving, when they go with their utmoſt vigour; alſo the violent, precipitate, inconſiderate actions of fooliſh and unreaſonable men.

CA'RRIAGE (S.) the conveying goods, merchandize or perſons from one place to another; alſo waggons, carts, coaches, &c. uſed for the like purpoſe, are called *carriages*; alſo the manners, behaviour, mien or geſture of a perſon.

CA'RRIER (S.) a perſon whoſe employment is to carry goods from one town or city to another, upon horſes, in waggons, &c. alſo a cant word for a ſet of rogues, who watch at inns to get intelligence of what perſons it may be worth while to rob, who go and inform the gang with it, but do not appear in the fact for fear of diſcovery.

CA'RRION (S.) the fleſh of a dead carcaſe when it ſtinks.

CARROO'N (S.) the number fixed to a cart that is privileged to carry goods in *London*, for which a conſiderable ſum of money is paid.

CARROU'SEL (S.) a grand feaſt or act of mirth and jollity, ſuch as a prince's inſtallation, marriage, lord mayor's feaſt, &c.

CA'RRY (V.) to remove or bear away from one place to another.

CART (S.) an inſtrument or carriage to remove heavy goods from one place to another, drawn by one, two, or more horſes.

CA'RTEL (S.) a letter challenging a perſon to fight a duel, a defiance; alſo an agreement between contending parties for the exchange or redemption of priſoners.

CARTE'SIAN (S.) one who is an admirer, follower, or defender of *Carteſius*'s philoſophy.

CARTHU'SIANS (S.) a religious order founded by *Bruno*, native of *Cologn*, and canon of *Rheims*, who retired from the converſe of the world in 1084, to a place called *Chartreuſe*, in the mountains of *Dauphine*. This order had no rules, till *Baſil* VII. general thereof, formed ſome conſtitutions out of the cuſtoms they obſerved, and got them confirmed by the pope. The members of this order obſerved a ſtrict faſt, and almoſt perpetual ſilence, an abſtinence from fleſh even in their ſickneſs, a continual confinement to their cloiſter, and always wear a hair ſhirt. Their general takes the title of prior of the *Chartreuſe* (which is the principal monaſtery of, and gives name to the order) where he holds every year a general chapter for the affairs of the order.

CA'RTILAGE (S.) a thick, ſtrong, griſtly ſubſtance, and ſort of medium between fleſh and bone.

CA'RTMEL (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, ſeated near the ſea among the hills called *Cartmel-Fells*, has a fair church, built cathedral-wiſe, in form of a croſs, has a good market weekly

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on Monday for corn, ſheep and fiſh; 160 computed, and 192 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CARTO'N or CARTOO'N (S.) a draught or deſign made to be worked from, either in tapeſtry or freſco.

CARTOU'CH (S.) an ornament in *Architecture, Sculpture, &c.* repreſenting a ſcroll of paper, in the open or flat part of which is put an inſcription, device, cypher, &c. and commonly called a copartment.

CARTOU'CH or CA'RTRIDGE (S.) ſo much gun-powder put into a ſmall paper caſe, as is ſufficient to charge a muſket, cannon, or other fire arms; the larger charges are put in paſte-board or tin caſes.

CARVE (V.) to cut or divide into ſeveral pieces; and when applied to food, ſignifies the doing it artfully by ſeparating the limbs, joints and parts regularly; and when applied to ſtone, wood, &c. it imports the making flowers, knots, figures, or any other ornaments.

CA'RVER (S.) one ſkilled in cutting up fowls, &c. at great feaſts; alſo one who makes birds, flowers, &c. out of wood, ſtone, &c.

CA'RUS (S.) a ſpecies of the apoplexy, in which the patient falls into a deep ſleep, with a ſudden deprivation of ſenſation and motion, and an acute fever.

CARYATI'DES (S.) figures in the ſhape of women with long robes, uſed by the ancients inſtead of columns to ſupport their buildings.

CASCA'DE (S.) the fall of water from a higher to a lower part, and is much uſed in the pompous gardens of princes, noblemen, and gentlemen, by cutting a canal into diverſe heights and ſtories, by which means the water makes a very agreeable noiſe, and acquires a velocity, that makes it froth or foam much.

CASE (S.) the ſhell, covering, or incloſure of a thing; alſo the ſubſtance, condition or matter of a thing in queſtion; alſo the frame divided into proper cells or partitions, that printers ſort the ſeveral letters of one ſize in.

CASE HARDEN (V.) to render iron or ſteel ſo hard, as to be capable of reſiſting any edged tool; alſo to make a perſon obſtinate, reſolute, &c. in wickedneſs.

CA'SEMATE (S.) a vault in that part of the flank of the baſtion next the curtain, ſerving as a battery to defend the face of the oppoſite baſtion, and the mote or ditch.

CA'SEMENT (S.) that part of a window or range of lights that opens to let in the freſh air, or ſhuts to keep out the cold, rain or wind.

CA'SERNS (S.) in *Fortification*, ſmall rooms or apartments between the ramparts and the houſes of fortified towns, and ſometimes on the ramparts, to ſerve as lodgings for the ſoldiers of the garriſon to eaſe the garriſon.

CA'SES (S.) are the ſeveral endings of nouns in the *Latin*, and other variable languages; but in the *Engliſh*, and moſt living tongues, they are ſupplied by particles, the word itſelf remaining invariable.

CA'SE-SHOT (S.) bullets, ſtones, &c. put into caſes, and ſo ſhot out of great guns, chiefly uſed at ſea to clear the enemies decks when they are full of men.

CASH (S.) properly ſpeaking, ſignifies the cheſt of drawers that money is put into, but now it generally means the money itſelf; and ſo notes iſſued by the bank or bankers are called ſpecie or *caſh* notes.

CASHIE'R or CASHEE'R (S.) one who is intruſted with the money of another perſon.

CASHIE'R (V.) to diſcharge from or turn a perſon out of his office; alſo to diſband ſoldiers, ſeamen, &c.

CASK (S.) a veſſel to hold or contain liquor; alſo a head-piece or helmet.

CA'SKET (S.) a little trunk, box, or cabinet to put jewels, money, or writings in; and in the *Sea Language*, ſmall finnet ſtrings, with which the ſails are tied after they are furled.

CASSA'TION (S.) in the *Civil Law*, is the abrogation or annulling of any act or procedure upon the following accounts, 1. When a decree is directly contrary to another decree, and both made againſt the ſame perſon. 2. When decrees are directly contrary to the expreſs deciſion of ſtatutes or cuſtoms. 3. When the formalities preſcribed by the laws have not been followed.

CA'SSIA (S.) a ſweet ſpice, mentioned by *Moſes* as an ingredient in the compoſition of the holy oil; it is ſaid to be the bark of a tree, that grows uncultivated in the *Indies*; alſo four ſeveral ſorts of drugs under this name, much alike for look and properties, being all gentle purgatives, the fruit of different trees.

CASSI'OPE (S.) a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting, according to *Ptolemy*'s catalogue, of 13 ſtars, *Tycho*'s 25, and Mr. *Flamſteed*'s 56—In the year 1572, there appeared a new ſtar in this conſtellation, which at firſt ſeemed to be equal in magnitude and brightneſs to *Jupiter* himſelf, but it diminiſhed by little and little, and in 18 months time quite diſappeared.

CA'SSOCK (S.) a kind of gown or robe wore over the reſt of the habit, particularly by the clergy.

CAST (V.) to throw away or from one; alſo to make an image, flower, &c. by running melted metal into a mould, &c. alſo to warp or grow crooked, as a piece of wood does by heat; alſo to imagine, think upon, or contrive.

CA'STANETS (S.) ſmall inſtruments of wood, ivory, &c. that ſome dancers uſe to play the tune they dance.

CA'ST-AWAY (S.) one turned out, rejected or put away.

CA'STELLANS (S.) ſenators of the lower claſs in the kingdom of *Poland*, who ſit on

low ſeats behind the palatines or great ſenators; they are a ſort of lieutenants of provinces, and command a part of a palatinate under the palatine.

CASTIGA'TION (S.) chaſtizing, puniſhing, correcting or amending.

CA'STLE (S.) a ſtrong place of defence, uſually built to keep a town, city or country round about it in awe.

CASTLE-CA'RY (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 96 computed, and 125 meaſured miles.

CASTLE-RI'SING (S.) a town in *Norfolk*, ſeated on the ſea, where formerly the market was twice a week, and 15 fairs yearly, but now they are all diſuſed, becauſe the haven is choaked up with ſands; ſo that there are ſcarce ten families left in it, whereas before it was a place of good account: It is ſtill a borough-town, governed by a mayor, ſteward, 12 aldermen, &c. and ſends two burgeſſes to parliament. It is built on an high hill, near which is a very large caſtle, and circular moat; there is in it a good almshouſe for 24 widows and a governeſs, founded by the duke of *Norfolk*, who is baron of *Caſtle-Riſing*; it is diſtant from *London* 78 computed, and 97 meaſured miles.

CA'STON (S.) in *Norfolk*, a town whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; it has a bridge over the *Bure*, and inſtead of a mace a brazen hand is carried before the ſteward of the demeſne; it is diſtant from *London* 97 computed, and 118 meaſured miles.

CA'STOR (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 120 computed, and 147 meaſured miles.

CA'STOR (S.) an amphibious animal, living both on land and in the water, called a beaver; it is of a white or aſh colour, has very ſharp teeth, its fore-feet are like a dog's, its hinder-moſt reſemble geeſe's feet, having each five toes. The notion that this creature, when purſued, tears out its teſticles, is a miſtake, that ſold by the apothecaries being only certain glands found near the flank and ſhare: The fleſh of this animal ſerves the *Americans* for food, and his ſkin for clothes. Alſo *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, two brothers, who were ſaid to ſpring from the ſame egg; for which reaſon they were repreſented each with half an egg-ſhell in his hand. *Jupiter* being reported to have converſed with *Læda* under the form of a ſwan: Theſe two brothers were much famed for their valour, and particularly for their wars againſt the corſairs and pirates, for which reaſon they were deified, and invoked by the ſailors, who painted or carved their images upon their ſhips as their tutelar gods. The veſſel that St. *Paul* embarked in, when he was carried to *Rome*, went by this name. Alſo half the conſtellation *Gemini*; alſo a meteor that is ſaid to appear at ſea under the form of globes of fire, and portend ſtorms.

CASTRAMETA'TION (S.) the art of marking out the ground for an army, or of pitching of tents.

CA'STRATE (V.) to geld or cut out the teſticles of an animal; to cut off or leave out of a book part of the original compoſure.

CASTRA'TION (S.) the gelding or cutting the male kind of any ſort of animals; alſo the curtailing, ſhortening, or leaving out any part of a book.

CA'SUAL (A.) happening or coming to paſs by chance or accident, wholly unforeſeen by the party to whom it comes.

CA'SUALTY (S.) ſomething that happens altogether unforeſeen or unexpected; misfortune, hurt, or damage.

CA'SUIST (S.) one who ſtudies to reſolve difficulties and nice points of conſcience.

CAT (S.) a common domeſtic creature of the voracious kind, which has a natural antipathy to the vermin called mice; alſo a cant word for a lewd, whoriſh woman, or ſtreet-walker.

CATABA'PTIST (S.) one who diſallows baptiſm, particularly to infants.

CATABIBA'ZON (S.) the moon's deſcending node, called alſo the dragon's tail.

CATACAU'STICK CURVES (S.) in *Geometry*, are thoſe cauſtick curves formed by reflection.

CATACHRE'SIS (S.) a *Rhetorical Figure*, when a word of good or innocent natural meaning is put for, or uſed abuſively, as *You are a pretty man indeed*, meaning, you are a vile or ſorry fellow.

CA'TACOMBS (S.) burying places in caves near *Rome*, where the primitive Chriſtians buried the martyrs, and ſometimes hid themſelves to avoid the perſecution of the *Roman* emperors. Some learned authors are of opinion, that thoſe *catacombs* were publick burying places made by the heathens for poor people, ſlaves and malefactors.

CATACOU'STICKS (S.) the ſcience of echoes or reflected ſounds.

CATALE'CTICK VERSES (S.) in *Poetry*, are ſuch as want a ſyllable.

CATALEP'SIS (S.) a kind of apoplexy, a diſeaſe wherein the patient is deprived of motion, and remains fixed in the ſame poſture the diſeaſe firſt ſeized him, with his eyes open, but without ſight or underſtanding.

CA'TALOGUE (S.) an inventory or liſt of goods, names, &c.

CA'TAMITE (S.) a ganymede or boy-kept for ſodomitical practices.

CATAPHRY'GIANS (S.) a ſect of heretick, ſo called, becauſe they were *Phrygians*, who followed the errors of *Montanus*: They made up the bread of the euchariſt with the blood of infants, whom they pricked to death with needles, and then looked upon them as martyrs.

CA'TAPLASM (S.) a pultice, or conſiſtence of boiled roots, herbs, flowers, meal, &c.

CATAPO'TIUM (S.) a pill or phyſical purge that is to be ſwallowed without chewing.

CATAPU'LTA (S.) an engine uſed by the ancients before the invention of guns, to throw darts or javelins four or five yards long.

CA'TARACT (S.) the falling of water with a great noiſe and force, occaſioned by the ſtoppage of a rock or rocks meeting together in the courſe of a river, and ſo making one part much higher than another; alſo a diſtemper in the eyes cauſed by the congelation of phlegm between the uveous coat and cryſtalline humour.

CATA'RRH (S.) the flow or falling down of humours from the head to the lower parts of the body; ſo the falling or dropping of the marrow out of the back bone, is the *catarrh* of the ſpinal marrow.

CATA'STASIS (S.) the third part or act of a comedy, wherein the whole beauty and force of the plot are exhibited; among the *Phyſicians*, the followers of *Hippocrates* call it the ſtate, condition or conſtitution of a thing; and with the *Galeniſts*, it is the ſeaſons of the year, the diſpoſition of the body, or conſideration of the time.

CATA'STROPHE (S.) the finiſhing, concluſion or laſt act a play, in which the whole ſcheme, deſign, or plot is laid open; alſo the end or finiſhing of any work or buſineſs; but when applied, is uſually underſtood in a bad or fatal ſenſe, as the murder or ruin of a perſon by ſome diſmal accident.

CATCH (S.) a ſhort, witty, or merry ſong; alſo a tender, or ſwift-ſailing veſſel, as a *bomb-catch* or *ketch*; alſo a cant word for a prize, booty, &c.

CATCH (V.) to ſeize, lay hold of, overtake, or ſecure; from whence a bailiff or ſerjeant is called a *catch-pol*, which is now a word of infamy, rather applied to their followers or aſſiſtants than themſelves.

CATECHE'TICAL (A.) ſomething like or belonging to a catechiſm.

CA'TECHISM (S.) a ſummary account of the belief and practice of any ſet of men, however different in their opinions; alſo the doctrine of any art or ſcience drawn up by way of queſtion and anſwer.

CA'TECHIST (S.) a perſon that teaches or inſtructs others in the catechiſm or firſt principles of religion by way of queſtion and anſwer, explaining as he goes along, whatever is, or appears to be difficult to the learner.

CA'TECHIZE or CA'TECHISE (V.) to inſtruct in the fundamentals of any doctrine, particularly applied to religious matters; alſo to chaſtiſe, blame, or find fault with a perſon for ſomething done amiſs.

CATECHU'MEN (S.) a name given by the primitive Chriſtians to thoſe *Jews* or *Gentiles*, who had prepared themſelves for baptiſm by learning the principles of chriſtianity, openly profeſſing the ſame, and attending ſuch ſervices as they are allowed and appointed.

CATEGO'RICAL (A.) poſitive, affirmative, or determinate.

CA'TEGORY (S.) an accuſation; alſo the rank, order, or predicament that any propoſition or number of particulars are ranged in or under.

CATENA'RIA (S.) the curve that a rope makes, when freely ſuſpended by any two points.

CA'TENATE (V.) to chain, bind, link, or tie together.

CA'TER (V.) to buy, provide, or prepare victuals for a feaſt or family.

CA'TERER (S.) the officer that has the care of providing victuals in a prince's or nobleman's houſe or family.

CA'TERPILLAR (S.) the name of a reptile that devours greens, fruits, &c. alſo of a lazy, idle, ſlothful or voracious perſon that devours the produce of another's induſtry.

CATES (S.) niceties, dainties, or curioſities in eating.

CATHA'RTICKS (S.) medicines that purge by ſtool, of which there are divers ſorts, ſome gentle, and ſome violent.

CATHE'DRAL (S.) the epiſcopal church or congregation of any place: In former times, the prieſts compoſed their preſbyterium with their biſhops, and were ſeated in chairs, after the manner of their conſiſtories, the biſhop that preſided in the aſſemblies ſitting in a chair above all the reſt; whence to this day they obſerve the feaſt of St. *Peter*'s chair at *Rome* and *Antioch*: But at preſent the word means the large or principal church or temple in a dioceſe, where the ſervice is ſung by choirs, and where the biſhop holds a court, &c. whereas formerly it meant the congregation of Chriſtians aſſembled together, they not being allowed temples for that purpoſe, till the time of *Conſtantine* the Great.

CATHERE'TICKS (S.) medicines, purging, eating or taking away ſuperfluities, as proud fleſh, excreſcences ariſing in wounds, &c.

CATHE'TER (S.) an inſtrument hollow and ſomewhat crooked, uſed by ſurgeons to thruſt up the yard into the bladder, to clear the paſſage of gravel, &c. and to help the urine forward.

CATHE'TERISM (S.) in ſurgery, is the act of injecting liquor into the bladder, by a ſyringe, &c.

CATHE'TUS (S.) in *Geometry*, is any line falling perpendicularly upon another; ſo that all ſuch lines that by falling upon one another conſtitute or make a right angle, may be called cathetick lines.

CATHO'LICISM (S.) univerſality, or ſomething common to all of the ſame kind.

CA'THOLICK (A.) univerſal, general, &c. alſo a ſoft name given to the papiſts, or profeſſors of the *Romiſh* religion.

CATHO'-

CATHO'LICON (S.) an univerſal medicine, pretended to be good for all diſorders.

CA'TLING (S.) a ſurgeon's diſmembering knife; alſo the downy moſs that grows upon walnut-trees; alſo a ſmall gut ſtring fit for a muſical inſtrument.

CATO'NIAN (A.) ſolid, grave, thoughtful, according to the manner and practice of *Cato* the famous *Roman*.

CATO'PSIS (S.) a dimneſs of ſight, ſometimes called *myopia*.

CATO'PTRICKS (S.) the ſcience of reflex viſion, or that branch of opticks which delivers and demonſtrates the laws of light reflected from mirrors, ſpecula's, looking-glaſſes, &c.

CATO'PTROMANCY (S.) divination, or pretending to foretel things by looking into a glaſs.

CATT or CATT-HEAD (S.) in a *Ship*, is a large piece of timber faſtened aloft right under the hawſe, with two ſhivers at the end thereof, wherein is put a block, and a rope with a large iron hook, whoſe uſe is to raiſe the anchor from the hawſe, &c. there is alſo a large ſort of boiling apples called *catts-heads*.

CA'TTER-WAUL (V.) to be eager or hot in the purſuit of converſing with the contrary ſex; to ſquawl or make a noiſe as cats do, when they are proud and go a rutting.

CA'TTLE (S.) all ſorts of beaſts for labour; alſo oxen and ſheep for eating; alſo a term of reproach for a rogue, whore, &c.

CAVALCA'DE (S.) a triumph, or pompous proceſſion on horſeback, or in carriages, in honour of a prince or great man, upon any ſolemn occaſion.

CAVALIE'R or CAVALEE'R (S.) a knight, gentleman or ſoldier that rides on horſeback; this was alſo a party name, or diſtinction here in *England*, in the rebellion in king *Charles* Iſt's time, when thoſe who eſpouſed the king's cauſe or party, were called *cavaliers*, the others *roundheads*. In *Fortification*, it is a heap of earth raiſed in a fortreſs to lay a parcel of cannon on, in order to ſcour the field of the beſieging enemy, or to annoy and deſtroy a commanding work which the enemy have erected.

CA'VALRY (S.) that part of an army that rides and fights on horſeback.

CA'VATE (V.) to ſcoop, bore, or make any ſolid matter hollow.

CAVA'TION (S.) a making void or hollow; and in *Architecture*, is the digging away the earth in order to lay the foundation of a building, or to erect vaults or cellars.

CAU'DLE (S.) a liquor ſometimes made with beer, oatmeal, &c. and ſometimes with water, oatmeal, &c. principally uſed by women during the time of their lying-in.

CAVE (S.) a den, hole, room, or hollow place in the earth, or under ground.

CA'VEAT (S.) an admonition, item, warning or caution; and in the *Eccleſiaſtical Court*, is a bill put in to hinder a perſon's proving a will, or adminiſtering upon the deceaſe of another, till certain conditions are complied with, or objections anſwered.

CAVEE'R (S.) the roes and ſpawn of fiſh, eſpecially ſturgeon pickled.

CA'VERN (S.) a natural hole, den, cave, crack, or hollow place under ground, or beneath the ſurface of the earth.

CA'VERNOUS (A.) a land full of holes, chaſms, hollow places, or large openings.

CA'VIL (V.) to wrangle, find fault, and be teſty; to argue captiouſly.

CA'VITY (S.) any hollow part or place.

CAUL (S.) the ſkin that covers the bowels; alſo the back or hinder part of a woman's head-dreſs.

CAU'LDRON (S.) a large veſſel to heat or boil water, victuals, &c. in.

CAU'SAL (A.) of, or belonging to the cauſe or power of producing any thing.

CAUSA'LITY (S.) the action or power of a cauſe in the doing or producing a thing.

CAU'SATIVE (A.) that expreſſes or ſhews a cauſe or reaſon for doing a thing.

CAUSE (S.) in *Philoſophy*, the producer of an effect; in *Morality*, the motive, reaſon, principle or ſubject, upon or by which a thing is done; in *Law*, a trial before a judge in open court, where the reaſon or validity of the action is examined into.

CAUSE (V.) to produce, effect, or bring to paſs.

CAU'SEY or CAU'SEWAY (S.) the foot-path in ſtreets next the houſes, made for people to walk on without being hurt or interrupted by horſes, carts, &c. and particularly ſpoke of ſuch as are made in wet, and otherwiſe impaſſable, marſhy grounds, for which purpoſe they are commonly raiſed conſiderably higher than the other part.

CAU'STICKS (S.) in *Phyſick*, any thing that burns or corrodes the ſkin or fleſh, as hot iron, &c. but more eſpecially meant of certain medicines laid on boils, or other rotten, diſtempered part of the body.

CAU'TELOUS (A.) wary, careful, heedful, one that well weighs a matter before he does it, or agrees to it.

CAU'TERIZE (V.) to burn the fleſh, which is done by an actual cautery, ſuch as fire or hot metal; or a potential cautery, or burning, corroding medicines, ſuch as quick lime, calcined tartar, &c. mixed up together.

CAU'TION (S.) a hint, notice, or advice to do, or not to do a thing; alſo care, circumſpection or heedfulneſs.

CAU'TIONARY (A.) any thing given as a pawn or pledge for the performance of certain conditions; ſo towns delivered up to an enemy or ally for ſecuring the payment of money due for troops, &c. are called *cautionary* towns.

CAU'TIOUS (A.) wary, heedful, well-adviſed, ſlow, conſiderative.

CA'WOOD (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; here is a caſtle of the archbiſhop's; diſtant from *London* 142 computed, and 178 meaſured miles.

CA'XTON (S.) in *Cambridgeſhire*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 42 computed, and 50 meaſured miles.

CEASE (V.) to forbear, leave off, diſcontinue, give over, or end.

CE'DAR (S.) a fine pleaſant-ſmelling tree, the wood thereof being bitter, worms will not touch it, for which reaſon it is very durable.

CEI'LING (S.) the upper part of a room, or that covered with plaiſter daubed on laths.

CE'LANDINE (S.) an herb ſometimes called ſwallow-wort.

CELA'RENT (S.) in *Logick*, a ſyllogiſm whoſe ſecond propoſition is an univerſal affirmative, and the reſt univerſal negatives.

CE'LATURE (S.) the art of engraving or carving metals.

CE'LEBRATE (V.) to praiſe, honour, or aggrandize a perſon or action, by writing encomiums, erecting trophies or monuments; to make or keep feſtivals in commemoration of him, her, or it.

CE'LEBRATED (A.) honoured, praiſed, ſolemnized or commemorated with feſtivals, or any other demonſtration of reſpect.

CELEBRA'TION (S.) the act of honouring, praiſing, or ſolemnizing any act or perſon.

CELE'BRIOUS (A.) honourable, famous, worthy, deſerving.

CELE'RITY (S.) ſwiftneſs, expedition, ſpeed; and with the *Mathematicians*, that particular degree of motion that a given body or magnitude goes over a given ſpace in a given time.

CELE'STIAL (A.) of, or belonging to the heavens, heavenly, or of ſuch a nature or diſpoſition.

CE'LIBACY (S.) a ſingle or unmarried ſtate or condition of life, but particularly underſtood of thoſe who never were married.

CELL (S.) a ſmall hut, cave, or place of a hermit's dwelling; alſo a ſmall part or room in a priſon where condemned malefactors are to be put alone; alſo one of the diviſions in a honey comb; alſo the room of a cardinal at *Rome*, which he is kept in during the time of electing a pope; alſo the partitions or hollow parts of huſks or pods of plants that contain the ſeed.

CE'LLAR (S.) that room in a building that is the loweſt and generally 8 or 10 feet under the common ground, made for keeping liquors and other neceſſaries cool, &c.

CE'LLARAGE (S.) the quantity of room in a houſe that is under the common ground; alſo the rent or præmium paid for putting goods into ſuch rooms.

CE'LSITUDE (S.) height, tallneſs, ſtature; alſo the degree of dignity or highneſs of a perſon in office.

CEME'NT (V.) to ſtick, join, or faſten together with mortar, or any clammy, binding ſubſtance; alſo the uniting the affections of different perſons.

CE'MENT (S.) mortar, or any other compoſition that binds, ſticks, or faſtens together, particularly that uſed by maſons, &c. both hot and cold.

CEMENTA'TION (S.) a faſtening, ſticking, joining or cloſe uniting things or perſons together.

CENCHRI'AS (S.) a ſpreading inflammation, called the ſhingles or wild-fire.

CENO'SIS (S.) with the *Phyſicians*, is a purging, cleanſing, or diſcharging the body of troubleſome humours.

CENOTA'PHIUM (S.) is the erecting a noble monument or tomb to perpetuate the memory or brave actions of a deceaſed perſon, who is buried in another place.

CE'NSER (S.) the pot, pan or veſſel that the incenſe or perfume was put in, that was burnt at the *Jewiſh*, and other ſacrifices.

CE'NSOR (S.) a name given at *Rome* to certain magiſtrates, whoſe buſineſs it was to reform manners, and to tax and value eſtates: Upon occaſion they degraded ſenators, made the *princeps ſenatus*, inſpected the management of private families relating to education and expence; two of theſe officers were choſe together, the one of a patrician or noble family, and the other of a plebeian or common family; they continued five years in their office, but if one died within that time, the ſurvivor quitted, and the people made a new election: The firſt inſtituting of this office was in the 311th year of *Rome*, when *L. Papirius Mugillanus* and *L. Sempronius Atratinus* were choſen; this office grew into ſuch reputation, that none were choſe into it, till he had gone thro' the moſt conſiderable in the republick before, as a qualification for this. *Venice* has ſuch a like officer to this day, who is choſe every ſix months. The licenſers of books are alſo called *cenſors*.

CENSO'RIOUS (A.) ſevere, one that finds fault upon ſlight occaſions, a carping, ill natured, uncharitable perſon; one who is blind to good actions, and lynx-eyed to the miſtakes of all mankind.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS (S.) moroſeneſs, ill-nature, a diſpoſition that is always finding fault with the actions of another.

CE'NSURABLE (A.) actions that are liable to blame; the conduct of unguarded perſons; any thing that may juſtly be found fault with.

CE'NSURE (S.) correction, fault-finding, blame, criticiſm; and in the *Eccleſiaſtical Court*, it is excommunication, mulct, or ſome other puniſhment the law permits.

CE'NSURE (V.) to condemn, excommunicate, blame, find fault with, criticiſe upon, &c.

CENT or CE'NTUM (S.) a common word

for an hundred, generally applied to affairs of uſury, or how much in the hundred perſons muſt pay for money borrowed, as 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, *&c. per Cent.* and this, in a *Law Senſe*, is for 12 months or one year; but in ſales, the rebate or allowance for prompt payment is ſo much as is mentioned in the conditions, immediately upon paying the money in 2, 3, or more days or weeks.

CE'NTAUR (S.) a part of a ſouthern conſtellation commonly joined with the wolf; alſo a ſort of monſter, repreſented by the ancients, as half a man and half a horſe, and reported to be the ſon of *Ixion* and a cloud; but the whole ſeems to take its riſe from the people of *Theſſaly*, who practiſed riding much, which being not uſual to the other countries about them, gave occaſion to this ſtory.

CE'NTER or CE'NTRE (S.) the middle point of diſtance or weight; alſo the ſcope, aim, drift or deſign of a perſon in his diſcourſe or actions.

CE'NTER (V.) to tend, bear towards, incline to, end, terminate, or reſt in a point.

CE'NTESM (S.) the hundredth part of any whole thing, a diviſion made upon ſome curious mathematical inſtruments.

CE'NTINEL (S.) a military word or name for the perſon who, in an army, gariſon, &c. is put or placed at any particular paſs, ſtation, &c. to watch that no perſon paſſes without giving notice to the detachment, or whole body of the army, gariſon, &c.

E'NTRAL (A.) of or belonging to the center or middle, from whence Mr. *Baker*'s invention to find out the center of a circle that ſhould cut a parabola in as many points as an equation, to be conſtructed, had real roots, is called the *central rule*; alſo the fire that, according to the ſyſtem of ſome philoſophers, is contained in the bowels of the earth, is called the *central fire*.

CENTRI'FUGAL (A.) that endeavours to fly or go from his center or fixed place; ſo the force of any body moving in a circular or curvilineal orbit ſtrives to fall off from the axis, in a tangent to the ſaid orbit, is called the *centrifugal force*.

CENTRI'PETAL (A.) whatever forces, draws, inclines or compels things towards their center; ſo the gravitation, inclination or force that keeps any body moving round another, in its proper orbit, and ſo conſequently keeps it continually tending towards the ſame center, is called the *centripetal force*.

CE'NTRY (S.) a watchman or ſoldier placed to guard an avenue or give notice of the approach of an enemy; it is alſo the common name of all private ſoldiers, whether upon guard or not, becauſe of their all taking or doing that office by turns; alſo the wooden hut ſet up in divers parts of a gariſon, for the guard or *centry* to be ſcreened from violent rains, &c. is called the *centry-box*.

CE'NTUPLE (A.) an hundred-fold, or one thing an hundred times as much, or many, as another.

CENTURIA'TORS (S.) four proteſtant divines of *Magdeburg* in *Germany*, who divided the church hiſtory into centuries.

CENTU'RION (S.) a captain, head, or commander of an hundred ſoldiers.

CE'NTURY (S.) a thing divided into an hundred parts; in *Chronology*, it is an age, or an hundred years, particularly regarded by the church hiſtorians, who ſay ſuch a council, &c. was held in the 2d, 3d, 4th, &c. *century*; alſo a company of foot ſoldiers conſiſting of 100 men; alſo the name of an herb uſed in many phyſical caſes.

CE'PHALALGY (S.) the diſeaſe or diſtemper called the head-ach.

CEPHALA'RTICKS (S.) medicines that purge the head.

CEPHA'LICK (A.) belonging or beneficial to the head.

CEPHE'US (S.) king of *Ethiopia*, father to *Andromeda*, who is ſtoried to have been delivered from a monſter by *Perſeus*, to whom ſhe was afterwards married: It is pretended, that the merits of *Perſeus* tranſlated *Cepheus* into the ſtars, with his wife and daughter, and planted them at the back of the *little Bear*; the aſtronomers ſay, that this conſtellation has by *Ptolemy*'s catalogue 13, by *Tycho*'s 11, and by the *Flamſteedian* 35 ſtars of various magnitudes, &c.

CERA'TION (S.) with the *Chymiſts*, is the making or compounding matter, ſo as to render it diſſolvable or fuſible, which naturally it was not, which is frequently done to make metals eaſily penetrable.

CE'RBERUS (S.) a name the poets gave a dog with three heads, which they feigned doorkeeper of hell, that careſſed the unfortunate ſouls ſent thither, and devoured them that would get out again.

CERCO'PES (S.) certain cheating fellows, in the *poetical Mythology*, that *Jupiter* is ſaid to transform into monkeys, to intimate to us God's revenge againſt perfidiouſneſs.

CEREA'LES (S.) feaſts which the Pagans celebrated in honour of the goddeſs *Ceres* with ſo much reſpect, that the men abſtained from the company of their wives while they held; the ſacrifice was performed with extraordinary reſpect, and no wine employed in it.

CEREBRO'SITY (S.) an inclinableneſs to be mad, brain-ſick, diſturbed or diſordered in the clear and free uſe of one's reaſon; a diſpoſition or inclination to madneſs.

CE'RE-CLOTH (S.) a plaiſter, whoſe principal uſe is to ſtrengthen any part of the body, that has been injured by a blow, ſtrain, &c.

CEREMO'NIAL (A.) of or belonging to ceremonies; alſo a book containing the ceremonies of the church of *Rome*.

CEREMO'NIOUS (A.) complimental, formal, full of nice obſervations or ceremonies.

CE'REMONY (S.) a rite or cuſtom belonging to, or obſerved by the church; alſo the formality or compliments uſed at publick or private places; ſo when any feaſt, funeral, &c. is performed in a pompous or grand manner, it is ſaid to be done with great or much *ceremony*.

CE'RES (S.) the pretended daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, is ſaid to have taught men the art of huſbandry and œconomy, and was therefore worſhipped with divine adoration.

CERNE or CERNE-A'BBAS (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, ſeated in a dry bottom, watered with a fine rivulet in a champain country, affording much delight to the lovers of the hawk and hound; and though the town is but mean, yet it has an eminent market for corn, ſheep, cattle, &c. weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 99 computed, and 123 meaſured miles.

CE'RTAIN (A.) poſitive, ſure, undoubted, fixed, ſettled, determined.

CE'RTAINTY or CE'RTAINNESS (S.) poſitiveneſs, undoubtedneſs, fixedneſs, aſſuredneſs.

CERTI'FICATE (S.) a writing to aſſure or aſcertain the truth of a fact done; alſo a licenſe or permiſſion to do certain things therein related.

CE'RTIFY (V.) to authoriſe, inform, or declare in writing the truth of a fact.

CE'RTITUDE (S.) that ſatisfaction that the mind or judgment of a perſon receives from the ſeveral ſorts of proof that the nature of the thing in queſtion requires.

CE'RUS (S.) ſuperfine white lead, or *Spaniſh* white, which is a preparation of lead, horſedung, &c. with vinegar.

CE'SAR (S.) a title of honour which the *Roman* emperors gave to their ſons, or ſuch as they adopted for their ſucceſſors; the king of the *Romans* in *Germany* is like it; alſo the general name of a king, emperor, &c.

CESS (V.) to tax, aſſeſs, rate, or lay a mulct or fine upon a perſon, diſtrict, or diviſion.

CESSA'TION (S.) a forbearing, leaving off, giving over; ſo when two armies are in treaty, and it is agreed for a week, month &c. that no hoſtilities ſhall be committed on either ſide, that is called a truce, or *ceſſation* of arms.

CE'SSION (S.) a yielding, granting, giving up or reſigning.

CE'SSOR (S.) one impowered to rate, ceſs, or tax any perſon or people; likewiſe one who ceaſeth from, or neglecteth to do his office or duty, againſt whom the writ *Ceſſavit* is iſſuable.

CE'STUS (S.) the name which poets and painters gave to the girdles of *Venus* and *Juno*; among the *Ancients*, it was the maid's girdle, which the bridegroom untied, when he led her into the houſe; alſo a large leathern girdle garniſhed with lead, uſed by the *Roman* prize-fighters in their combats.

CH, are two letters that both begin and end many words in the *Engliſh* language, and have a particular ſounding in thoſe words, that are of *Engliſh* derivation; but generally ſound like *k* in words of *Greek* and *Hebrew* original, as *chirurgeon*, kirurgeon; *arch-angel*, ark-angel, &c. *Nebuchadnezzar*, Nebukadnezzar, &c.

CHACE (S.) a ſtation for the wild beaſts in a foreſt, larger than a park, but yet may be poſſeſſed by a ſubject, which a foreſt cannot; alſo the act of hunting or purſuing game; alſo the hollow or whole bore of a piece of ordnance; in a *Ship*, thoſe guns put in the head or ſtern, are called chace guns or pieces.

CHACE (V.) to purſue, hunt, or follow after a perſon or thing, in order to make a prize of it or them.

CHACOO'N (S.) in *Muſick*, a particular kind of air, always in triple time, compoſed with great variety of humour, contrived to a baſs of eight bars, played ſeveral times over, but not ſo much confined as the baſs of a ground, liberty being given to vary every time to humour the treble, and ſometimes to imitate it: Theſe airs or tunes are always played in a lively briſk manner, and are ſaid to take their original from the *Moors*.

CHAFE (V.) to warm, by rubbing with one's hand, as when a part is benumb'd with cold; alſo to gall, fret, or grow ſore with riding or other exerciſe; alſo to vex or torment one's ſelf at a diſappointment, affront, &c.

CHAFF (S.) the refuſe or ſtraw that is ſeparated from corn, by ſcreening or winnowing.

CHA'FFER (V.) to bargain, contract, buy or exchange wares or commodities.

CHA'FING (S.) gently rubbing with the hand, warming, galling, &c. from whence the inſtrument that cooks put live coals in, to warm, or keep hot, diſhes of ſoop, meat, &c. are called *chafing diſhes*.

CHA'GFORD (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a market-town, diſtant from *London* 152 computed, and 191 meaſured miles.

CHA'GRIN (S.) trouble, vexation, uneaſineſs, diſappointment, melancholy, a being out of temper, or diſturbed in mind; alſo a ſort of large-grained leather, uſed to make caſes for ſmall inſtruments, covers for books, &c. brought from *Turkey*, and vulgarly called *ſhagreen*.

CHAGRI'N (V.) to teaze, vex, perplex, &c.

CHAIN (S.) an inſtrument made up of divers links or parts of iron, braſs, &c. that faſten or lock one into another, and is of divers lengths and thickneſſes, as the uſe to which it is applied requires; alſo a ſeries of arguments or reaſons that depend one upon another.

CHAIN (V.) to tie, faſten, lock up, or reſtrain, to knit, unite, or put together.

CHAIR (S.) a common houſhold moveable to ſit on; alſo a ſedan or open chaiſe; and in a *Metaphorical Senſe*, it means the head or ſupreme of an aſſembly, as well publick as private; ſo in the *Houſe of Commons*, they ſay, *Speak to the Chair*, that is, direct yourſelf to the Speaker of the houſe; ſo thoſe aldermen that have ſerved the office of mayor, are ſaid to have paſſed the *chair*, and the others are ſaid to be below the *chair*; the preſident of many aſſemblies is called the *chairman*, &c.

CHAI'RMAN (S.) the preſiding member or officer in a publick aſſembly; alſo a perſon that gets a livelihood by carrying perſons from one place to another, in a vehicle or inſtrument called a chair or calaſh.

CHAISE (S.) a ſmall light ſort of open chariot, commonly made with two wheels, and drawn by one horſe.

CHALCE'DONY (S.) a precious ſtone of a blue or yellowiſh colour, ranked among the agates, uſed to engrave arms, &c. on; alſo to make vaſes, cups, crucifixes, religious beads, &c. The beſt, cleareſt, and moſt valuable is of a pale bluiſh caſt.

CHALCO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of engraving upon braſs.

CHALDEE' (S.) the language of *Chaldea*.

CHA'LDERN, CHA'LDRON, or CHADRON (S.) the quantity by which people buy coals in *London*, paying a greater or leſſer ſum, as the market riſes, or falls; it is uſually divided into twelve ſacks, each holding three buſhels, weighing about a ton and half. In *Wales*, and elſewhere, they reckon 12 barrels or pitchers a ton or *chaldron*, and 29 hundred weight of 120 pounds to the ton. Alſo the entrails of a calf, hog, and ſome other creature, is called a *chaldron*.

CHA'LICE (S.) a cup, and is principally ſpoken of that uſed at the communion-tables in churches, in giving the ſacramental wine to the communicants.

CHALK (S.) a foſſil dug out of the ground, of which there are many ſorts, of various colours, but commonly it is reſtrained to the common white *chalk* of which lime is made, and which people uſe to ſet up ſcores, mark the out lines of a work in timber, ſtone, &c.

CHA'LLENGE (S.) a ſummons to fight a duel, a defiance, claim, or pretenſion. In *Law*, it is an exception againſt perſons upon a jury, which if either to the array, or the whole number, as impannelled partially; or to the poll, which is an exception to particular perſons. By the *Common Law*, the priſoner, upon an indictment or appeal, might challenge peremptorily 35, being under three juries; but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm that is to be tried by his peers, cannot challenge any of his peers.

CHA'LLENGE (V.) to ſummon or dare a perſon to fight a duel; to lay claim to, or except againſt a thing; and among *Huntſmen*, the opening or crying out of the hounds at the firſt finding the ſcent of their game, is called *challenging*.

CHALY'BEAT (A.) of or belonging to ſteel, that has the qualities of ſteel; from whence thoſe ſprings that are impregnated with iron-ſtone, are called *chalybeat* ſprings, &c. and water or drink that has a hot iron quenched in it, is called *chalybeat* drink.

CHAM (S.) a name of the kings of *Tartary*; in *Perſia*, the lords of the court, the governors of provinces, and chief judges, are alſo called by this name.

CHAMA'DE (S.) a ſignal made or given by the enemy, ſometimes by drum, ſometimes by trumpet, importing their deſire to parley, or come to a treaty.

CHA'MBER (S.) an apartment or room in a houſe; in *Gunnery*, it is that part of the bore, where the charge lies or is put; and in *Mines*, is that part, where the powder is put, that is deſigned to do the execution; and in *old Records*, the ſeveral ports or havens for ſhips are called the king's *chambers*; alſo the common name for ſeveral courts of judicature, and courts or offices to ſettle civil or eccleſiaſtical matters.

CHA'MBERING (S.) wantoning, dallying or ſporting with girls, any kind of rioting and debauchery.

CHA'MBERLAIN' (S.) the officer, head, or governor of a chamber, and ſo conſequently, according to the place where, may ſometimes be a judge, ſometimes a military officer, and ſometimes a prieſt.

CHA'MBER-MAID (S.) a woman ſervant, whoſe principal buſineſs is to do the work of the bed-chamber, *viz.* to make the bed, dreſs the miſtreſs, mend and take care of the ſhirts, ſhifts, &c.

CHA'MBREL (S.) in *Horſemanſhip*, the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHA'MFER or CHA'MFRET (V.) to channel or cut in grooves or hollows, as the channelling or fluting of a column in architecture.

CHAMOI'S or SHA'MMY (S.) a particular ſort of leather, uſed for mourning gloves, ſhoes, &c.

CHAMP (V.) to chew or bite, as a horſe does the bit of his bridle.

CHAMPAI'N or CHAMPA'GNE (S.) the open fields, plains, or downs, where little or no woods or hills are; among the *Heralds*, a *point champagne* is a diminution or diſhonourable mark put in his coat, that kills a priſoner of war after crying quarter.

CHA'MPARTY or CHA'MPERTY (S.) a *Law Term*, ſignifying the ſupporting or maintaining a perſon's ſuit upon condition of having part of the goods or lands when recovered.

CHA'MPION (S.) a defender of the right of perſon

perſon of another, a warrior that fights or anſwers all challenges given by the adverſe party. At the coronation of the *Engliſh* kings, there is an officer called the king's *champion*, who rides compleatly armed into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and by the herald challenges any one that denies his then majeſty's title to the crown.

CHANCE (S.) contingence, hazard, accident, mere fortune; in *Law*, the killing of a perſon caſually is called *chance-medley*.

CHA'NCEL (S.) a little room or part ſeparated from the open or whole area of a building, by ſmall rails or balluſters, to give the perſons executing ſome publick office, opportunity of doing their buſineſs without being interrupted by the crowd; as judges in courts of judicature; biſhops, and their clergy, in churches, to adminiſter the ſacrament, church women, and marry perſons, &c.

CHA'NCELLOR (S.) a very antient and honourable officer, ſuppoſed formerly to be the king's or emperor's ſecretary or notary, and now one that poſſeſſes the higheſt place in juſtice, appointed by the king of *England* to act in ſuch caſes, with the ſame power and authority as he would himſelf: The *lord chancellor* preſides in the king's council, declares his majeſty's will, when he goes to parliament to hold his ſeat of juſtice, and ſits there before him on the left hand: He is judge of the court of chancery; all other judges or juſtices are ſtrictly tied to the letter of the law, but the *chancellor* has the king's abſolute power to moderate the rigour of the written laws, to govern his judgment by the law of nature and conſcience, to direct all things according to equity and juſtice: He is alſo keeper of the great ſeal, and ſpeaker of the houſe of lords. There are many officers called *chancellors*, appointed for various purpoſes, as *chancellor* of the *Exchequer*, of the *Univerſity*, *&c.* each of which have particular functions to diſcharge, and all of them deemed great and honourable offices.

CHA'NCE-MEDLEY (S.) is when a perſon is killed accidentally, without the will, purpoſe, or intention of the perſon killing; for this no appeal lieth, while he was doing of a lawful act, as of building a houſe, and ſome of the materials ſhould fall, &c. but by the rigour of the law, both in this caſe, and that of ſelf-defence, a man forfeits his goods and chattels, for the great regard the law hath to a man's life: But if the killer was doing an unlawful act, as ſhooting in a market-place, while a concourſe of people were preſent, &c. though he had no intention or deſign to kill any particular perſons, the law deems it felony.

CHA'NCERY (S.) a court erected to correct, moderate, and ſet to rights, the ſeverity of other law courts, which by being tied up to the literal expreſſions of acts of parliament, &c. are oftentimes ſo circumſtanced, as to be very injurious to the ſubject: Out of this court are iſſued writs or ſummons's for parliaments, convocations, edicts, proclamations, charters, protections, patents, &c.

CHA'NDLER (S.) a trader or dealer in many ſorts of commodities, and commonly meant of trifling dealers; ſometimes it is reſtrained to one commodity, as *wax*, or *tallow chandlers*, whoſe principal buſineſs is to make and ſell wax or tallow candles, or ſuch as are made of bees-wax or the ſuet or fat of ſheep and oxen; ſometimes to thoſe who ſell all ſorts of ſhip's ſtores, &c.

CHANGE (V.) to alter, vary, or diſpoſe in a different manner to what a thing was in before; to truck, barter or give one commodity for another; and with the *Huntſmen*, it is when a buck, &c. which is met by chance, is taken for and purſued inſtead of that they were hunting before.

CHA'NGEABLE (A.) fickle, unconſtant, unſettled, undetermined, that is apt or liable to mutation, alteration, or variation.

CHA'NGELING (S.) a natural fool, one void of the common uſe of reaſon, or that cannot be taught decent behaviour, learning, &c.

CHA'NGER (S.) one that barters or exchanges one thing or commodity for another; in the *Mint*, an officer who changes money for gold or ſilver bullion.

CHA'NGES (S.) the permutations or variations of any number of quantities, with regard to their poſition, order, &c.

CHA'NNEL (S.) a hollow or deep paſſage made in gutters or ſtreets, to let the water off; alſo the middle or deepeſt part of a river, harbour, &c. alſo a ſtrait or narrow ſea between two lands, as that called St. *George's channel*, between *England* and *Ireland*; alſo the common method, courſe or way that any affairs in trade, or civil life, go or are managed in; and with the *Farriers*, it is the hollow between the two bars of the nether jaw-bones, where the tongue lies; in *Architecture*, it is a particular manner of hollowing a part of the *Ioniek* capital under the abacus, running the whole length of the volute.

CHANT (V.) to ſing or divert one's ſelf or others with vocal muſick.

CHANT (S.) the vocal muſick of churches, which is commonly called plain ſong, or that where all the people ſing alike.

CHA'NTER (S.) the principal or chief finger that leads the chant in a cathedral, or other church or chapel, where a ſet of choriſters or other ſingers are kept.

CHA'NTICLEER (S.) the bird commonly called a cock, whether dunghil or game, from the clearneſs and ſhrillneſs of his note.

CHA'NTRY (S.) among the *Papiſts*, is a chapel endowed and maintained, for a prieſt or prieſts to ſing maſs for the ſouls of dead perſons.

CHAO'LOGY (S.) a deſcription or diſſertation upon the chaos, wherein ſeveral hypotheſes

are

are advanced according to the ſyſtem that the author favours.

CHA'OS (S.) a confuſed jumble, heap, or mixture of things of differing natures, and commonly underſtood of the original maſs of matter, that God compoſed the ſeveral parts of this beautiful ſtructure of the world out of.

CHAP (V.) to gape, ſplit, or rend, as ground does in a long and extraordinary drought, or as ſome people's hands do, that are ſwelled with cold, &c.

CHAP (S.) a rent, chink, or fiſſure in the ground or a perſon's fleſh, &c. alſo a cuſtomer or perſon to whom we ſell goods, &c.

CHAPE (S.) the plate of iron, ſilver, braſs, &c. that is put at the end of a ſcabbard of a ſword, to prevent the ſword's point from coming through, and with the *Huntſmen*, it is the tip end of a fox's tail.

CHA'PEL (S.) a building that is ſometimes a part of a church, or is adjoined to it for particular uſes, or that is built alone, and at a diſtance from it, where pariſhes are large, in order to be an aſſiſtant or help to it; ſometimes there are free *chapels*, which are ſuch as are endowed with revenues for maintaining a curate without any expence to the rector or people; alſo the office or houſe where printers do their buſineſs, is ſo called, becauſe the firſt work of that kind in *England* was performed in a *chapel* in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.

CHA'PEL (S.) in the *Frith*, in *Derbyſhire*, was formerly a market-town, but it is now out of uſe; diſtant from *London* 124 computed, and 149 meaſured miles.

CHAPELO'NIANS (S.) ſuch members or workmen in a printing houſe as have paid their ſeveral fines, and are entitled to a dividend of the perquiſites.

CHA'PITER (S.) with *Architects*, is the crown or upper part of a column; and with the *Lawyers*, it is the ſummary, heads, or contents of ſuch matters, as are to be enquired into.

CHA'PLAIN (S.) the prieſt or perſon that performs divine ſervice in a chapel, or that is retained by a prince or nobleman, to perform religious offices in his private family.

CHA'PLET (S.) a ſtring of beads uſed by the Papiſts to count the Pater-noſters or Ave-maries they are to rehearſe, either for themſelves or others.

CHA'PMAN (S.) a buyer of any ſort of goods &c. a cuſtomer.

CHAPPA'R (S.) a courier, meſſenger, or poſt of the king of *Perſia*, who carries diſpatches from court to the provinces, and from the provinces to the court, who being furniſhed with a horſe by the ſophi's maſter of the horſe, rides thereon till he grows weary, and then he ſeizes the firſt horſe he meets, and returns his own to a man ſent after him on purpoſe to carry it back; the owner of the ſecond muſt follow or ſend after him till he takes a third, who muſt do the like till he has finiſhed his journey.

CHA'PPE (S.) the partition or dividing of an eſcutcheon by lines drawn from the middle or center of the upper edge to the ſeveral angles below.

CHAPS (S.) the cheeks, mouth, jaws, &c. all the lower part of the face.

CHAPT (A.) ſplit or ſlit with drought or extream cold, like the ground in ſummer, or one's hands in winter.

CHA'PTER (S.) a certain portion or diviſion of a book; alſo a community of eccleſiaſticks, who ſerve a cathedral or collegiate church. Anciently the biſhop and clergy lived together in the cathedral to aſſiſt the biſhop in performing the holy offices, and to govern the church; but now that is abrogated. Alſo the meetings both of civil and military, as well as religious orders or aſſemblies, for the regulation of their affairs, are frequently called *chapters*.

CHAR or CHARE (V.) to do ſmall jobbs of houſhold work, by an unſettled or accidental perſon; alſo to ſeparate the large chaff from the corn or ſmaller chaff; alſo to burn wood ſo as to make charcoal; alſo to burn coal ſo as to take the greateſt part of the ſulphur out, to fit them for chymical purpoſes, &c. alſo the name of a fine freſh-water fiſh caught in ſeveral rivers both in *England* and *Wales*.

CHA'RACTER (S.) in *Printing*, the letter that a book is printed with; alſo any mark uſed to ſignify words or things not expreſſed in writing, as in *Algebra*, *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy*, *Chymiſtry*, &c. alſo the deſcription, title, quality, or behaviour of a perſon.

CHARACTERI'STICK (S.) a mark, ſign, or ſymbol denoting ſomething; as in *Algebra*, + is *more* or *addition*, and — is *leſs* or *ſubſtraction*; in *Chymiſtry*, ☽ is *luna* or *ſilver*, *&c.*

CHARACTERI'ZE (V.) to deſcribe the qualities, properties, endowments, and behaviour of things and perſons.

CHA'RCOAL (S.) wood burnt a conſiderable time, and then ſtifled, or the fire put out or extinguiſhed in a particular manner, ſo that the coal remains very black, and eaſily fired, uſeful for many purpoſes in alchimy, chymiſtry, handicrafts, cookery, &c.

CHARD (S.) a poſt town in *Somerſetſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Monday; 116 computed, and 140 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CHARGE (S.) in *common Life*, is the expence of food, clothes, and other neceſſaries; in *Gunnery*, the quantity of powder and ball that a ſmall or large gun is loaded with, to do the execution deſigned or deſired; in *Heraldry*, it is what is borne in the eſcutcheon or coat of a family, to diſtinguiſh it from all others; a great number of *charges* is not deemed ſo honourable as a few; in the *Muſic*,

nage, a cataplaſm or unguent made of oil, honey, greaſe, &c. to cure horſes of ſtrains, bruiſes, &c. in *Painting*, an exaggerated repreſentation of a perſon, wherein the likeneſs is preſerved, and at the ſame time ridiculed.

CHARGE (V.) to accuſe a perſon with doing ſomething; alſo to carry to his accompt, or make him debtor for a ſum of money, &c. alſo to prohibit a perſon's doing or not doing ſomething.

CHA'RGEABLE (A.) coſtly, burthenſome; that is liable to be taken into the cuſtody of an officer, or that may be accuſed of ſome crime or miſdemeanour.

CHA'RGER (S.) a large diſh.

CHA'RILY (Part.) with great care, circumſpection or ſparingneſs.

CHA'RIOT (S.) a light coach or carriage, by horſes, of pleaſure; and by the old *Romans*, uſed as machines of exerciſe, as well as uſe.

CHARIOTEE'R (S.) one who drives, guides, manages, or takes care of a chariot.

CHA'RITABLE (A.) tender-hearted, kind, beneficent, liberal, free, loving.

CHA'RITY (S.) love, kindneſs, mercy, tender heartedneſs, compaſſion.

CHARK or CHARR (V.) to burn wood or coals, and then extinguiſh them, ſo that they will burn again with little or no ſmoak, which is very uſeful in many chymical and other experiments.

CHA'RLATAN (S.) a quack who retails medicines upon a publick ſtage.

CHARLES'S WAIN (S.) ſeven ſtars in the conſtellation *Urſa Major*, commonly called the *Pleiads*.

CHA'RLEY (S.) a ſmall town in *Lancaſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 154 computed, and 197 meaſured miles.

CHARM (S.) an allurement, enticement, inchantment, ſpell, bait, or trap.

CHARM (V.) to captivate the ſenſes, to pleaſe, conquer, or amuſe, to bewitch, entice, enſnare, to delight, tickle one's fancy, or hit the humour of a perſon.

CHA'RMER (S.) one who pleaſes, overcomes, enſnares, or bewitches; alſo a complimental term applied by lovers to their miſtreſſes.

CHA'RMING (A.) pleaſing, delightful.

CHARMS (S.) certain pretended methods of driving away or curing diſeaſes; alſo any quality that is inherently in any perſon or thing, that renders them or it very deſirous, or much coveted by others.

CHA'RNEL HOUSE (S.) a place built in a church-yard, or other burial-place, for the decent laying up the bones of the dead, that are dug up in making freſh graves.

CHA'RON (S.) according to the old poets, was the ferryman to whom the ſouls of the deceaſed were obliged to pay a certain ſum, to carry them in his boat croſs the river *Styx* to hell; for which reaſon the friends of the deceaſed uſually put a piece of coin into their mouths, to enable them to pay this imaginary debt.

CHA'RTER (S.) a publick inſtrument, deed, or authority, under the publick ſeal of a prince, lord, &c. who is the ſupreme magiſtrate of a place or country, which contains certain agreements and privileges granted by him to the people in general, or to a certain number, or one in particular; ſuch as *Magna Charta*, the *charter* of corporations, or a patent for the ſole uſe or ſale of an inſtrument, book, or other invention.

CHARTER-PARTY (S.) a deed or inſtrument in writing between merchants or owners, and maſters of ſhips, in which is contained the particulars of their covenants and agreements relating to the ſhip, and the carriage of their goods.

CHARTS (S.) are maps of ſome part of the ſea, and the coaſts belonging thereto, whereon are marked iſlands, ſhoals, mountains, rocks, quickſands, &c. for the uſe of navigators; of theſe there are ſeveral ſorts or projections, ſome called plain *charts*, or thoſe wherein the meridians and parallels are repreſented by right lines, parallel and perpendicular to each other, which, notwithſtanding the many notorious errors they are ſubject to, yet are generally uſed by mariners: Another ſort is the reduced *chart*, in which the meridians are repreſented by right lines converging towards the poles, and the parallels by right lines parallel to one another, but at unequal diſtances; this comes much nearer the truth than the former, but is alſo much ſubject to error: Another ſort of right-lined *charts* are thoſe called *Mercator's*, where the meridians and parallels are repreſented by parallel right lines, but the degrees on the meridian unequal, encreaſing as they approach the pole, in the ſame proportion as the parallels decreaſe: Another ſort is called the globular *chart*, wherein the meridians are inclined, the parallels both equidiſtant and curvilinear, and the rhumbs, ſpirals, &c.

CHA'RY (A.) careful, choice, ſparing, taking much heed or obſervation of or about a thing.

CHASE or CHACE (S.) is the whole length of a gun, &c. alſo the place where deer are hunted; alſo the ſport or diverſion of hunting.

CHASE or CHACE (V.) to hunt, run, or purſue after, to drive or fright away; alſo a particular manner of raiſing up or embroſſing ſilver, gold, or other metals, in the forms of men, beaſts, trees, ornaments, &c. in which manner abundance of curious art is expreſſed upon ſnuff boxes, watch caſes, &c.

CHASM (S.) a void or empty ſpace; alſo the chopping, ſplitting, or rending of the earth or firmament, whether occaſioned by drought, earthquakes, thunderings, or otherwiſe.

CHASTE (A.) pure, uncorrupt, undefiled, continent, honeſt, virtuous.

CHA'STEN or CHASTI'ZE (V.) to correct or puniſh, particularly applied to private perſons and ſlight offences; alſo to reprove or laſh in words or writing.

CHASTI'SEMENT (S.) the correction or puniſhment of an offender, either by word or deed.

CHAS'TITY or CHA'STNESS (S.) purity, undefiledneſs, chiefly applied to converſing with the contrary ſex; alſo the decency of words or writings upon that ſubject.

CHAT (S.) trifling, ſilly, idle diſcourſe, purely for the paſſing away time, without any intent of improving or informing either ourſelves or others.

CHAT or CHA'TTER (V.) to prate or talk fooliſhly, triflingly, and idly; alſo to ſhiver with cold, and by that means to cauſe the teeth to make a noiſe.

CHA'TELAN (S.) the governor of a caſtle or fortified place, where a garriſon of ſoldiers is conſtantly kept.

CHA'TELET (S.) anciently ſignified a little governor or fortreſs where the governor lodged; at this time it ſignifies certain courts of juſtice eſtabliſhed in ſeveral cities of *France*, the chief of which is in *Paris*, conſiſting of a preſidial, a civil chamber or court, criminal chamber, and a chamber of policy; alſo the name of an ancient fort at *Paris* now uſed for a priſon.

CHA'TTELS (S.) all goods or poſſeſſions whatever, excepting ſuch as are in the nature of a freehold; of theſe ſome are called *chattels* perſonal, which are ſuch as belong to a man's perſon immediately, as his horſe, &c. and ſome are called *chattels* real, which are ſuch as iſſue out from ſome moveable thing belonging to a perſon, as a leaſe or rent for a term of years, &c.

CHEA'DLE (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday, diſtant from *London* 110 computed, and 138 meaſured miles.

CHEAP (A.) ſold for a ſmall price, or under the current rate; alſo of little value.

CHEA'PEN (V.) to aſk the price of a commodity, to beat down or undervalue goods.

CHEAR or CHEER (S.) gladneſs, joy; alſo, victuals and drink at a feaſt, or other entertainment; alſo common diet or food.

CHEA'RFUL (A.) lively, briſk, pleaſant, contented in the circumſtances a perſon is in.

CHEAT (S.) an impoſition, fraud, or deceit; alſo the perſon who does ſuch actions.

CHECK (S.) a reproof, reſtraint, or cenſure; alſo a relenting or conviction in one's mind; alſo a counter account to match or tally with another, to ſee that all things are right.

CHECK (V.) to reprove or chide; alſo to with-hold, curb, or reſtrain.

CHE'CKER (S.) a lattice, frequently painted over the doors of ale-houſes with diverſe colours; alſo a plain drawn with many ſmall partitions, which are painted likewiſe with variety of colours.

CHE'DDER or CHA'DDER (S.) a noted village in *Somerſetſhire*, pleaſantly ſituated in the lower part of the county, under the *Mendip-Hills*, where is a very large green, or common in the front, in which all the cows of the village graze; the ground for that purpoſe being exceeding rich and fertile, and is kept continually manured and improved to the beſt advantage. This is the moſt noted place in all *England* for making large, fine, rich, and pleaſant cheeſe; for which purpoſe all the milk of the town cows is brought every day into one common room, where proper perſons are appointed to receive it, and ſet down every perſon's quantity in a book kept for that purpoſe, which is put all together, and one common cheeſe made with it; ſo that it is ſometimes much larger than at other times, and by this means the perfection of goodneſs is kept up, and no one can ſay he makes a better commodity than his neighbour.

CHEEKS (S.) the fleſhy parts of the ſides of the face; alſo the flat iron plates that are put into grates to bound the fire, whereby it may be increaſed or diminiſhed at pleaſure; alſo pieces of timber put on each ſide of the maſt of a ſhip to ſtrengthen it.

CHEESE (S.) a conſiſtence made of milk duly manufactured, which is much eaten all over *England*, and many other countries.

CHE'LMSFORD (S.) in *Eſſex*, a town where the aſſizes are often held, and where the county gaol is kept, whoſe market is much noted for cattle; diſtant from *London* 25 computed, and 28 meaſured miles.

CHE'LTENHAM (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, a ſmall town which has a good market on Friday; 77 computed, and 95 ½ meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CHE'MISE (S.) in *Fortification*, a wall wherewith a baſtion, or other bulwark of earth is lin'd, for its greater ſupport and ſtrength; ſometimes taken for the ſolidity of the wall from the talus to the row; ſometimes it means a cloth ſteeped in a compoſition of oil of petreola, camphire, and other combuſtibles, uſed at ſea, to ſet the enemy's ſhips on fire, and then called a *fire chemiſe*.

CHE'PSTOW (S.) in *Monmouthſhire*, a town formerly very famous, and much reſorted to; and is now a large, well-built, and full inhabited town, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday, which is very conſiderable for corn and proviſions, but more particularly for ſwine; 102 computed, and 131 ½ meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CHE'RISH (V.) to comfort, nouriſh, ſupport, make much of, maintain and bring up.

CHE'RISHER (S.) one who nouriſhes, ſupports, brings up, or maintains another.

CHE'RRY (S.) a pleaſant ſummer fruit, of various ſorts and names, ſome red, ſome black, &c.

CHERSONE'SUS (S.) a country or portion of land, almoſt ſurrounded with the ſea.

CHE'RT-

CHE'RTSEY (S.) in *Surrey*, has a market weekly on Wedneſday, and four annual fairs; is 16 computed, and 19 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*: It has a bridge over the *Thames* into *Middleſex*. The principal trade of this town is the making of malt, which it ſends to *London* in barges.

CHE'RUB or CHE'RUBIM (S.) an angel of the ſecond rank of the firſt hierarchy. *Joſephus* ſays, that the two *cherubims* that covered the ark were winged, and did not reſemble any known creature, but that *Moſes* made them in the form he ſaw them about the throne of God; other authors, taking their notions from the ſeveral parts of ſcripture that mention them, as *Ezekiel*, *Iſaiah*, St. *John* in the *Revelation*, &c. ſay, they have the face and arms of a man, the wings of an eagle, a lion's paunch, and calves feet.

CHE'SHAM (S.) a ſmall town in *Buckinghamſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 24 computed, and 29 meaſured miles.

CHE'SHIRE (S.) upon *William* the Conqueror's ſettlement in *England*, he gave this province to *Gerbord*, a nobleman of *Flanders*, who had undergone many hardſhips for him; but he had only the title of an officiary earl, the grandeur of the title being not yet ſettled. A while after he made *Hugh Lupus* earl, with as ample a power in this county, as the king in his realm, ſubject to the king only: By virtue of this grant, *Cheſhire* had all ſovereign juriſdiction in its own precincts, and that in ſo high a degree, that the ancient earls had parliaments, conſiſting of their own barons and tenants, and were not obliged by the acts of the *Engliſh* parliaments, but held courts for judicially determining all pleas of lands, tenements, contracts, felonies, &c. and this power was lodged in theſe earls on purpoſe to encourage them to keep the *Welch* in awe; but by degrees it came to be a nuſance to the nation, inſtead of a benefit; and therefore this, and all other palatinates, was made ſubject to the crown by king *Henry* VIII. but this county ſtill retains the power of determining all pleas of lands and tenements, contracts and crimes, except treaſon. It is bounded on the north by *Lancaſhire*, from which the river *Merſey* parts it; on the north-eaſt corner it touches upon *Yorkſhire*; on the eaſt is *Derbyſhire*; and on the ſouth-eaſt *Staffordſhire*, from which it is divided in ſome places by hills and mountains, and in others by brooks and rivers; on the ſouth it hath *Shropſhire* and part of *Flintſhire*; and on the weſt *Denbighſhire*, and the reſt of *Flintſhire*; on the north-weſt corner it hath the *Iriſh* ocean, which receives all the rivers. It is 45 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and about 112 in circumference. It is divided into 7 hundreds, 11 market-towns, beſides *Cheſter*, and 125 pariſhes and villages, of which only 87 have churches; the reſt are chapelries; it ſends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for the city of *Cheſter*; is computed to have 24,000 houſes, and 125,000 inhabitants; the ſoil is rich and fertile, both for tillage and paſturage, feeding abundance of cattle, affording plenty of corn, fiſh, (eſpecially ſalmon) fowl, butter, cheeſe and ſalt, which laſt is the ſtaple commodity of this county; beſides which are many quarries, affording ſlate and broad ſtone fit for buildings; alſo mill-ſtones out of *Moucop-Hill*; it is likewiſe well-furniſhed with timber and fuel from its woods, and the foreſts of *Delamer* and *Maxfield*; is plentifully watered with rivers, meers, and pools, and hath ſeveral heaths and moſſes.

CHE'SNUT (S.) the nut or fruit of a large timber-tree, whoſe wood is exceeding ſtrong, and fit for building; this fruit, when parched, is pleaſant food, and upon occaſion, might be converted into flour, and ſo made into cakes or bread.

CHESS (S.) a game play'd upon a ſquare board divided into 64 ſmall chequers; on each ſide there are eight men, and as many pawns, to be moved and ſhifted according to certain laws and rules: To manage which requires ſo much ſkill, that there ſeems no room for chance, no perſon loſing, but by his own fault, neglect, or want of ſkill.

CHEST (S.) a larger ſort of box or trunk to put cloaths, linen, &c. in; alſo that part of the body called the breaſt or ſtomach.

CHE'STER (S.) the capital of the county of *Cheſhire*, ſituate near the mouth of the river *Dee*, is a very ancient city, and in the time of the *Romans*, the twentieth legion, called *Valeria Victrix*, was quartered here: In former reigns it paſſed through ſeveral changes, was ſometimes proſperous and at other times ſhared the fate of unſucceſsful war; at preſent it is of a ſquare ſhape or form, conſiſting of four large ſtreets that croſs one another in its middle; it is ſurrounded with a high wall, firſt built by *Edelfleda* in 908, and ſtill kept up in good repair, of two miles in compaſs, incloſing 11 pariſhes; upon a riſing ground on the ſouth ſide ſtands a caſtle, which is a very ancient, noble, and ſtately building, with a tower called *Julius Cæſar*, in which is a ſtately hall, where the palatine court and aſſizes are held twice a year, with all accommodations of lodgings, &c. for the reception of the judges, a hall for the prince's exchequer court, a goal for the county, offices, and rooms for the prothonotary and records, and apartments for the officers and ſervants, and ſtabling for the horſes, &c. the ſtreets are well paved, and on each ſide have good houſes, before the generality of which, are piazza's, like the *London Exchange*, called by the inhabitants Rows, ſo that you may walk dry in the moſt rainy weather; but this cauſes the houſes and ſhops, eſpecially in the winter time, to be

ſo dark, as obliges many of them to burn candles at noon. King *Henry* III. incorporated it into a diſtinct county, to be governed by a mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs; it was formerly a place of great trade, ſhips of great burden coming up to the ſkirts of the city; but by the banks or bars of ſand, that the ſea from time to time has caſt up, the navigation is ſo much injured, that it is now dangerous for ſmall barks to venture; tho' ſeveral attempts have been made to cure it, as yet they have proved ineffectual, tho' they are at this time carrying on large works to effect it, but it is to be feared they will not anſwer. It is the chief thorough-fare to and from *Ireland*, which occaſions a great reſort of people upon that occaſion; it has two large markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Saturday, and three fairs yearly, on the 24th of *June*, 25th of *July*, and 29th of *Auguſt*. *Henry* VIII. in 1541, made it a biſhoprick; the eldeſt ſons of the kings of *England* bear the title of earls of *Cheſter*; about the year 1690, water-mills were ſet up, by which the city is now plentifully ſerved with water from the river *Dee*; this city is the great mart for cheeſe, it being computed that 22,000 tons are annually ſhipped from hence, of which 14,000 are ſaid to go to *London*, and 8,000 to other parts; diſtant from *London* 140 computed, and 182 meaſured miles.

CHE'STERFIELD (S.) a corporation town of *Derbyſhire*, pleaſantly ſituated between two rivulets, the *Ibber* and the the *Rother*, on the ſouth ſide of a hill, in a fertile ſoil; it is a place of great antiquity; king *John* erected it into a free borough; it is at preſent govern'd by a mayor or bailiff, aldermen, &c. it is moſt remarkable for its fair church, free ſchool, and new large market-place, whither great quantities of lead, corn, &c. are brought. The whole town is well built, and populous; diſtant from *London* 106 computed, and 127 meaſured miles.

CHEVRO'N or CHEVERO'N (S.) an ordinary that the heralds eſteem honourable, repreſented by two ſides of an equicrural triangle.

CHEVRONE'L (S.) the moiety or one half of a chevron.

CHEW (V.) to break, grind, or make ſmall any ſort of food with the teeth.

CHIA'OUS (S.) certain officers or meſſengers belonging to the grand ſeignior's court, in number about five or ſix hundred, whoſe head or principal is called *chiaous baſchi*, and has a conſiderable poſt; they are continually at, or about the grand vizier's palace, to be always in a readineſs to execute his orders, and carry his letters and diſpatches into all the provinces of the empire. The ſultan likewiſe employs them upon the ſame occaſions. They carry a battoon ſilvered over, and are armed with a ſymeter and a bow and arrows.

CHICA'NE or CHICA'NERIE (S.) the puzzling a cauſe, or an artful evading the force of an argument, by wrangling or ſquabbling.

CHI'CHESTER (S.) a city and biſhoprick in *Suſſex*, which is neat, pretty large, and walled round, whoſe cathedral is a good building, with a curious ſpire, which a few years ago receiv'd ſo great a ſhock, as endangered its being overthrown by a ſudden fire ball, or blaſt of lightning. This city is not very populous, and its chief trade is in corn by ſea; it has five ſmall churches, beſides the cathedral; it returns two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Saturday; it ſo computed, and 63 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CHICK or CHI'CKEN (S.) the young of a hen, either male or female; alſo a raw unexperienced perſon in any art, ſcience, or buſineſs whatever; a novice.

CHIDE (V.) to reprove, ſcold at, brawl, or taunt at.

CHI'DLEIGH or CHU'DLEIGH (S.) in *Devonſhire*, has a good market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 146 computed, and 182 meaſured miles.

CHIEF (S.) the head, principal, or ring-leader. In *Heraldry*, it is one of the honourable ordinaries, taking in a third part of the field, and determined by a line drawn through the chief point, which is the uppermoſt part of the eſcutcheon.

CHIE'FTAIN (S.) a captain, general, or champion.

CHI'LBLAIN (S.) a painful ſwelling or ſore, moſt commonly upon the hands or feet of children and young perſons, occaſioned by the ſharpneſs of the air.

CHILD (S.) a ſon or daughter, commonly applied to very young ones, or infants; alſo an unſkilful perſon in any matter.

CHI'LDERMAS-DAY (S.) a feſtival celebrated in memory of the maſſacre of the children of *Bethlehem*, upon the 28th of *December*, called, in the *Church Language*, *Holy Innocents*.

CHI'LDHOOD (S.) the age or ſtate of an infant, or very young perſon.

CHI'LDING (S.) the bearing or bringing forth children, or the ſeaſon or age of a woman, in which, according to the courſe of nature, ſhe may bear children; with the *Botaniſts*, it is applied to thoſe plants that produce more than the uſual number of the kind.

CHI'LDISH (A.) weak, trifling, without judgment, after the manner of a child.

CHI'LIAD (S.) a thouſand in number, from whence the logarithmick tables are often called *chiliads*.

CHI'LIARCH (S.) a commander, head, or leader of a thouſand men.

CHI'LIASTS or MILLENA'RIANS (S.) a ſect of Chriſtians, who believe that after the general or laſt judgment the ſaints ſhall live a thouſand years upon the earth, and enjoy all manner of innocent ſatisfaction; this ſect is ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed to be as old as the ſecond century, and that it was introduced by *Papias*, biſhop of *Hierapolis*, who was diſciple to St. *John* the Evangeliſt, through his miſtaking ſome paſſages of the Revelation. The modern defenders of this opinion refine upon their predeceſſor, and ſay that the ſatisfaction will be rational and angelical, untainted with any *Epicurean* ſenſuality: As to the time of this thouſand years, the abettors of this opinion are not perfectly agreed, Mr. *Mede* ſuppoſing it to commence and determine before the general conflagration, and Dr. *Burnet* imagines that this world ſhall be firſt deſtroyed, and that a new paradiſaical earth will be formed out of the aſhes of the old one, where the ſaints ſhall converſe for a thouſand years, and then be tranſlated to a higher ſtation.

CHILL (A.) ſharp or cold, as the air or wind is in the winter ſeaſon.

CHI'LLY (A.) one that is very tender, or eaſily ſenſible of cold.

CHI'LMINAR (S. the nobleſt and moſt beautiful piece of architecture that remains of all antiquity, being the ruins of the famous palace of *Perſepolis*, which *Alexander* the Great, in one of his drunken freaks, ſet on fire, at the inſtance of *Thais* the courtezan. The fragments that remain of it are thus deſcribed: There are about 80 ruined columns, ſome of which are but ſix feet high, and about 19 that are intire, and one detached from the reſt, about 150 paces diſtant; the firſt plan of a building erected upon a rock of hard black marble, is aſcended to by 9 ſteps cut in the rock; the gate of the palace is 20 feet wide, on one ſide of which is the figure of an elephant, and on the other of a rhinoceros, each 30 feet high, of very fine marble; after this is paſſed, there are a great number of white marble columns, the ſmalleſt of which is 15 cubits high, the largeſt 18, each has 43 flutings of 3 inches broad, &c. from whence may be collected the largeneſs and magnificence of the work.

CHILO'NIAN or CHILO'NICK (A.) ſhort, pithy, brief, compendious, a manner of writing uſed by *Chilo*, one of the ſeven wiſe men of *Greece*, and from him taking its name.

CHIME (V.) to ring or play upon bells muſically, as clocks that are made for diverſion do.

CHIME'RA (S.) a fancied monſter, formed in the head of a fearful or delirious perſon; alſo the invention of the poets or writers of romances; any fictitious matter, or idle conceit.

CHIME'RICAL (A.) without foundation, imaginary, whimſical.

CHI'MLEIGH (S.) a ſmall town in *Devonſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; 148 computed, and 184 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CHI'MNEY (S.) that part of the houſe that is made for the conveyance of ſmoak.

CHIN (S.) the lower part of the face.

CHI'NA WARE (S.) the cups, plates, bowls, &c. that come from the eaſtermoſt part of *Aſia*.

CHI'N-COUGH (S.) a violent cough or diſtemper that children are ſubject to, conſiſting in an immoderate coughing, whereby the patient is almoſt ſuffocated, and frequently follows the meaſles; letting blood and balſamicks are the uſual remedies.

CHINE (S.) the vertebra or back bone; and in the *Butchers Trade*, it is frequently to cut up a hog in ſuch a manner, as to have a quantity of fleſh left upon the *chine* bone, which is eſteemed a delicate diſh.

CHINK (S.) a crack or ſlit in a wall, floor or board.

CHINK (V.) to ring or ſound like the rattling of money; alſo to chap, gape, or burſt like parched earth.

CHINTS (S.) ſuperfine *Indian* painted or ſtained callicoe.

CHIP (V.) to leſſen or cut a thing away by a little at a time.

CHI'PPING (S.) the act of cutting ſmall thin ſlices from off any thing, in order to make it more fit for the ſervice it is intended; alſo when added to the names of towns or places, it ſignifies a place where trading in, or buying or exchanging of commodities or goods, is or has been practiſed, as *Chipping-Sodbury*, &c.

CHIPPING-NORTON (S.) a corporation-town in *Oxfordſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; it is governed by two bailiffs, and proper under officers, who have a power to hold a court, and to judge and determine all actions under four pounds value; it formerly ſent burgeſſes to parliament, but does not now; it is diſtant from *London* 59 computed, and 76 meaſured miles.

CHIPPING-O'NGAR (S.) by ſome called only *Ongar*, in *Eſſex*, a town whoſe market is weekly on Saturday, though formerly it was on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 19 computed, and 21 meaſured miles.

CHIPPING-SO'DBURY (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, ſeated in the bottom of the *Downs*, and in the road, an indifferent good borough town, which hath a very great market for cheeſe on Thurſdays, and is alſo well ſerved with corn and other proviſions.

CHIPS or CHI'PPINGS (S.) thin ſlices cut or chopped off from a larger piece, particularly applied to *Carpentry*; and ſometimes uſed for the perquiſites or fees of perſons in publick offices, by which he makes profit over and above his ſalary.

CHIRO'GRAPHER (S.) a clerk in the court of Common pleas, who ingroſſes thoſe fines that are acknowledged in that court.

CHIRO'GRAPHY (S.) one's own hand writing.

CHIRO'LOGY (S.) the art of converſing by ſigns made with the hand.

CHI'ROMANCY (S.) the pretended art of

telling fortunes by the inſide of the hand, the ſame with *palmiſtry*.

CHIRP (V.) to make a noiſe like a ſparrow or other bird that don't ſing.

CHIRU'RGEON (S.) one ſkilled in anatomy, and learned in the art of healing wounds, &c. now commonly writ *ſurgeon*.

CHIRU'RGERY (S.) the ſame with *ſurgery*, or the art of knowing the anatomy of the human ſtructure, with the manner of curing ſores, tumours, broken limbs, &c.

CHI'SEL or CHI'ZZEL (S.) a tool much uſed by carpenters, joiners, and all workers in wood, made pretty long, broad and thin, moſt commonly ground to a ſharp edge, to cut mortiſes, tenons, &c.

CHIT (S.) a young child, either boy or girl, commonly uſed as a term of chiding, for crying or doing ſome little unlucky trick.

CHIT (V.) when any grain begins to ſhoot or ſprout out its root from the earth.

CHI'TTERLINGS (S.) the inwards, or hogs guts dreſſed for food, which are much ſhrivelled or curled up; from whence the cambrick ornaments worn upon the ſhirts of moſt men at this time, are ſo called, becauſe of their being gathered in folds and plaits.

CHIEVE, CHIVES or CIVES (S.) the ſmall fine threads that grow on the inſide of flowers, bearing little knobs or ſeeds at the top of them; alſo a ſmall ſort of onions.

CHI'VALRY S.) horſemanſhip; alſo valour courage and knighthood; in the *Law*, it was an ancient tenure that obliged the tenant to perform ſome military office for his lord.

CHI'VETS (S.) the fine threads or fibres that come from the roots of plants, and by which they are propagated.

CHLA'MYS or CLA'MYS (S.) a military habit worn by the old *Romans*, and was the ſame in war that toga was in peace, each belonging to the patricians; there are various ſorts of them, ſome for women, ſome for children, and ſome for men; the laſt being divided into one ſort for the people, and another for the emperor.

CHLO'ROSIS (S.) that diſtemper that affects young maidens with a ſlothful inactivity, and turns their complexion to a pale greeniſh colour, commonly called the green ſickneſs.

CHO'COLATE (S.) a confection, paſte, or cake, made chiefly of the flour of cacao-nut; alſo a liquor made of this cake or paſte ground or melted in water, mixed with ſugar, milk, &c. according to the palate of the drinker.

CHOICE (S.) freedom to do a thing or let it alone, at the will, option, or election of a perſon.

CHOICE (A.) excellent, fine, rare, valuable.

CHOIR (S.) that part of a church, cathedral, &c. where the prieſts, choriſters, or ſingers are diſpoſed in proper order to perform their ſeveral offices.

CHOKE (V.) to ſtrangle, ſtifle, or ſuffocate.

CHO'LER (S.) anger, fury, wrath, paſſion, ſuppoſed to ariſe from too great a quantity of bilious humours, which are yellow, hot and dry; and when they flow inordinately in the body, and are ejected both upwards and downwards by their acrimonious irritating the bowels and ſtomach, the phyſicians call it the *cholera morbus*.

CHO'LERICK (A.) haſty, paſſionate, eaſily moved to anger; alſo abounding or flowing with choler.

CHO'LICK or CO'LICK (S.) a violent, ſevere gnawing pain felt in the lower venter, ſo called becauſe the uſual ſeat of the diſorder was formerly ſuppoſed to be in the inteſtine colon; phyſicians divide it into the bilious, windy, and nephritick ſorts, which, as they have various cauſes, ſo muſt they alſo have different remedies.

CHOOSE (V.) to ſeparate, part, divide, elect or pick out one or many things from others.

CHOP (S.) a cut, blow, or gaſh made with a knife, hatchet, &c. alſo a thin ſlice of mutton, &c. ordinarily cut off from that part of the ſheep called the loin; from whence thoſe eating-houſes that ſell or vend this commodity are called *chop-houſes*.

CHOP (V.) to cut or cleave aſunder by a violent ſtroke; to mince or make ſmall by repeated cutting; alſo to truck, barter, or exchange one thing for another.

CHORD (S. in *Geometry*, is a right line drawn through or cutting the diameter of a circle, and divides the whole circle into two parts, by extending from one point of an arch of any circle to the other oppoſite point; ſometimes called the ſubtenſe, and is common to both the arches, altho' one be greater, and the other leſſer, or both equal to a ſemi-circle. Alſo a rope of the ſmaller ſize; and in *Muſick*, ſometimes it means the ſtrings of the inſtruments themſelves, by whoſe vibrations the ſenſation of ſound is excited, and by whoſe diviſions the ſeveral degrees of tone are determined; and ſometimes it means the ſtriking two or more proper ſounds together, which give a moſt grateful ſalutation to the ear.

CHORDEE' or CORDEE' (S.) an inflammation and contraction of the frænum and under part of the penis, ſo as to render erection painful, uſually occaſioned by impure coition, and thereby producing a violent gonorrhea, which yields a very acrimonious matter, that renders it very troubleſome to the patient.

CHO'RION (S.) the exterior membrane in which the fœtus is wrapped up in the womb, very thick and ſtrong on the inſide, where it joins another membrane, called amnios, very ſmooth, but on the outſide rough and uneven, interſperſed with a great number of veſſels, and faſtened to the matrix by the placenta; this membrane is found in all animals, and together with the amnios

amnios and placenta, compoſe what is called the after-birth.

CHO'RISTER or QUI'RISTER (S.) one who ſings or performs a part in the ſervice of the choir.

CHORO'GRAPHER (S.) a ſtudent in, and practiſer of the art of chorography, which is a diminution of geography, and relates only to the deſcription of a particular country or province, wherein the natural hiſtory, and the particular incidents of the place are ſuppoſed to be recited.

CHO'RUS (S.) that part of vocal or inſtrumental muſick where the voices or inſtruments perform together.

CHOUSE (V.) to cheat, impoſe upon, deceive, or cozen.

CHRISM (S.) a ſort of oil or balſam conſecrated and uſed by the *Roman* and *Greek* churches in the adminiſtration of baptiſm, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction.

CHRI'SOM or CHRI'SMALE (S.) this meant anciently the face cloth, or linen laid over the child's face, when they were baptized; from whence, in the bills of mortality, ſuch children as die in the month are called *chriſoms*.

CHRIST (S.) in *Greek*, ſignifies *anointed*, being the ſame with *Meſſiah* in *Hebrew*, which the *Jews* attributed to that Saviour and Deliverer whom they expected, and who was promiſed to them by all the prophets; this appellation is commonly put to our Jeſus, and then it means him who is the object of our faith, and the author of our religion.

CHRI'ST-CHURCH (S.) in *Hampſhire*, at the meeting of the rivers *Avon* and *Stour*, is a large, populous borough-town, governed by a mayor, recorder, bailiffs, aldermen and common-council-men; ſends two members to parliament, has a market weekly, and is 80 computed, and 101 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CHRI'STEN (V.) to baptize, or publickly admit perſons into the Chriſtian church, by ſuch rites and ceremonies, as are commonly made uſe of by the ſeveral nations and people, that profeſs the Chriſtian religion.

CHRI'STENDOM (S.) that part of *Europe* where the religion of Chriſt is the national and publick religion of the country, as *France, Spain, Germany, England, Sweden, &c.*

CHRI'STIAN (A.) ſomething belonging to Chriſt, or the religion called by his name, as the ſeveral ceremonies, laws, ordinances, articles of faith, &c.

CHRI'STIAN (S.) a perſon who owns, profeſſes, and believes in Chriſt, and accordingly is baptized in his name; ſometimes young, by the parents direction, as is the common, and almoſt univerſal practice of the ſeveral different churches, which when he arrives at years of diſcretion, he confirms by publickly approving of, and continuing in the ſame, or elſe he is baptized when an adult, and ſo makes profeſſion before. In the *primitive Church*, there were abundance of different ſects called by this name, that held very contradictory opinions to each other; and ſo there are now.

CHRISTIA'NITY or CHRI'STIANISM (S.) the doctrines, laws, and ordinances of the Chriſtian religion, and properly and ſtrictly ſpeaking, only ſuch as were taught, and commanded by Chriſt himſelf; but a great deal of addition has been made both by the eaſtern and weſtern churches, that goes under that character, that no way deſerves ſo ſacred an appellation.

CHRI'STMAS (S.) the feaſt of the nativity of Jeſus Chriſt, celebrated the 25th of *December*; in the *eaſtern primitive Church*, *Chriſtmas* and the *Epiphany* were deemed but one and the ſame feaſt; and to this day, the church univerſally keeps a continued feſtival within thoſe limits. *Dioclefian* the *Roman* emperor keeping his court at *Nicomedia*, being informed the Chriſtians were aſſembled in great multitudes to celebrate Chriſt's nativity, ordered the doors to be ſhut, and the church to be ſet on fire, which preſently deſtroyed both the people and the building.

CHRO'MATICK (S.) one who never bluſhes or whoſe colour never changes; agreeable, delightful, pleaſant; alſo a *Muſical Term*, importing ſuch compoſitions as abound much in ſemi-tones; in *Painting*, it means the third or colouring part.

CHRO'MATISM (S.) the natural colour or tincture of a thing.

CHRO'NICAL (A.) in *Phyſick*, is a ſlow, inveterate, and almoſt immoveable diſtemper.

CHRO'NICLES (S.) the hiſtory of a kingdom, &c. digeſted in order of time.

CHRO'NOGRAM (S.) a compoſition or ſort of verſe, in which ſuch letters as are numerals, make up the date or year that the action mentioned is ſuppoſed to be done in.

CHRONO'LOGER or CHRONO'LOGIST (S.) one well ſkilled in the ſeveral diſtributions of time, and thereby pointing out when the moſt remarkable events happened, or were performed.

CHRONOLO'GICAL (A.) any thing that belongs or appertains to chronology.

CHRONO'LOGY (S.) the art of computing time, and chiefly means from the earlieſt accounts down to the preſent time, for which purpoſe there have been invented many æra's or periods to compute by: The common received opinion of the Chriſtians is, that the world was begun to be formed the 2d day of *May*, according to the *Julian* account; but ſome place it upon *March* 25; the *Jews*, who had the beſt opportunity of being informed, either thro' negligence or ignorance, have created abundance of difficulties in this ſcience, upon account whereof, very little certainty can be come at as to the exact time

of many memorable events, which would give great light to the interpretation of many paſſages of the Old Teſtament.

CHRONO'METER (S.) any inſtrument that meaſures time, whether it be clock, fundial, &c. tho' it is more immediately applied to a particular one of the pendulous kind.

CHRYSOCO'LLA (S.) a mineral uſed in the ſoldering gold, found in mines of gold, ſilver, copper, &c. of a various colour, according to where it grows; the beſt is green like an emerald; ſome deem it a ſpecies of nitre; the phyſicians uſe it in curing wounds; there is alſo an artificial ſort, made by mixing ſome of the natural ſteeped in water with wood.

CHRY'SOLITE (S.) a precious, tranſparent ſtone, of a gold-colour mixed with green, which gives a fine luſtre, ſaid to be the tenth in the *Jewiſh* high prieſt's pectoral, on which was engraved *Zebulon*; ſome tranſlate it carbuncle, and ſome beryl, from whence it may be conjectured, they knew not what it was.

CHRYSOPOE'IA (S.) the philoſopher's ſtone, or art of making gold.

CHUB (S.) a particular ſort of fiſh with a great head; alſo a ſilly, ignorant perſon, whoſe underſtanding is eaſily impoſed on, and cheated; alſo any perſon that is large, plump, and full about the head and face.

CHUCK (V.) to ſtroke under the chin in a playing, familiar, fawning manner; alſo to toſs or throw farthings to, or into a ſmall hole made in the ground, a frequent and common play among ſchool-boys; alſo to cry like a partridge.

CHU'CKLE (V.) to laugh often by fits, as if tickled.

CHU'CKLE (S.) a clowniſh, unmannerly, ignorant perſon.

CHU'FFY (A.) blunt, plain, downright, clowniſh, unmannerly.

CHUM (S.) a bed fellow or companion in the ſame chamber, particularly ſaid of thoſe who are ſtudents at a univerſity, and that join in common expences there.

CHUMP (S.) a ſhort thick log of wood cut for firing.

CHURCH (S.) ſignifies properly an aſſembly, and by different authors is applied both to profane and religious meetings; and with us ſignifies ſometimes the place built and appointed to meet in for religious worſhip; ſometimes is put for the whole number of profeſſors both prieſts and people, and ſometimes for the doctrine, laws and ordinances of a people or nation, and ſometimes for the clergy only. Many diſputes to little purpoſe have been carried on upon this theſis, which like moſt religious contentions, tend only to deſtroy purity of life and manners, and to introduce hatred and enmity between the opponents and their abetters. In old time, *churches* were built as far as poſſible from all other common buildings, and ſurrounded with courts, gardens or buildings, belonging to the *church*; the porch was the outermoſt part, from which there was a paſſage into a cloyſter or ſquare court, with covered galleries round it, ſupported with pillars, under which the poor placed themſelves to receive alms. In the middle of the court was a fountain, where people waſhed their hands and faces before they went to prayers; at the farther end of the cloyſter was a double porch, in which were three doors leading into the body of the *church*, on the outſide of which and near it were two ſmall buildings, called the baptiſtry and veſtry; the body of the *church* was divided into three parts by two rows of pillars, which ſupported the galleries; at the farther end eaſtward ſtood the altar, and behind it the preſbyterium or ſanctuary, where the prieſts were during divine ſervice, with the biſhop in the middle of them, whoſe chair was at the very farther end of the *church* eaſtward; before the altar was a baluſtrade; at the entry into this chancel was the pulpit or deſk raiſed, with ſteps to go up to it, where they read the leſſons, and ſometimes there were two of them with a ſpace between them: The altar or table was made of rich materials, ſometimes of ſilver, ſometimes of gold, ornamented, &c. and often placed on the tomb of a martyr, &c. theſe obſervances brought in much ſuperſtition, a great deal of ignorance, but very little religion.

CHURCH-STRE'TTON or STRE'TTON (S.) a town in *Shropſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; it is ſeated between two hills, and 112 computed miles diſtant from *London*.

CHURL (S.) a covetous, ungenerous perſon, a niggard, one willing to receive all good offices, but return none.

CHU'RLISH (A.) ill-natured, clowniſh, ſurly, unmannerly.

CHURN (S.) a veſſel to make butter in, generally in the form of a conical drinking-can.

CHURN (V.) to work or manage milk in, and with a proper veſſel or inſtrument, ſo that by the continual agitation thereof, it becomes a thick conſiſtence, called butter.

CHYLE (S.) that whitiſh juice into which, in the *Animal OEconomy*, the food is immediately converted by digeſtion, and after ſeveral paſſages thro' various parts of the body, it becomes blood.

CHYLIFICA'TION (S.) the formation of the chyle, or the act whereby the food is changed into chyle.

CHY'MICHL (A.) ſomething done or prepared according to the rules of chymiſtry; alſo any thing pertaining or belonging to chymiſtry.

CHY'MIST (S.) a perſon ſkilful in, or practiſing the art of chymiſtry.

CHY'MISTRY or CHE'MISTRY (S.) the art of ſeparating or reducing mixed bodies into their component parts, thereby to diſcover their hidden virtues, and demonſtrate their

their inner contexture, which properly may be conſidered as the anatomy of natural bodies, principally effected by the means of fire, in order to diſcover their ſeveral powers and virtues, whether they are for phyſical or philoſophical uſes.

CHYMO'SIS or CHEMO'SIS (S.) a rheum or inflammation of the eyelids, which by its heat contracts the external fibres, and cauſes the inſide to be turned outwards, and thereby rendering a perſon very diſagreeable to look at.

CI'CATRICE (S.) the mark, ſcar, or ſeam that is left after a wound or ulcer is healed.

CICATRI'CULA (S.) the treddle or little white ſpeck in the coat of an egg, ſuppoſed to contain the prolifick virtue, and in which the firſt changes appear in the formation of a chicken.

CICATRI'ZE (V.) to heal up a wound, to cloſe the lips of a cut, and join or cement the parts together, yet, ſo as to make or leave a ſcar or viſible mark, where the injury was.

CICU'TA (S.) a vegetable poiſon in theſe parts, made of hemlock; among the *Ancients*, the *cicuta* was much uſed, but not certainly known how compounded; one ſort, which was uſed upon ſtate criminals, was the liquor of the plant *cicuta*.

CI'DER (S.) a pleaſant, tart, briſk, cool, well-known liquor, made of the juice of apples, and ſometimes of other fruits.

CI'DERKIN (S.) an ordinary or mean ſort of cider, made of the murk or groſs matter, after the cider is preſſed out, by pouring on water that has been boiled, to the quantity of half the cider that was made from the fruit, which having ſtood 48 hours, is ſufficiently impregnated; then the liquor being preſſed out, and immediately turned up, in a few days is drank as ſmall beer, to which they who keep it any time add a quantity of hops.

CIE'LING (S.) the partition between an upper and a lower room, which to the lower one is the top or *ceiling*, and to the upper one is the floor or walking place; but it is generally reſtrained to that covering, which goes over the loweſt part of the joiſts, and which commonly in *England* is lathed, plaiſtered, and white waſhed.

CI'LIA (S.) the hairs of the eye-brows, eſpecially the longer and uppermoſt ones, which are both larger and ſtiffer than the under ones.

CI'MA or CIMA'TIUM (S.) a member or moulding in *Architecture*, which is placed uppermoſt, or at the ſummit of the cornice whoſe profile is waved, *viz.* concave at top, and convex at bottom, and tho' ſome architects confine it to the top of the cornice, yet workmen in common call all ſimilar mouldings by this name.

CI'MBRI (S.) a ſect or nation of people, about whoſe origin the learned are much divided; but the general opinion is, that they inhabited the moſt northern parts, and from thence ſpread themſelves, about the 639th year of *Rome*, over *Germany Switzerland*, *Dauphine*, *Languedoc*, *&c.* in ſuch vaſt numbers, that the *Romans* were obliged to ſend their armies againſt them, who were ſeveral times defeated, but at laſt *Marius*, in the year of *Rome* 652, gave them a general rout. Theſe people are reported to have invented the drum for warlike uſes.

CI'METER or CI'METAR (S.) a broad, crooked ſword, generally uſed by the *Turkiſh* ſoldiery.

CIMME'RIAN (A.) dark, diſmal, gloomy, ſpoken particularly of a *Scythian* people, whoſe country is now inhabited by the *little Tartars*; their country was ſo full of woods, and covered with continual clouds, that but very little ſun was ſeen among them: Some people of this name are ſaid to inhabit *Baiæ* in *Italy*, near the lake *Avernus*, where it is reported *Sibyl*'s den or cave was. Theſe people concealed themſelves in caves in the day time, and in the night robbed and plundered their neighbours; they were extreme ſuperſtitious, to which their natural ſituation contributed very much; they had a famous den, by which they ſaid people went down into hell, after they had ſacrificed to the infernal gods, upon which fancy *Homer* and *Virgil* founded their fable of hell.

CI'NCTURE (S.) a girdle or binding ſtring; and in *Architecture*, the liſt, orlo, or fillet made at the top or bottom of a column by way of ornament.

CI'NDERS (S.) coals burnt till all, or the greateſt part of the ſulphur is out of them.

CINEFA'CTION or CINERA'TION (S.) the reducing or burning to aſhes.

CI'NNABAR or CI'NOPER (S.) a mineral ſtone, red, heavy and brilliant, found chiefly in quickſilver mines; this is the common vermillion, when ground up with the ſpirit of wine and urine; there are ſome mines of this mineral only; it is properly quickſilver petrified, as appears by the chymical operations, whereby a pound of good *cinnabar* yields 14 ounces of mercury: Phyſicians uſe it in venereal caſes, and other ſharp ſeroſe diſeaſes. There is alſo a factitious or artificial ſort, produced from mercury and ſulphur ſublim'd; this is uſed for the ſame phyſical purpoſes with the native *cinnabar*; there is alſo a blue ſort, made by mixing two parts of ſulphur with three of quickſilver, and one of ſal armoniac ſublim'd, together.

CI'NNAMON (S.) an agreeable aromatick ſpice, allowed to be the bark of a tree growing common in the iſland of *Ceylon*, which by degrees, being dried, twiſts up in the form we ſee it, acquiring by degrees a briſk ſmell, and a ſharp, pungent taſte: It is reported, that the tree in three years after its being

being barked, has a new rind or bark, as good as the firſt; there are many ſorts that go by this common name; it is uſed various ways, and for diverſe good purpoſes; it is imagined, that ſpoken of in ſcripture was very different from what we have and uſe.

CINQUE (S.) the number *five*, a term commonly uſed at dice, to ſignify that ſide that has five ſpots; and in *Botany*, graſs that has five leaves or branches, is called *cinque-foil*; alſo the five havens that lie in the eaſt part of *England*, towards *France*, are by way of eminence called the *cinque ports*, and are governed by a particular policy, having a keeper, called the lord warden of the *cinque ports*, who has the authority of an admiral among them, and ſends out writs in his own name; the ports are *Haſtings*, *Romney*, *Hythe*, *Dover* and *Sandwich*.

CI'ON (S.) a young ſhoot, ſprig, or ſucker of a vine, flower, plant, &c.

CI'PHER (S.) the letters of a perſon's name ſo interwoven together, that they are the ſame backwards as forwards, and ſometimes both at top and bottom; ſometimes it means the obſcure character or hidden marks, that a letter is wrote in, that is intended nobody ſhall read but the party to whom it is ſent; alſo the mark or character among the *Arithmeticians*, which is expreſſed by an (o), and which of itſelf ſignifies nothing; but when it ſtands on the right or left hand of any other figure, makes it have a ten-fold greater or leſſer value, than it would have, was it away, as 5, 50, 05, &c.

CI'PHER (V.) to reckon or caſt up accompts, to teach or uſe the art of practical arithmetick.

CI'PHERING (S.) the common vulgar ſchool term for arithmetick, or the art of practical numbering.

CI'PPUS (S.) a ſhort column or pillar ſet up by the ancients in divers parts of their roads, containing directions to travellers, which way they ſhould go, or elſe gave an account of ſome memorable action done at or near that place; ſometimes it is uſed for a wooden inſtrument wherewith ſlaves were beaten.

CI'RCLE (S.) a geometrical plain figure or area, whoſe perimeter or boundary line is every where equally diſtant from the center or middle point; by the properties of this excellent figure almoſt all the practical mathematicks were brought to light.

CI'RCUIT (S.) the path that any revolving body deſcribes, a compaſs or going about; alſo the ſtages or journies that the judges go twice in every year, to adminiſter juſtice in the ſeveral parts of the kingdom.

CI'RCULAR (A.) any thing that is round, or in the form of a circle, which, when it returns to the place where it begun, goes on the ſame courſe again; ſo numbers in decimal calculations frequently go to a certain period, and then repeat or circulate again and again to infinity; alſo certain numbers whoſe powers end in or with the ſame figure, as in the original root, ſuch are 5 and 6, whoſe ſquares are 25 and 36, cubes 125 and 216, biquadrates 625 and 1296, &c. alſo letters wrote upon extraordinary occaſions to ſummon any large companies together, called *circular* letters.

CI'RCULATE (V.) to move round, or conſtantly in the ſame order, ſo that when one period is finiſhed, the perſon or thing goes over again in the ſame manner; alſo to negotiate or make bills current.

CIRCULA'TION (S.) the going or moving round in one conſtant order; in *Chymiſtry*, it is the riſing or falling of the vapours of any liquor agitated by the fire; and when applied to *Animal Life*, it means the continual motion of the blood from the heart through the arteries, and returning back to the heart through the veins.

CIRCUMAGGERA'TION (S.) a heaping round about.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT (A.) any thing that flows round, or encompaſſes about ſome other thing; but commonly uſed in a phyſical ſenſe, for the open or common air, and ſometimes for other fluids.

CIRCUMAMBULA'TION (S.) a walking or going round about.

CIRCUMCE'LLIANS (S.) a ſect of the Donatiſts, in *Africa*, in the fourth century, who rambled from one place to another, pretending to reform the publick manners, and redreſs grievances; they manumiſed ſlaves without the conſent of their maſters, forgave debts that were none of their own, and committed many other inſolencies: At the beginning of theſe diſorders they marched only with ſtaves, which they called the *ſtaves of Iſrael*, under the command of *Maxides* and *Taſer*; but afterwards they made uſe of all ſorts of weapons againſt the orthodox; thro' a miſled zeal for martyrdom, they deſtroyed themſelves, by throwing themſelves from precipices, leaping into the fire and cutting their own throats, upon which their biſhops applied to the magiſtrates, not being able to reſtrain them themſelves.

CIRCUMCI'SE (V.) to cut a thing round about, and particularly ſpoken of as a religious act of diſtinguiſhing a particular people from others, and by us generally underſtood of the *Jews*, though uſed by ſeveral other people both Chriſtians and Mahometans; the *Jews* on the eighth day, according to their law, perform this ceremony thus: One, called the godfather, holds the child during the operation, and the godmother carries it to and from the ſynagogue, in ſuch places where they are allowed; the operator is called *mohel*, that is, the *circumciſer*, who may be any perſon they pitch upon, or the father himſelf may do it, if he is ſkilful enough; nor is the place abſolutely determined,

mined, whether houſe or ſynagogue: Two ſeats being prepared, one for the godfather, and the other for the prophet *Elias*, who is imagined to be inviſibly preſent, the circumciſer having a diſh containing all his inſtruments and neceſſaries, after having ſung a hymn, they receive the child with ſaying, *Baruc Habba*, or *Welcome*; the godfather holding the child on his knees, the circumciſer undoes the clouts, and with his razor in his hand ſays, *Bleſſed be thou, O Lord, who haſt commanded us to* circumciſe, and at the ſame time cuts the thick ſkin of the prepuce, and with the nails of his thumbs tears off the other thinner part, then twice or thrice ſucks the blood out, and ſpits it into a cup of wine; after that he dreſſes the wound with coral powder, &c. this done he takes a cup of wine, and after bleſſing it once, repeats a ſecond benediction for the child, names him, and pronounces theſe words of *Ezekiel*, *Live in thy blood*; then moiſtening his lips with the wine he ſpit the blood into, they ſing a pſalm; the girls are only bleſſed and named.

CIRCUMCI'SION (S.) the act of circumciſing or cutting round about.

CIRCUMDU'CTION (S.) a leading or carrying about, either perſonally by going from place to place, or metaphorically by amuſing a perſon by a long harangue, and endeavouring to keep off the point or concluſion of the matter.

CIRCU'MFERENCE (S.) the utmoſt limit or circuit of a thing; a term uſed in *Geometry*, and particularly applied to planes.

CIRCU'MFERENTOR (S.) the name of a ſurveying inſtrument, conſiſting of a braſs circle and an index all of a piece, to which is added, a compaſs well rectified, to find the bearing or ſituation of the place.

CI'RCUMFLEX (S.) a *Grammatical* mark or accent, uſed to diſtinguiſh long ſyllables, or the omiſſion of ſome letter, much uſed in the *French* language.

CIRCUMFLU'ENT (A.) any thing that flows freely about another body.

CIRCUMFU'SION (S.) the pouring liquor round about any thing.

CIRCUMGYRA'TION (S.) a moving or going round; and in the *preſent Philoſophy*, it is the moving of a body round its centre.

CIRCUMJA'CENT (A.) lying round about a place or thing.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION (S.) the uſing a multiplicity of words when few would do.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION (S.) a being placed round about a place or thing.

CIRCUMROTA'TION (S.) wheeling or moving round about.

CIRCUMSCRI'BE (V.) to hem in, limit, bound or ſtint; in *Geometry*, it is to draw one figure round or about another, ſo as the circumſcribing figure, by its angles, ſides or planes, touch all the angles, ſides or planes of the inſcribed figure.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION (S.) the act of ſurrounding or circumſcribing; and with the *Naturaliſts*, is the bounds or limits of any natural figure.

CI'RCUMSPECT (A.) conſiderate, cautious, wary, careful, wiſe, prudent.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION (S.) a wary, careful, diligent looking after a thing, a duly weighing and conſidering a matter.

CI'RCUMSTANCE (S.) ſomething that relates to a matter, a ſpeciality that makes a thing more or leſs probable.

CI'RCUMSTANCES (S.) the particular incidents that attend or belong to any action or thing, whereby it may become lawful or unlawful, good or evil; alſo the ſtate or condition of a man's private fortune, whereby he is denominated rich or poor, or in good or bad *circumſtances*.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL (A.) very particular, relating all the circumſtances, &c. of a matter or thing.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE (V.) to deſcribe a thing by its relations or circumſtances, in order to prove the reaſonableneſs, truth, or probability of it.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION (S.) a line, or large trench made round a camp in the beſieging of a town, about a cannon ſhot from the place, 12 foot broad, and 7 deep, bordered with a parapet, and flanked with redoubts, to prevent the enemy's receiving any ſuccour, to keep in deſerters, and hinder the excurſions of the garriſon.

CIRCUMVE'NT (V.) to hinder, prevent, over-reach, diſappoint, or deceive.

CIRCUMVE'NTION (S.) cheating, diſappointing, over-reaching, or deceiving.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION (S.) a turning or rolling round about, particularly ſpoken of the horns or volute of the *Ionick* order.

CI'RCUS (S.) a ſpacious place at *Rome*, between mount *Palatine* and *Aventine*, ſurrounded with buildings in form of a circle or oval; this was for the publick plays; and in the amphitheatre, that was quite round it, were galleries and boxes for the ſpectators to ſtand or ſit in: It was firſt rudely erected by *Tarquinius Priſcus*, fifth king of *Rome*; but in after time it was magnificently built and embelliſhed with marble round butts, round which the courſers ran; there were alſo pillars and obeliſks adorned with hieroglyphicks: The emperor *Claudius*, to render it more beautiful, cauſed moſt of the marks and obeliſks to be gilt with gold; *Caligula* paved it with vermillion ſtone ſoldered with gold; *Heliogabalus* added the filings of gold and ſilver; the galleries were adorned with the images of their gods, and the richeſt ſpoils of the enemy. There were ſeveral *circues* at *Rome*, but the largeſt was moſt magnificent.

CI'RENCESTER or CI'SSITER (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, has the river *Churn* running thro' it, and is both the largeſt and oldeſt town in the

the county, having been an ancient fortified city among the *Britains*, and the metropolis of the large province of the *Dobuni*; as alſo an eminent ſtation for the *Roman* armies; and ſome authors ſay, the emperor *Conſtantine* was crowned king of the *Britains* here. It is now governed by two high conſtables, and 14 wards-men over ſeven diſtinct wards, appointed yearly at the court leet. The borough, which is confined within the town, ſends two members to parliament, and every houſe-keeper, not receiving alms, has a vote; it hath two weekly markets, *viz.* Monday for corn, cattle and proviſions, and on Friday chiefly for wool, for which commodity it is the greateſt market in *England*; it hath five fairs annually, three for all ſorts of commodities, and two for cloth only; it is a poſt-town, and has a ſtage-coach; 68 computed, and 85 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CISA'LPINE (S.) any perſon, place, or thing bred or reſiding on this ſide the *Alps*, or thoſe ridges of mountains that ſeparate *France* from *Italy*.

CISLEU' (S.) the ninth month in the *Jewiſh* eccleſiaſtical year, and the third in the civil or political year, anſwering nearly to our *November*; the ſeventh of this month is a great faſt, in memory of *Jehoakim*'s piercing the book of *Jeremiah*'s prophecies with a penknife, and throwing them into the fire that was on the hearth; on the 15th the *Jews* afflict themſelves, becauſe *Antiochus Epiphanes* profaned the temple of *Jeruſalem*, and put the ſtatue of *Jupiter Olympius* in it; the 25th is a feaſt in remembrance of *Judas Maccabeus*'s purifying the temple, and dedicating it anew.—*Calmet*.

CISSOI'D (S.) in *Geometry*, an algebraical curve, firſt invented by *Diocles*.

CI'STERN (S.) a large receiver of either rain or river water, formerly built under ground, and now commonly made of lead, and kept in the yards or kitchens of houſes, to have a ſufficient quantity of water at hand, and ready upon all occaſions; ſometimes it means a receiver, or veſſel to put bottles of wine, &c. in, uſed at feaſts and great mens tables.

CI'TADEL (S.) a fort, caſtle or ſtrong place, conſiſting of 4, 5 or 6 baſtions; ſometimes built in the middle or moſt eminent part of a city, and ſometimes at a ſmall diſtance from it, both to command and defend it.

CITA'TION (S.) a citing or quoting a paſſage out of an author; alſo a ſummons from the biſhop's court, to appear before an eccleſiaſtical judge.

CITE (V.) to quote a paſſage out of an author, to ſhew by what authority ſomething is ſaid or wrote; alſo to ſummon a perſon before an eccleſiaſtical judge, to anſwer a charge relating to ſomething of church matters.

CI'TIZEN (S.) a freeman or inhabitant of a city or body corporate.

CI'TRON (S.) a pleaſant, agreeable fruit, in colour, taſte and ſmell ſomewhat reſembling a lemon, and uſed for the ſame purpoſes, but much larger; from this fruit are made cordials, confections, oils, eſſences, &c. exceeding pleaſant, uſeful and beneficial to the taker.

CI'TTERN or CI'THERN (S.) a *Spaniſh* muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat like a lute, but now much out of uſe.

CI'TY (S.) a large walled town, endowed with particular privileges; anciently it was appropriated to thoſe towns that were biſhops ſees only, and ſeems ſtill to retain that diſtinction here in *England*, tho' not always in other countries.

CI'VET (S.) a perfume taken from an animal called a *civet-cat*, which has a receptacle or bag under its tail, beneath the anus, into which a thick unctuous matter gathers, by the ſecretion of glands proper for that purpoſe.

CI'VIC CROWN (S.) a ſort of crown made of oaken leaves, beſtowed by the old *Romans* on him who had ſaved the life of a fellow-citizen in a battle, or an aſſault; it was ſo highly eſteemed, that it was looked on as a proper reward for *Auguſtus*; and *Cicero*, upon diſcovering *Catiline*'s conſpiracy, had it given him likewiſe.

CI'VIL (A.) kind, courteous, well bred; and in a *political Senſe*, belonging to the management, regulation and government of a city, ſtate or kingdom; ſo, when a perſon is ſentenced to perpetual baniſhment, to work in the mines, or row in the gallies, he is ſaid to undergo a *civil* or political death.

Civil Day, one of 24 hours long, reckoning from 12 of the clock of one night, to the ſame hour of the next.

Civil Law, is properly the national law or cuſtom of every ſtate or kingdom; but in *Europe*, it is frequently reſtrained to a particular ſyſtem compoſed out of the beſt *Roman* and *Greek* laws, and which in *England* are now chiefly uſed in the ſpiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs.

Civil War, an inteſtine quarrel between the people and their governors, of any kingdom, ſtate, &c. or between the people of the ſame ſtate, city, &c.

Civil Year, is that ſpace of time that every ſtate or kingdom has appointed for a legal year, beginning and ending according to the uſage or cuſtom of the place, which in different kingdoms has different periods.

CIVI'LIAN (S.) a ſtudent, profeſſor or doctor of the civil law.

CIVI'LITY or CI'VILNESS (S.) mannerlineſs, good uſage, courteſy, obligingneſs.

CIVILI'ZE (V.) to reduce to good order; to poliſh or make tractable; to tame or regulate a rude, undiſciplined perſon or people.

CLACK (S.) a valve or moveable part of any thing, that by its motion backwards or forwards makes a rattling or noiſe; alſo a nick name for a woman's tongue; a prattler or buſybody.

CLAD (A.) cloathed or dreſſed.

CLAIM (V.) to demand, own, require, or challenge a thing as one's right.

CLAIM (S.) a demanding or challenging ſomething for one's own, that is in the poſſeſſion of another.

CLAI'MABLE (A.) any thing that may be owned, challenged, or affirmed to belong to another perſon.

CLAI'MANT (S.) a *Law Term*, ſignifying the perſon that deſires or lays claim to an eſtate he has not yet in poſſeſſion.

CLAI'R-OBSCURE or CHIA'RO-SCURO (S.) in *Painting*, is the art of diſtributing to the beſt advantage, the lights and ſhadows of a piece, both with regard to the eaſing of the eye, and the effect of the whole piece; alſo a piece, drawing or deſign conſiſting only of two colours, and which is now uſually umber and white.

CLA'MBER (V.) to get up a rock, mountain, tree, or other difficult place, by the hands and legs only.

CLA'MMY (A.) damp, ſticky or gluiſh, like moiſtened ſugar.

CLA'MOUR (S.) a noiſy outcry, complaint, or bawling, without juſt reaſon.

CLA'MOROUS (A.) noiſy, quarrelſome, brawling, &c.

CLAMP (S.) a piece of wood or timber faſtened to a maſt or yard of a ſhip, to ſtrengthen it, and prevent the wood from burſting; in *Joinery*, it is a piece of wood fitted to another board, table, &c. ſo that the grain of the one runs croſs the grain of the other, to prevent it from warping.

CLAN (S.) a tribe or family; or in an *enlarged Senſe*, all that live upon one place or ſpot of ground, in which ſenſe it is taken for the tenants of one lord in *Scotland*.

CLANDE'STINE (A.) private, contrary to law, by ſtealth.

CLANG (V.) to ſound like a ſtrong and ſhrill trumpet.

CLAP (S.) a loud crack or blow; alſo the foul or venereal diſeaſe in its firſt ſtages or beginnings; alſo the joyful noiſe of approbation made by the auditors of a concert, play, &c. by ſtriking the palms of their hands together.

CLAP (V.) to ſtrike the palms of the hands together, ſometimes as a ſign of approbation, and ſometimes of ſcorn, to make a great noiſe in a rude manner; alſo to infect a perſon with the firſt degree of the venereal or foul diſeaſe, by coition.

CLA'PBOARD (S.) a ſtaff or board cut ready to make caſks with.

CLA'PPER (S.) the tongue or iron ringer of a bell, from whence, by way of ridicule, the tongue of a ſcolding, noiſy perſon is called a *clapper*; alſo a place under ground where rabbets breed.

CLAPPERDOGEON (S.) a beggar born and bred; and in the *Canting Diſtribution*, the forty-firſt order of beggars, or rather thieves, the leaſt entitled to compaſſion or charity, becauſe having never been inſtructed in the principles of religion, morality, or induſtry, they ſeldom let any proper opportunity for villainy ſlip them.

CLARE (S.) in *Suffolk*, a ſmall town, where ſays, &c. are manufactured; its market is weekly on Friday; ſo computed, and 62 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CLARENCIEU'X (S.) the ſecond king at arms here with us, ſo called, becauſe formerly he belonged to the duke of *Clarence*; his office is to marſhal, and diſpoſe of the funerals, of all the lower nobility, as baronets, knights, eſquires and gentlemen on the ſouth ſide of *Trent*, from whence he is alſo called *ſur-roy*, or *ſouth-roy*.

CLA'RET (S.) the now common name for all red wines, though originally it meant only ſuch wines as were of a pale or light red colour.

CLA'RICHORD or MA'NICHORD (S.) a muſical inſtrument in the form of a ſpinnet; it has 49 or 50 ſtops, and 70 ſtrings, which bear on five bridges, the firſt being the higheſt, and the other diminiſhing in proportion; ſome of the ſtrings are in uniſon, their number being greater than that of the ſtops; there are ſeveral little mortiſes for paſſing the jacks, armed with little braſs hooks, which ſtop and raiſe the chords in lieu of the quill uſed in virginals and ſpinnets, and the chords are covered with pieces of cloth, which renders the ſound ſweeter, and deadens it ſo, that it can be heard but a very ſmall diſtance, from whence it is called the dumb ſpinnet, and much uſed in nunneries; this inſtrument is much older than the harpſichord or ſpinnet.

CLARIFICA'TION (S.) the purging, purifying, or making liquors perfectly clear or fine.

CLA'RION (S.) a trumpet, whoſe tube is narrower, and tone ſhriller, than the common trumpets; and in *Heraldry*, it is a bearing in the form of an old-faſhioned trumpet, according to ſome heralds; but in the opinion of others, it is the repreſentation of a ſhip's rudder; and with others the reſt for a lance.

CLA'RITY (S.) brightneſs, clearneſs, fineneſs, pureneſs.

CLASH (V.) to make a great and confuſed noiſe, to ſtrike or beat againſt, to diſagree, wrangle or fall out with a perſon.

CLASP (S.) a hold-faſt, uſed ſometimes as a buckle, and ſometimes as a button; alſo the curling tendrils of a vine, or thread of other herbs or plants, whereby they lay hold of, and twiſt about a tree, poſt, buſh, &c.

CLASP (V.) to embrace, curl round, or hold faſt any thing.

CLASS (S.) a form in a ſchool; an order or rank in which perſons or things are placed or diſpoſed.

CLA'SSICK or CLA'SSICAL (A.) belonging to a certain rank or order of diſtribution; ſo

a *claſſick* author, is one that is placed in the firſt rank of credit among ſcholars, for the purity of his language, or the excellency of his ſubject.

CLA'TTER (V.) to make an unmannerly noiſe or diſturbance.

CLAUSE (S.) a paragraph, article, concluſion, proviſo or condition, in a book, contract, deed or inſtrument.

CLAW (V.) the nail or horny part of a beaſt's or a fowl's foot; alſo the prongs of a hammer, &c.

CLAW (V.) to tear, ſnatch, rend or pull aſunder; alſo to ſnatch up rudely.

CLAY (S.) a ſoft, viſcous earth, found in various places, and uſed for various purpoſes, of ſeveral kinds, colours and properties.

CLEAN (A.) pure, free from filth, dextrous, &c.

CLEAN or CLEANSE (V.) to purge, ſcour, and purify from all manner of filth.

CLEA'NLY (A.) one that is of a neat diſpoſition, that loves to make and keep places and things clean, and in order.

CLEA'NNESS (S.) ſometimes means purity, ſometimes innocency, ſometimes dexterity, &c.

CLEAR (A.) free from blame, innocent; alſo pure fair without blemiſh; ſo he that is quick-witted, and apt to comprehend or learn any thing, or has good judgment, is ſaid to be *clear*-ſighted.

CLEAR (V.) to take away all obſtructions or objections, to vindicate or prove the innocence of a party accuſed, to make a thing plain by demonſtration.

CLEA'RNESS (S.) brightneſs, tranſparency, unexceptionableneſs.

CLEAVE (V.) to ſtick cloſe, or faſt to a thing; alſo to ſplit, rend, or tear a thing by violence.

CLEA'VER (S.) one who ſplits or rends things aſunder; alſo the large inſtrument or chopping knife that butchers cut their carcaſſes aſunder with.

CLE'BURY (S.) in *Shropſhire*, a ſmall town, with a market weekly; is 98 computed, and 118 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CLEFT (S.) a chap, chink, or opening in any thing, from whence the diſeaſe that occaſions horſes heels to ſplit or chap is called the *clefts*.

CLE'MENCY (S.) gentleneſs, mercifulneſs, meekneſs, courteſy.

CLE'MENT (A.) mild, gentle, kind, compaſſionate, &c. alſo a man's name.

CLE'MENTINES (S.) certain ſpurious works attributed to *Clemens Romanus*, ſtuffed with apocryphal pieces, fables and miſtakes; alſo the decretals of pope *Clement* V. publiſhed by his ſucceſſor, are called by this name; alſo ſuch a perſon among the *Auguſtine* monks, who after having been a ſuperior nine years, his ſuperiorſhip ceaſes, and he becomes a common monk, under the command of a ſuperior, as much as any of the other.

CLENCH (V.) to make faſt, to pin down, ſo as not to be undone, but with much trouble and difficulty, which is commonly by driving the nails through, and turning the points inwards, and driving them down, ſo as hardly to be got out again; alſo to confirm a bargain or contract by paying part of the money, or other proper methods to ſecure or bind a perſon faſt.

CLEPSY DRA (S.) an inſtrument to meaſure time by water, like a clock or hour-glaſs, much uſed formerly, as well by ſea as land, but being liable to great defects and objections, are not now uſed otherwiſe than as a curioſity, although M. *Amontons* has contrived one ſo as to obviate common objections, and to be uſeful at ſea for the diſcovery of the longitude.

CLE'RGY (S.) the aſſembly or body of prieſts, divines, or eccleſiaſticks of any nation or people. In the *Romiſh Church*, there are two ſorts or kinds, the one regular, comprehending all the religious of both ſexes; the other ſecular, comprehending all the eccleſiaſticks that do not take the monaſtick vows; among the Reformed, there are none but the latter ſort; the *Romiſh* clergy forms a monarchical ſtate under the pope, who is the head thereof; the clergy was anciently divided into three orders, *viz.* prieſts, deacons, and inferior clerks, each having its chief; the arch-prieſt was the head of the firſt order, the arch-deacon of the ſecond, and the dean of the third; under the name *clergy*, formerly all officers of juſtice were comprized, and though much of the former privileges of the *clergy* is abridged, yet they have ſtill ſome conſiderable ones left, ſuch as their goods paying no toll in fairs or markets, and their being exempt from all other offices but their own, &c.

CLERK (S.) anciently meant any perſon that was learned, and now it is the common appellation by which clergymen or church miniſters diſtinguiſh themſelves in the ſigning any inſtrument, deed, &c. alſo a common name for writers, or book-keepers in publick offices or private compting houſes, and the enterers in courts of record, &c.

CLE'ROMANCY (S.) the divining or telling fortunes, by caſting dice, or drawing lots.

CLE'THERO (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, a conſiderable town, with a good market on Saturdays; is 158 computed, and 207 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*; is an ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs, &c.

CLE'VER (A.) ingenious, well ſhaped or made; alſo an active, ſkilful artiſt.

CLEW (S.) the key or thread whereby a difficult problem is performed or diſcovered, the interpretation of a dark matter; alſo a ball or bottom of thread, worſted, yarn, &c. when ſpoken of a ſail, it is the corner of it that reaches down to the place where the tackles and ſheet ropes are faſtened.

CLICK (V.) to make a noiſe like a watch, or to ſtand at a ſhop door and invite cuſtomers in, as ſalſemen and ſhoe-makers do.

CLI'CKER (S.) the perſon that ſtands at a ſhoe maker's door, to invite cuſtomers to buy the wares ſold there.

CLI'CKET (S.) in the *Hunters Language*, is to be deſirous of gendering, and is applied to the lower-ſized creatures, ſuch as hares, foxes, &c. and in the larger ſort, as deer, &c it is called rutting.

CLI'ENT (S.) one who pays a lawyer for his advice, or to plead for him; in the *Roman Government* he that was protected by a ſenator, or other great man was ſo called, and the protector was called his patron.

CLIFF or CLIFT (S.) the ſide or pitch of a hill; a craggy mountain or broken rock next the ſea, or on the coaſt.

CLIFF (S.) the nominating mark or character uſed in muſick, from which the other notes take their reſpective names; for a note in the ſame ſpace or upon the ſame line, in different cliffs, hath different names: There are commonly 3, *viz.* C. F. G; the G is put upon the ſecond line counting upwards, and is uſed for the treble or upper part; F is uſed for the baſs or lower part, and is put upon the fourth line (counting upwards) of the five lines, generally made uſe of to ſet the muſick on; C is put indifferently upon any of the lines, and uſed oftentimes for the treble, as well as the mean or inner parts, but not ſo much latterly as formerly.

CLIMACTE'RICAL (A.) the name given by the ancient aſtrologers and phyſicians, to certain periods of time in a man's life, in which they affirmed ſeveral notable alterations in the health and conſtitution of a perſon happened, and expoſed the party to imminent dangers; the firſt is the 7th year of a perſon's life, and the others are multiples of the firſt, as 21, 49, 63, &c.

CLI'MATE or CLIME (S.) a *Geographical* term, ſignifying a ſpace of land, comprehended between two circles parallel to the equator, and ſo far diſtant the one from the other that there is half an hour's difference in the length of their longeſt day.

CLIMB (V.) to get up by degrees, to aſcend ſlowly and with great difficulty, as boys do trees; alſo to riſe in honour, to get advanced from a mean to a high employment.

CLINCH (V.) to gripe or hold faſt, to ſtop or prevent a perſon's getting away, to ſecure, &c.

CLING (V.) to ſtick cloſe or faſt to a thing, as vines to a pole.

CLINK (V.) to jingle, ring, or ſound like ſhaking of pieces of metal together.

CLI'O (S.) one of the nine muſes, that preſided over that branch of learning called hiſtory; ſhe is called the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Memory*, to ſhew the qualifications of an hiſtorian; her name properly ſignifies glory, fame or renown, in a good ſenſe, and is generally repreſented by a young maiden crowned with laurel, holding a trumpet in her right hand, and a book in her left, with *Thucydides*'s name in it.

CLIP (V.) to cut off ſmall pieces round about the edges of a thing, particularly money; alſo to ſpeak brokenly or imperfectly; alſo to ſhorten the wings of a bird; alſo to abridge or take away a perſon's privilege, &c.

CLI'PPINGS (S.) the bits or pieces cut off from money, &c.

CLOAK or CLOKE (S.) a looſe garment, made to throw over the other cloaths, as a defence againſt cold and wet; alſo a pretence, ſham, or blind, to cover or hide a deſign.

CLOAK (V.) to deſſemble, to ſay or pretend one thing, when a perſon intends another; to hide one's anger, reſentment, &c.

CLOAK-TWI'TCHERS (S.) a ſet of rogues that planted themſelves at the corners of alleys, lanes, &c. to ſnatch off people's cloaks from off their ſhoulders, and now that they are leſs worn, to ſnatch off people's hats, wigs, caps, &c. they are called the 33d order of villains in the canting language.

CLOATH or CLOTHE (V.) to dreſs, cover, or furniſh with dreſs or clothes.

CLOCK (S.) is the common name for the larger machines or inſtruments, that tell the hour of the day by an internal motion of wheel-work, the leſſer ſort worn in the pocket, being called watches; but properly ſpeaking, only the ſtriking part is the *clock*, and that part that ſhews the time by the pointing of an index, whether ſmall or large, is a watch.

CLOD (S.) a lump of dirt; alſo a name given to a heavy clumſy, ignorant perſon.

CLOG (V.) to load, ſtop, hinder, prevent, or throw ſomething in a perſon's way.

CLOG (S.) a hinderance, prevention, or ſtop; a log of wood chained to horſes feet, to prevent their running away; alſo the name of womens pattens without rings, ſometimes made of wood, and ſometimes of leather.

CLOI'STER (S.) a ſquare gallery in monaſteries, with a little flower-garden in the middle; formerly they were uſed as ſchools for the inſtruction of youth, and were many of them well endowed, and allowed ſeveral privileges, among others, that they ſhould be a ſafe ſhelter for thoſe that come thither: Princes look'd on them as ſecure priſons, which made the *Greek* emperors confine their rebellious ſons, or any elſe they ſuſpected, in them; and hiſtory furniſhes us with inſtances of childrens confining their fathers in them likewiſe.

CLOI'STER (V.) to impriſon, confine, or ſhut up in a religious houſe.

CLOSE (V.) to finiſh, ſhut up, or make an end of a thing, to have done.

CLOSE (S.) a field or piece of ground parted off from other fields or common ground, by banks, hedges, &c. alſo the finiſhing, ending, or iſſue of a matter; in *Heraldry*, a bird is ſaid to be *cloſe*, when it ſtands with its

wings ſhut; in *Muſick*, it is the end of a ſtrain or part of an air, or the general end of the whole compoſition, or at leaſt of ſuch part of a movement, where the muſick ends in the key of the compoſition.

CLOSE (Part.) nigh, near, next to or adjoining; alſo reſerved, cautious, of few words.

CLO'SET (S.) a ſmall room, or partition in a room, uſed for private retirement, ſtudy, or putting things out of the way; in *Heraldry*, it is the half of the bar, or the tenth part of the eſcutcheon.

CLO'SET (V.) to ſhut up in a private or retired place, to conſult upon extraordinary matters, to be admitted into the ſecret intrigues or cabinets of princes.

CLOT (S.) a lump of blood, or other congealed matter, &c.

CLOT (V.) to congeal, and grow together in lumps, like blood or jellies when cold.

CLOTH (S.) the matter or ſubſtance whereof garments are made, which is ſometimes compoſed of woollen, linen, ſilk, &c.

CLO'THIER (S.) one whoſe trade or buſineſs it is to make woollen cloth fit and ready for uſe.

CLO'THO (S.) one of the fiſters of *Deſtiny*, which *Heſiod* makes one of the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, and who, according to the Pagan divinity, ſpun the thread of mens lives; ſhe was the third that held the diſtaff.

CLOUD (V.) to ſhade, or to make things look like divers colours, ſomewhat imitating the clouds, as canes, gun-ſtocks, &c. that are varniſhed, and ſtained with aqua-fortis.

CLOUDS (S.) are a congeries of watry particles, raiſed from the waters or watry parts of the earth, by the ſolar or ſubterraneous heat, or both; which at their firſt riſing from our globe are too ſmall to be perceived; but as they aſcend, meeting with a greater degree of cold, are condenſed, and rendered opake by the union of their parts, ſo as to reflect light, and become viſible.

CLOU'DY (A.) overcaſt, dark, thick weather; alſo a perſon out of humour, ill-natured, and moroſe.

CLOVE (S.) one of the parts of a head of garlick; alſo the fruit of the *clove* tree; alſo the name of a weight for butter, containing eight pounds, and for wool of ſeven pounds in the county of *Eſſex*.

CLO'VEN (A.) any thing cut, parted or divided into two or more parts.

CLOUGH (S.) an allowance made by wholſale traders to their retailing cuſtomers, of two pounds weight upon every 300 weight, of ſome ſorts of commodities, in order to make their ſeveral ſmall draughts hold out with the general one.

CLOUT (V.) to patch, botch, or cobble a garment or other thing, by ſewing in a clumſy manner, pieces upon it, to ſtop holes, &c.

CLOU'TERLY (A.) ugly, clumſy, bungling, ill-ſhaped, or badly wrought or made.

CLOUTS (S.) dirty, or ordinary pieces of cloth for mean uſes; alſo the linen cloths that are particularly uſed about infants, to keep them warm and dry; alſo the iron plates that are nailed on the end of the axeltrees of carts, waggons, or other carriages, to ſave them from wearing by the violent friction of their motion.

CLOWN (S.) a boor, or country perſon uneducated in the polite behaviour of cities or courts; alſo any unmannerly, or indecent-behaved perſon.

CLO'WNISH (A.) unpoliſhed, untaught, rude, unmannerly, indecent.

CLOY (V.) to ſurfeit, glut, or over-fill a perſon; to ſatiate.

CLUB (S.) a large ſtaff, or ſtick, uſed by perſons in riotous or unlawful aſſemblies; alſo a company of perſons met together to regale themſelves at an equal expence.

CLUB (V.) to contribute the part or portion of an expence agreed upon; to join one's ſelf a member in the ſociety; to contribute any aſſiſtance to an affair.

CLUCK (V.) to make a noiſe like a hen calling her chickings together.

CLUMP (S.) a thick-ſkulled, unapprehenſive, ſilly, ignorant perſon.

CLUMSY (A.) aukward, unhandy, unſkilful, inartificial.

CLUNG (A.) withered, ſhrivelled, ſhrunk up or together with leanneſs, half-ſtarved or famiſhed.

CLU'STER (S.) a bunch or heap of many things together, as grapes, &c. alſo a tumultuous aſſembly, or riotous company of perſons.

CLU'TCHES (S.) the hands faſtened together; alſo an avaritious keeping poſſeſſion of any thing that comes within a perſon's reach.

CLU'TTER (V.) to make a great noiſe, ſtir, or uproar.

CLU'TTER (S.) a hurly-burly, a confuſed noiſe, ſtir, or uproar.

CLY (S.) the cant name for money, a purſe, or a pocket.

CLY'STER (S.) a liquid remedy, or injection into the inteſtines by the fundament, to refreſh them, looſen the belly, moiſten and ſoften the faeces, diſſipate wind, &c. ſometimes they are injected into the uterus or womb; they are uſed for various purpoſes, and are as variouſly prepared.

CNEFF (S.) a deity worſhipped by the *Egyptians*, to whom they aſcribed the creation of the world, and repreſented him with an egg coming out of his mouth, an egg being their hieroglyphick for the world.

COACE'RVATE (V.) to heap up together, to amaſs, or collect in great quantities.

COACH (S.) a convenient and ornamental vehicle to travel in, ſuſpended by leathers, and moved on four wheels, and in moſt *European* countries drawn by horſes, except *Spain*, where they are drawn by mules; in the Mogul's country they are drawn by oxen. He that

that is the guider, or driver, is called the *coachman*; the maker, or builder, a *coach-maker*, and the horſes that draw it, *coach-horſes*, &c.

COA'CTION (S.) a working together, or jointly.

COA'DJUTOR (S.) a fellow-labourer, an aſſiſtant, or helper.

COA'GULATE (V.) to thicken, curdle, congeal, or reduce a fluid into a fixed ſubſtance.

COAKS or COAX (V.) to pleaſe by fawning, or inſinuating one's ſelf into the affections of another; to ſooth, comply with, or ſpeak agreeably to another, in order to receive a gift or advantage thereby.

COAL (S.) a black, ſulphurous, inflammable matter, dug out of the earth, and uſed for fuel; there are many ſorts, as *pit-coal*, *ſea-coal*, *foſſil-coal*, *earth-coal*, and *natural-coal*, to diſtinguiſh it from an artificial fuel made in imitation hereof, commonly called *charcoal*.

COALE'SCE (V.) to unite, join, or cloſe together, after a ſeparation has been made in the parts of any body by violence; alſo to grow together, like the compoſing or conſtituent particles of any known body or matter.

COALI'TION or COALE'SCENCE (S.) the re-union, joining, or growing together of what was ſeparated.

COAST (S.) the ſhore, land, or country that lies next the ſea.

COAST (V.) to ſail within ſight of land, along, or as near to the ſhore as poſſible.

COAT (S.) the upper garment that men generally wear, buttoning cloſe to their bodies, the others having ſome expletive adjoined to diſtinguiſh them, as a waiſt-*coat* when worn under the outer *coat*, or a looſe *coat*, great *coat*, &c. when worn over it in wet, or very cold weather, &c. in women, their lower garments are called *petty-coats*, upper or under, &c. In *Anatomy*, it is the membranous cover of any part of the body; alſo a fold for ſheep, or hut for cattle, is called a *ſheep-coat*, &c.

CO'BBLE (V.) to do any thing awkwardly, and bunglingly; to patch or ſpoil a thing.

CO'BLER (S.) any unſkilful workman; particularly applied to thoſe men who make it an employ to patch or mend old ſhoes, though it be done curiouſly.

CO'BWEB (S.) the ſpider's neſt; alſo a nick-name for any improbable or precarious excuſe, or undertaking.

COCCI'FEROUS (A.) any plant or tree that bears berries.

COCHENEA'L (S.) a drug uſed both in phyſick and mechanicks, for dying ſcarlets, crimſon, &c. Some imagine it is the body of a ſmall inſect or fly, and others affirm it is a ſmall berry or grain. Travellers confirm both opinions, and ſay there are two ſorts, one a fly, the other a berry, but that the true or beſt ſort is the fly or inſect.

COCK (S.) the male among feathered fowls; alſo the name of the braſs inſtrument put into water-pipes, to let out, or retain the water; alſo frequently uſed in wine, or beer-veſſels, and ſeveral other uſes; the pin of a dial or gun; the needle of a balance or pair of ſcales; the engraved piece that covers the balance of a watch; alſo an expert gameſter, or curious artiſt in any trade; alſo a heap of hay.

CO'CKATRICE (S.) ſee *Baſiliſk*.

CO'CKER (V.) to humour, gratify, indulge, pamper, or pleaſe children in their fooliſh requeſts, to their prejudice.

CO'CKERMOUTH (S.) in *Cumberland*, is almoſt ſurrounded with the rivers *Derwent* and *Cocker*: It is a populous, well traded town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; it is adorned with a noble caſtle, and a fine church; the whole town is neatly built, the houſes being generally ſtone, but of a low ſituation, between two hills, upon one of which is the church, and upon the other the caſtle, which is very ſtrong, both by nature and art; the river *Cocker* runs through it, and divides it into two parts, which are joined by two bridges; it ſends two members to parliament, though it be not a corporation; 226 computed, and 287 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CO'CKET (S.) a ſeal belonging to the king's Cuſtom-houſe; but commonly is ſpoken of a ſcroll of parchment, ſealed and delivered by the officers of the Cuſtom-houſe to the merchants, upon entering their goods, certifying that the goods are cuſtomed.

CO'CKLE (S.) a weed called roſe corn; alſo a well-known eatable ſhell-fiſh; and in *Architecture*, a pair of winding ſtairs.

CO'CKLE (V.) to ſhrivel, gather or ſhrink up; to pucker like an ill ſown ſeam, &c.

CO'CKNEY (S.) a name of reproach given to thoſe perſons born in or near *London*, from their ſuppoſed intire ignorance of all manner of country affairs, extending ſo far as not to know the neighing of a horſe from the crowing of a cock.

CO'CKPIT (S.) a place where game cocks fight, to make ſport for the lookers on.

CO'CKREL (S.) a young cock, eſpecially of the game, or fighting kind.

CO'CKS-COMB (S.) the red, tufted, fleſhy part of a cock's head; alſo the name of a ſimple, otherwiſe called yellow rattle graſs; alſo a nick name for a ſilly, prating, ignorant, pretending fellow.

CO'CQUET (S. a general lover, or gallanting perſon, either male or female; one who delights to deal generally in love affairs, without determining any thing particular; but commonly is reſtrained to a woman that entertains many ſweethearts, without intending marriage with any of them.

COD (S.) an excellent fiſh, both for preſent uſe, while freſh, and alſo to ſalt up, for ſtore for ſhips, garriſons, &c. alſo the bag, ſkin, ſhale,

or huſk of peaſe, beans, &c. alſo the ſkin or bag that contains the teſticles of any male creature; in ſome countries a pillow, pincuſhion, &c. is ſo called; ſo all ſorts of grain that grow ſo encloſed, are called *cod* ware.

CODE (S.) a collection of the conſtitutions of the *Roman* emperors, which were firſt entered into three different books, at different times, and by ſeveral perſons; but in the year 534, many of the former laws being grown out of uſe, and unfit for the preſent circumſtances of things, the emperor *Juſtinian* ordered a collection from all the former laws which was called the *Juſtinian code*, and at this time conſtitutes great part of the civil law.

CO'DICIL (S.) an addition or ſupplement made and annexed to any writing after the chief or principal writing is engroſſed and executed, particularly the enlargement of a laſt will and teſtament.

CO'DLIN (S.) an excellent ſummer apple, ſo called, from its aptneſs to, and pleaſant taſte when codled, or gently par-boiled.

COE (S.) a ſmall hut that miners build over the mouth of the ſhaft where they work, to ſcreen themſelves from the weather; alſo in other places, to lodge their tools, cloaths, or other neceſſaries.

COEFFI'CIENT (S.) ſomething that works together with another, to produce ſome act or thing; alſo an *Algebraical Term*, ſignifying that number that is placed before a literal quantity, and is ſuppoſed to be multiplied by, or into it, as $5a + 7b$, *&c.*

COE'QUAL (A.) ſaid of one perſon or thing, when as great in value, quantity or power, as another.

COE'RCIBLE (A.) that may be limited, reſtrained, or bounded.

COE'RCION (S.) a reſtraining, hindering, limiting, bounding, or keeping in.

COESSE'NTIAL (S.) of the ſame eſſence or ſubſtance with another.

COETE'RNAL (A.) that has the ſame eternity with another; as ſpace and duration, abſolutely conſidered.

COE'VAL (A.) of the ſame age with another; as two perſons of 20, 30, 40, 50 years old, &c.

COEXI'STENT (S.) any thing that has a being or exiſtence at the ſame time with another.

CO'FFEE (S.) a ſeed or berry brought from *Arabia Felix*, uſed to make a liquor or drink of the ſame name.

CO'FFER (S.) a cheſt to put treaſure in; alſo a ſquare depreſſure in each interval between the modillions of the *Corinthian* cornice, commonly filled with a roſe, or ſome other enrichment; in *Fortification*, it is a hollow lodgment a-thwart a dry moat, from ſix to ſeven foot deep, and from 16 to 18 foot broad, the upper part being made of pieces of timber raiſed two foot above the level of the moat, which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and ſerves as a parapet, with embraſſures; the beſieged commonly uſed theſe *coffers* to hinder the beſiegers paſſing the ditch.

CO'FFERER (S.) an officer in the king's houſhold, next under the comptroller, who in the compting-houſe, and elſewhere at other times, has a ſpecial charge and overſight of the other officers of the houſe, for their good demeanour and carriage in their offices, to all whom he pays their wages.

CO'FFIN (S.) in the *Farriers Language*, the inſide or hollow part of a horſe's hoof; but in the general and vulgar uſe, it is that wooden box or trunk, in which the bodies of dead perſons are put, for the ſake of decency before, and generally in which they are put into the ground and buried.

COG (V.) to flatter, ſooth, tell lies, deceive, amuſe; alſo to uſe a cheating art, or ſleight of hand at dice-playing.

CO'GENT (A.) weighty, ſtrong, preſſing, convincing, enforcing.

CO'GITATE (V.) to think, muſe, ruminate, reflect, weigh, or conſider a matter in one's mind.

COGITA'TION (S.) thinking, muſing, reflecting, weighing, conſidering, &c.

COGITA'TIVE (A.) thoughtful, ſedate, ſerious, conſiderate, &c.

COGNA'TION (S.) among the *Civilians*, is that line of deſcent, between males and females, that ariſes from the ſame father.

CO'GNISANCE (S.) notice, obſervation, knowledge; and in *Law*, ſometimes ſignifies the confeſſion, or acknowledgment of a thing done; alſo the hearing of an affair judicially.

COGNI'SOR or CONNU'SOR (S.) one that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine of lands or tenements to another.

COGNI'TION (S.) the knowing or judging of a matter or thing.

COGNI'ZEE' or CONNI'SEE' (S.) the perſon to whom a fine is paid or acknowledged.

COGS (S.) the wooden teeth in a mill-wheel, tumbler, &c.

COGUE (S.) a glaſs or dram of brandy, or other ſpirituous liquors.

COGUE (V.) to tipple or drink drams, or ſpirituous liquors, as brandy, rum, geneva, &c.

COHA'BIT (V.) to live or dwell together, eſpecially like or after the manner of a man and his wife.

CO'HEIR (S.) a joint or equal heir, with one or more perſons, to the eſtate of one or more different perſons.

COHE'IRESS (S.) a woman or girl that is a joint or equal heir with another in ſome third perſon's eſtate.

COHE'RE (V.) to ſtick cloſe together, to hang, keep faſt, or bind together; alſo to agree or depend regularly upon what went before.

COHE'RENCE or COHE'RENCY (S.) the agreement between the parts of a diſcourſe, the

the regular dependance of propoſitions upon one another; and in *Natural Philoſophy*, it is the ſticking or cleaving together of the parts of any natural body, whether mineral or vegetable, &c.

COHE'SION (S.) the action whereby the conſtituent particles of natural bodies are connected or joined together, ſo as to produce bodies in ſuch and ſuch forms as we ſee them, and endowed with ſuch properties as are found in them. The cauſe of this *cohe-ſion* has racked the wits of all the naturaliſts, without any of them coming farther than probability towards the ſolution.

COHI'BIT (V.) to with-hold, reſtrain, keep back, hinder, prevent, &c.

COHO'BATE (V.) in *Chymiſtry*, is the diſtilling over again of the ſame liquor, by pouring it on again upon the dregs which remain in the veſſel.

CO'HORT (S.) a *Military Term* among the *Romans*, ſignifying a body of troops conſiſting of 600 foot-ſoldiers, and ſome ſay of 500; theſe were divided into three parts, called *maniples*, and theſe into centuries.

COIF (S.) a linen cap worn commonly by women; but when worn by men, it is to diſtinguiſh the degree they hold in the profeſſion of the law, it being the badge of a ſerjeant at law, from hence called a ſerjeant of the *coif*.

COIL (V.) to wind, or wrap up a cable or large rope in the form of a circle or ring, ſo that it may eaſily be run out without tangling.

COIL (S.) a bundle of rope rolled up in ſeveral circles laid one upon another.

COIN (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the die, or inſtrument upon which ſome device is engraved in order to be ſtruck upon ſome proper matters; ſometimes and more generally, it ſignifies the pieces that are ſo ſtruck, in order for their ready paſſing from one to another at a certain rate, and is commonly called money, of which there are as many ſorts as there are different nations.

COI'NCIDENT (A.) any thing that exactly agrees or falls in with another in all reſpects; as when two circles of the ſame diameter are laid upon one another, they will coincide.

COINS or QUINES (S.) in *Architecture*, are thoſe ſquare flat ſtones, or protuberances of brick or ſtone-work that are put in the angles of the walls of houſes, &c. both to ſtrengthen and ornament them. In *Gunnery*, they are large wooden wedges, with which the pieces of ordnance are levelled, raiſed, or depreſſed, as occaſion requires. In *Printing*, they are the ſmall wooden wedges, with which the matter, when compoſed, is made tight in the frame, in order to be wrought off after correction.

COI'TION (S.) ſometimes is uſed for the natural tendency or gravitation of particular bodies towards each other, as between iron and the magnet; and ſometimes it ſignifies the act of generation.

COITS or QUOITS (S.) horſe ſhoes or broad iron rings uſed to exerciſe a perſon with, by toſſing or throwing them from one place to another; alſo a game or diverſion ſo called.

COKE (S.) coal charked, or burnt, ſo that the greateſt part of the ſulphur is deſtroyed; thus prepared, they make but very little ſmoke, and a very ſtrong fire, uſed in drying malt, refining metals, &c.

COLA'RIN (S.) the little friſe of the capital of the *Tuſcan* and *Dorick* column, put between the aſtragal and the annulets; ſometimes it is uſed for the orle, or ring at the top of the ſhaft of the column next the capital; ſometimes alſo called the cincture

COLA'TURE (S.) the ſtraining a liquor thro' a cloth, or other proper inſtruments, to ſeparate the dregs from it.

CO'LCHESTER (S.) in *Eſſex*, is an ancient corporation, the town large, and very populous, the ſtreets fair and beautiful; and tho' the whole is not finely built, there are abundance of good houſes in it. There are ſtill the viſible marks of the ſeverity it underwent in the civil wars in K. *Charles* Ift's time, eſpecially in the churches: The river *Cola* paſſes through the town and encompaſſes it on the north and eaſt; over this river are three large bridges; this river is navigable for hoys and ſmall craft up to the town, and to within three miles for ſhips of large burden; for the convenience of trade, there is a large key along the ſide of the river, and a good cuſtom houſe; the principal manufacture is bays: It is governed by a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, or his deputy, 11 aldermen, chamberlain, town clerk, aſſiſtants, and 18 common-council-men; there are 8 churches, beſides thoſe damaged as above, and five meeting-houſes, of which two are Quakers; and beſides all theſe, a *Dutch* and a *French* church; there are ſeveral noble publick buildings, ſuch as the *Bay-Hall*, the *Guild Hall*, &c. it ſends two members to parliament, and is 43 computed, and 50 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

COLD (S.) is that property in bodies that excites in us the deſire of heat and fire; ſome imagine it to be only a negation of heat, or fire; and ſome think it abſolutely a property reſiding in the thing; but theſe are difficulties too great to be entered into here.

CO'LDNESS (S.) ſometimes means the natural quality or degree of cold that any thing has, and ſometimes the ſlight or indifference with which ſome perſons treat or entertain their friends and acquaintance.

CO'LEBROOK or CO'LNBROOK (S.) in *Buckinghamſhire*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſdays; it is principally ſupported by travellers that paſs through it to and from *London*, for whoſe reception there are many good inns; 15 computed, and 18 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CO'LET (S.) in rings that have ſtones, is that part in which the ſtones are ſet.

CO'LESHILL (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, a ſmall but handſome town whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday, ſeated on a hill by the river *Cole*, over which it hath a large ſtone bridge; 82 computed, and 101 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CO'LFORD (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, a ſmall town that has a weekly market on Tueſday; 96 computed miles diſtant from *London*.

CO'LIR (S.) an officer in *China*, who inſpects every court or tribunal in the empire, and tho' he be not of the number, yet is aſſiſting at all aſſemblies, the proceedings whereof are communicated to him: He gives ſecret intelligences to the court, and even upon occaſion accuſes the Mandarins of their faults, not only as to private life, but alſo in their publick offices; their power is ſo great, that even the princes of the blood are afraid of them.

CO'LLAR (V.) to catch or take hold of a perſon by the neck or throat.

CO'LLAR (S.) a particular ornament wore by the knights of ſeveral military orders, hanging over their ſhoulder on the mantle, and its figure drawn round their armories; it conſiſts of a gold chain enamelled, frequently ſet with cyphers and other devices, having the badge of the order ſuſpended at the bottom. The collar of the order of the garter conſiſts of S, S, with roſes enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, the *George* at the bottom. Alſo a piece of braſs, &c. made into the form of a ring, to put round a dog's neck, &c. alſo the narrow cape of a coat, the upper part or band of a ſhirt, made ſit to go about a perſon's neck; alſo a ſtock to button over the ſhirt and round the neck; alſo a term uſed for hoops, &c. that are put to ſeveral inſtruments, &c.

COLLA'TE (V.) to give or beſtow an eccleſiaſtical living upon a proper perſon; alſo to examine and compare one part of a thing with another, to ſee if it be perfect, eſpecially the ſheets of books.

COLLA'TERAL (A.) ſideways, belonging to a thing at a diſtance, and not directly; ſo the title or relation of brothers and ſiſters to the effects or eſtates of each other, is *collateral*, but that of children to their parents is immediate and direct; alſo the giving bond for the performance of articles agreed upon, by deed executed, is called a *collateral* ſecurity

COLLA'TION (S.) a pleaſant, friendly treat; alſo the comparing of things together; and in *Church Affairs*, is when a biſhop, having the diſpoſal of a benefice in his own gift, confers it upon ſome fit perſon.

COLLEA'GUE (S.) a partner, companion, aſſiſtant, or fellow in the diſcharge of any office or truſt.

COLLE'CT (V.) to gather together, to pick up in divers places and at divers times.

CO'LLECT (S.) a ſhort prayer appropriated to ſome particular occaſion.

COLLE'CTION (S.) a heap or parcel of things picked up or gathered together, as of pictures, books, inſtruments, &c. alſo certain abſtracts, hints, tranſcripts, and ſcattered pieces wrote for the uſe and promotion of learning.

COLLE'CTIVE (A.) many things contained or included in one, as the parliament is a *collective* body or number of men; ſo in *Grammar*, a *collective* noun is that which expreſſes a great number ſingularly, as people, company, &c.

COLLE'CTOR (S.) a perſon appointed by the commiſſioners of any duty, the inhabitants of a pariſh, &c. to gather in or receive of the perſons mentioned in a roll or catalogue, ſuch ſums as are charged to them for duty, tax, rent, &c.

CO'LLEGE (S.) a company or ſociety of men occupied in the ſame general manner, and regulated by the ſame rules; commonly underſtood of thoſe ſocieties that apply themſelves to learning in univerſities; and ſometimes it means the place or building where they live, ſtudy, or meet for ſuch a purpoſe. Beſides theſe, there are *colleges* of cardinals, electors, &c. which are endowed with particular privileges.

COLLE'GIANS (S.) a religious ſect in *Holland*, ſo called, becauſe of their meeting the firſt Sunday in every month, where every one has the liberty of expounding the ſcripture, praying, &c. They meet twice a year at *Rinſborough*, a village two miles diſtant from *Leyden*, where they admit every one that preſents himſelf, without regarding his ſect or opinion; they have no particular miniſters, and always plunge in baptiſm. Alſo the members of a college.

COL'LIER (S.) one who works in the coal-pits, or other places where coals are; alſo a dealer in coals; and frequently is the common name of ſuch ſhips that are employed to carry coals from one place to another.

CO'LLIERY (S.) the pit, mine or place where coals grow and are dug out of; alſo a ſtore-houſe where large parcels of coals are kept, either for ſale or uſe; alſo the name of thoſe fleets of ſhips that are appointed to carry coals from *Newcaſtle* to *London*, &c.

COLLI'QUATIVE (A.) waſting, conſuming, deſtroying.

COLLI'SION (S.) the ſtriking of one body againſt another.

COLLOCA'TION (S.) a ſetting in order, a due and regular placing of things in proper claſſes.

COLLO'GUE (V.) to treat with a perſon underhandedly, to cheat, flatter, coax or ſooth a perſon in order to get a ſecret out of him.

CO'LLOP (S.) a large ſlice or cut of fleſh.

CO'LLOQUY (S.) a conference or talking together of ſeveral real or imaginary perſons; a dialogue.

COLLU'SION (S.) deceit, fraud, covenage,

a thing done with a knaviſh or villainous intention under the diſguiſe of friendſhip.

COLLU'SIVE or COLLU'SORY (A.) deceitful, fraudulent, pretending to friendſhip without intention of performance.

CO'LLY (S.) ſoot, or other black, ſmeary matter that lodges in chimneys, about pots and kettles, &c.

CO'LLY (V.) to daub or ſmear with ſoot, &c.

COLLY'RIUM (S.) a remedy applied externally to the diſeaſes of the eyes, of which there are various ſorts, ſome dry and others liquid, &c.

COLNE (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, a town whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday, noted for having a few years ſince had many *Roman* coins both ſilver and copper, found in and near it; diſtant from *London* 153 computed, and 200 meaſured miles.

St. CO'LOMBS (S.) in *Cornwall*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 200 computed, and 259 meaſured miles.

CO'LON (S.) in *Grammar*, a point, mark or character made thus, (:) ſerving to ſhew a pauſe, and divide the members of a period, and commonly uſed where the ſenſe is compleat; yet the diſcourſe going on, and the paragraph being continued, it is thought proper not to uſe the period or full ſtop. In *Anatomy*, it is the ſecond of the thick inteſtines, being about eight or nine hands long; the diſtemper called the colick, takes its name from this part, which is the principal ſeat of it.

CO'LONADE (S.) a range of pillars running round in a circular form.

CO'LONEL (S.) the chief commander of a regiment of horſe or foot.

CO'LONY (S.) a number of people ſent from one nation or place to another, in order to inhabit, people, and cultivate it.

COLO'PHONY (S.) a ſort of gum, being only a finer turpentine boiled in water till it is reduced into a ſolid ſubſtance; it is alſo an oleaginous ſubſtance, of a yellowiſh colour, dry and friable, compoſed of the remains of fir and fir apples, condenſed by coction and hardened by cold; it is ſometimes called *Spaniſh* wax, and ſometimes *Grecian* reſin: The caput-mortuum, or groſs part remaining after the diſtillation of turpentine, is alſo called *colophony*.

COLO'SS or COLO'SSUS (S.) a braſs ſtatue of *Apollo*, ſeventy cubits high, erected at the port of *Rhodes* in honour of the ſun, and eſteemed one of the ſeven wonders of the world: After it had ſtood fifty years, an earthquake overthrew it: Few could embrace or girt its thumb; it was of ſo great a bulk, that when the *Saracens* took *Rhodes* in 667, they loaded 900 camels with the braſs that made it. Alſo any figure of a monſtrous or very large ſize.

COLO'SSEAN (A.) huge, large, maſſy, very big and cumberſome.

CO'LOUR (V.) to ſet a good face upon a bad matter; to conceal or hide the truth; to act contrary to juſtice; to carry on a contraband trade, as when a freeman connives at a foreigner's uſing his name to ſave part of the cuſtom; alſo to bluſh, when a perſon is guilty of ſomething he is charged with, or hears ſomething immodeſt, ſuddenly, or by ſurprize.

CO'LOURABLE (A.) plauſible, fair, ſeemingly juſt and right, but not really ſo.

CO'LOURS (S.) the different modifications of the rays of light, that excite in us thoſe ſenſations by which we diſtinguiſh things, and call them *green*, *red*, *blue*, &c. alſo the complexion or look of a perſon; alſo a pretence or ſhew of doing any thing that is not intended; alſo the banner or enſign of a company of ſoldiers, or the diſtinctions that ſhips of different nations hang out, or place upon the ſterns or poops of their ſhips, to ſhew to whom they are ſubject.

COLT (S.) a young horſe, mare, aſs, &c. alſo a young juryman, or one that never ſerved in that ſtation before.

CO'LTER (S.) the knife or iron in a plough, that cuts or breaks up the ground.

CO'LUMN (S.) in *Architecture*, is a round pillar, made both to ſupport and adorn a building, and is of different thickneſſes, in proportion to the height, according to the order it is ſuppoſed to be made in, and the ornaments it is adorned with.

COLU'MPTON (S.) in *Devonſhire*, upon the river *Colombe* or *Culme*, has a market weekly on Saturday; the church is a fine building, with a curious gilded rood loft; 134 computed, and 175 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

COLU'RES (S.) in *Geography* and *Aſtronomy*, two great circles imagined to interſect each other at right angles in the poles of the world; one of theſe circles paſſes thro' the ſolſtitial, and the other thro' the equinoctial points of the ecliptick, and are accordingly named the ſolſtitial and equinoctial *colures*, the one determining the ſolſtices, and the other the equinoxes, and conſequently mark out the four ſeaſons of the year.

CO'MA (S.) a diſeaſe that very much inclines or cauſes the patient to ſleep exceedingly, with the mouth open, and the under jaw fallen.

COMB (S.) an inſtrument to clean, untangle, and dreſs flax, wool, hair, &c. alſo the creſt or red tuft of fleſh that grows upon a cock's head.

COMB (V.) to untangle, clean, or dreſs hair, flax, wool, &c.

CO'MBAT (S.) a fighting, ſtriving, or contending; in *Law*, it was the deciding a controverted matter by the ſwords of two champions.

CO'MBAT (V.) to ſtrive with, contend, fight, oppoſe, diſpute, reſiſt, withſtand.

CO'MBATANT (S.) a champion, or perſon that fights, diſputes or contends with one or more perſons in defence or juſtification of himſelf or others; in *Heraldry*, when two lions or other ſavage creatures are borne in a coat rampant, facing one another in a fighting poſture.

COMBINA'TION (S.) a joining or agreeing together, a conſpiracy; in *Arithmetick*, it is the art of finding how many different ways any number of things may be varied, when taken or reckoned by ones, twos, threes, &c.

COMBI'NE (V.) to join, plot, or conſpire together, for the promotion or performance of ſomething; and frequently ſpoke in an ill ſenſe, to raiſe rebellions, &c.

COMB-MA'RTIN S. a ſmall town in *Devonſhire*, through which runs the *Severn* ſea by an inlet; it has a ſmall market, and is diſtant from *London* 149 computed, and 184 meaſured miles.

COMBU'STIBLE (A.) any thing that is proper to feed, and eaſy to take fire, as oil, pitch, ſpirits, wood, coals, &c.

COMBU'STION (S.) burning; alſo a publick diſturbance, riot, or hurly-burly.

COME (V.) to approach, draw near, or enter into a place.

COME (S.) the ſmall fibres or tails of malt that iſſue upon its firſt ſhooting.

COME'DIAN (S.) a writer or actor of plays, particularly of the merry ſort.

CO'MEDY (S.) a play repreſenting ſomething diverting and comical, wherein no diſaſter that is cruel or tragical, is ſuppoſed, and always ends in the ſucceſs or accompliſhment of what is deſired, purſued, or intended by the hero or principal perſon.

CO'MELINESS (S.) beauty, proportion, agreeableneſs, gracefulneſs, handſomeneſs.

CO'MELY (A.) handſome, graceful, beautiful, proportionable, &c.

CO'MET (S.) a blazing ſtar, an uncommon appearance in the heavens, formerly taken for the fore-runner of ſome extraordinary event; but by the ſkill of later aſtronomers is found to have a periodick motion as well as the planets.

COMETO'GRAPHY (S.) a deſcription or diſcourſe of comets, wherein their nature, effects, returns, periods, &c. are fully explained.

CO'MFITS (S.) ſuch ſweet meats or confections as are preſerved dry.

CO'MFORT (V.) to aſſiſt, help, or relieve with advice, counſel, money, clothes, &c.

CO'MFORTABLE (A.) any thing that gives help, relief, or ſatisfaction.

CO'MFORTLESS (A.) without friends, proper help, or due aſſiſtance; poor, miſerable, unhappy, &c.

CO'MICAL (A.) jocoſe, merry, diverting, witty, humorous, pleaſant, agreeable.

CO'MING (S.) the act of moving towards a place in reſpect of the perſon or perſons already there.

CO'MING (A.) forward, yielding, compliant, &c. and eſpecially ſpoken of a maid, who ſeems willing to accept of ſuch offers, as are made to her by men.

CO'MMA (S.) one of the moſt uſual marks or ſtops uſed in writing or printing, intimating, that the reader ſhould make a ſmall pauſe or ſtop, wherever he ſees it, in order to collect the ſenſe the more eaſily, and to fetch breath, marked thus, (,); and in *Muſick*, it is whereby a perfect tone exceeds an imperfect one.

COMMA'ND (V.) to order, direct, or bid another do ſomething; alſo to have the governance, rule, or direction of any matter or thing.

COMMA'ND (S.) the management, rule, or direction of a matter.

COMMA'NDER or COMMA'NDANT (S.) the chief officer in an army, company, or ſhip.

COMMA'NDMENT (S.) a precept or rule, law or direction, for a perſon to govern himſelf by, commonly reſtrained to the decalogue or ten precepts of *Moſes*.

COMMA'NDRY (S.) a kind of benefice or revenue belonging to a military order, conferred on ancient knights who had done ſervice.

COMME'MORATE (V.) to do ſomething in remembrance of a thing or perſon.

COMMEMORA'TION (S.) a calling to mind ſomething paſt, a doing ſomething in honour of a favour, or prejudice of a diſgrace received, &c.

COMME'NCE (V.) to begin a thing, to carry on a law ſuit, to take up a degree of honour in an univerſity.

COMME'NCEMENT (S.) the going upon or beginning an affair; alſo a convention of the heads of an univerſity, when they confer academical honours upon the ſtudents.

COMME'ND (V.) to praiſe, encourage, or ſet forth the value or uſefulneſs of a thing; alſo to put or commit into the care, keeping, or favour of another.

COMME'NDABLE (A.) any thing that is valuable or praiſe-worthy.

COMMENDA'TION (S.) a praiſing, encouraging, or ſetting forth to advantage.

COMME'NDAM (S.) the holding a benefice by a layman, for ſix months, to repair it with the revenue; or by an eccleſiaſtick, to perform the paſtoral offices till it is provided with a regular incumbent. This is often done, when the king promotes a perſon to be a biſhop, by ſuch promotion he is obliged to lay down his former living, unleſs it be given him by the king to hold in *commendam*, which is frequent, if the biſhoprick be but of ſmall income.

COMME'NSURABLE or COMME'NSURATE (A.) equal in meaſure, proportion, or tale; ſo *commenſurable* quantities, in *Arithmetick* and *Algebra*, are ſuch, that either exactly meaſure or contain one another, or

are exactly measured by some third number or quantity; in *Geometry*, right lines are said to be *commensurate* in power, when their squares are measured by the same quantity of space.

CO'MMENT or CO'MMENTARY (S.) an exposition or interpretation of something not quite clear of itself; it is also used for an history, in which the writer was a principal actor, as *Cæsar's Commentaries*, &c.

COMME'NT (V.) to explain, clear up difficulties, write notes, criticise, or find fault with a book, letter, &c.

COMMENTA'TOR (S.) one who writes notes, explains, or criticises upon a book, &c.

COMMENTI'TIOUS (A.) counterfeit, forged, false, pretended.

CO'MMERCE (S.) trade, dealing, traffick; conversation by word or letter; correspondence of any kind.

COMME'TICKS (S.) those things that give or add beauties, that were not by nature, as paints to the face, ornaments of all sorts to the body, or any part thereof.

COMMIGRA'TION (S.) a removing from one place to reside or dwell in another.

COMMINA'TION (S.) a threatning or denouncing of judgments or severe punishments against the breach of certain laws or commands, as in the 26th of *Leviticus*, and the office for *Ash-Wednesday*, in the Common-prayer book of the church of *England*.

COMMI'NATORY (A.) of or belonging to threatening or denouncing of judgments or severe punishments.

COMMINU'TION (S.) the grinding, breaking, or bruising of a thing or substance, and thereby pulverizing or reducing it to very small parts or particles.

COMMI'SERATE (V.) to condole, have compassion or pity, to sympathize with, or bear a part of the calamity of another; also to help, relieve, comfort and assist.

COMMISERA'TION (S.) pitying, sympathizing with, condoling, relieving, helping or assisting of a person in misery or distress.

CO'MMISSARY (S.) an officer belonging to a bishop who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in those parts of the diocese, which are so far remote from the see, that the chancellor cannot call the subjects thereof to the bishop's principal consistory without too much trouble. In an *Army*, there are two sorts of *commissaries*, viz. that of the muster, who takes an account of the strength of every regiment, reviews them, sees that the horse are well mounted, and the men well armed and accoutred; another, of the provisions, who hath the charge of furnishing the army with all things of that kind.

COMMI'SSION (S.) the authority or power by which one person transacts business for or under another, which is commonly by deed or writing, duly executed, which the delegated person produces upon all proper and necessary occasions, to satisfy those who have a right to examine into it; so in the *Army*, and in all offices under the crown, a person is said to have a *commission* given him, who had no power to act before; in *Trade*, it sometimes means the power of acting for another, and sometimes the premium or reward that a person receives for his so doing, which is ½, 1, 2, 3, or more *per Cent.* according to the nature or circumstance of the affair. There are a great variety of *commissions* from the crown, issued according to the exigence of the matter; as *commission* of anticipation, which is an authority under the great seal, to collect a subsidy or tax before the time; of association, to add two or more learned and fit persons, with the several justices in the several circuits and counties of *Wales*, for the easier and more expeditious administration of justice; of bankruptcy, which is directed to five or more persons, to inquire into the state and condition of a broken tradesman; of religion, issued against him who has not appeared after a proclamation, &c.

COMMI'SSION or COMMI'SSONATE (V.) to impower one or more persons to transact or do any thing for and in behalf of the publick, or of another private person.

COMMI'SSIONER (S.) a person appointed to act or do in the behalf of another; but generally restrained to those persons acting under the crown, in the management and direction of the publick offices, as of the customs, navy, victualling, &c. either by letters patent, or otherwise; and in *Scotland*, that nobleman that represents the person of the king of *England*, is called the king's *high commissioner*, which in other places is called lord-lieutenant, viceroy, &c.

COMMI'SSURE (S.) a joint, cleft, or cavity in any thing.

COMMI'T (V.) to act or do a thing, to deliver or surrender a thing into the custody of another, to leave or refer a thing or business to be determined another time; in *common Speech*, it is generally added to something criminal, as, He *committed* a robbery, murder, rape, treason, &c.

COMMI'TMENT (S.) the ordering, commanding, or sending a person to prison; also the doing or performing some indecent or unlawful act.

COMMI'TTEE (S.) a select number of men to whom any business or matter is referred to inquire into, order or manage, and report the state thereof to the proprietors, or others empowered to receive the same; in *Law*, it is the widow of the king's tenant, who by the ancient law, was committed to the king's care and protection.

COMMI'XTION or COMMI'XTURE (S.) the putting or mingling several things of several sorts together.

COMMO'DE (S.) a particular sort of fine head-dress for women.

COMMO'DIOUS (A.) fit, proper, convenient useful, beneficial, advantageous.

COMMO'DITY (S.) benefit, advantage, usefulness; also any sort of wares or merchandize whatever that a person deals or trades in.

COMMODO'RE (S.) a captain commissioned or appointed by the admiral to be a sort of deputy admiral, to command a squadron in chief.

CO'MMON (A.) usual, frequent, publick; also the property of all persons alike, unrestrained; in the *Scripture Language*, it means unclean or profane; and among *Us*, a *common* woman is a whore, &c.

CO'MMON (S.) a piece or parcel of ground to which the inhabitants of a certain lordship, town, parish, &c. have a right to feed cattle on, without paying for the same; this word is also applied to a great many other things; as in *Grammar*, the *common* gender; in *Trade*, the *common* stock of a company or partnership; and in *Law*, it is applied to abundance of particulars.

CO'MMONALTY (S.) the middling sort of the people, whose circumstances are above the meanest, and not so large as the burgesses, such as have votes, &c.

CO'MMONER (S.) a member of the lower house, or house of commons in parliament, whether he be a knight of the shire, or a burgess; also a member of a college at either of our universities.

CO'MMONS (S.) the regular diet of a college, inns of court, or other publick school; also any particular portion of victuals given to one person; also the collective body of the knights, burgesses, &c. in parliament assembled, constituting one of the three estates of the realm, and vulgarly called the house of *commons*.

COMMON-WEA'LTH (S.) the publick state of any nation or people, but more immediately restrained to those governments that are not monarchical; so he who is zealous for such a form of government, is called a *common-wealth*'s man, as is also he who endeavours to promote the general benefit of his fellow-subjects under a monarchy.

COMMO'TION (S.) a riot, disturbance, tumult, mob, &c.

COMMU'NE (V.) to converse, discourse, or talk together.

COMMU'NICABLE (A.) that is fit or proper to be disclosed, imparted, or debated.

COMMU'NICANT (S.) one who receives the sacrament of the Lord's supper; also one that discourses with, or discovers any thing to another.

COMMU'NICATE (V.) to disclose, reveal, declare, or impart any thing to another; also to receive or take the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

COMMUNICA'TION (S.) discourse or talk; also imparting, telling or declaring secrets; a giving part of my substance for the relief of another; in *Law*, it is the conferring upon an affair without coming to an agreement, so that no action can be grounded; in *Fortification*, it is the preserving a safe passage to and from the garison or army, so as to get provisions or recruits without being interrupted by the enemy.

COMMU'NICATIVE (A.) a person of a free generous disposition, that is ready and willing to instruct, teach, or relieve those who want assistance.

COMMU'NION (S.) fellowship, society, union or agreement of faith or opinion; also the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

COMMU'NITY (S.) a society or general partnership of persons of the same place, nation or calling, regulated by common laws for the benefit of the whole.

COMMUTA'TION (S.) a bartering or exchanging one thing or commodity for another.

COMMU'TE (V.) to barter or exchange; and in the *Civil Law*, it is the paying a fine instead of undergoing a punishment.

COMPA'CT (A.) close, well composed; brief, full and pithy.

CO'MPACT (S.) a bargain, agreement, or contract.

COMPA'CT (V.) to gird, bind up, and put into close order or little room; to make a thing very neat, useful, and to the best advantage.

COMPA'NION (S.) a partner, helper, or assistant, a fellow-help-mate, intimate friend, or acquaintance.

CO'MPANY (S.) an assembly or number of people met together, either accidentally or by appointment; also a particular society or number of persons that have obligated themselves to certain observances, for the carrying on some trade or other affair; also a number of foot soldiers commanded by a captain.

CO'MPARABLE (A.) that may be compared with or to another, like or resembling something else.

COMPA'RATIVE (A.) a *Grammatical Term*, importing the middle station of a thing, between its best and worst, or greatest and least condition, &c.

COMPA'RE (V.) to suit, match, or examine one thing with or by another, to liken or resemble another; also to equal, or be of the same value.

COMPA'RISON (S.) the judging of the difference, agreement, or similitude of two or more things, by examining, setting, or comparing of them together.

COMPA'RTMENT or COPA'RTMENT (S.) in *Painting*, is a beautiful and regular ornament round a device, map, &c. In *Sculpture*, it is commonly called a shield; in *Architecture*, it is the distributing a building into proportionable parts.

CO'MPASS (V.) to effect, do, or bring a thing to pass.

CO'MPASS (S.) the extent or limits of a thing;

thing; alſo the name of that moſt uſeful inſtrument for mariners, by which they guide the courſe of their ſhip, which is compoſed thus: A card is divided into 32 equal parts, againſt which is wrote the name of the ſeveral winds; this being fixed in a box, and a perpendicular ſtile or needle being erected upon the center of the circle, a needle curiouſly adjuſted, and touched upon a good loadſtone is ſuſpended horizontally upon the ſtile in the center, which ſhews what part the ſhip is in, by the pointing of the head of the ſuſpended needle. The inſtrument called a *pair of compaſſes*, for drawing circles, taking diſtances in charts, and other mathematical purpoſes, is too well known to need any deſcription; there are many other ingenious and curious inſtruments under this name, as *Caliper Compaſſes*, for the diſparting of guns, and many other uſes; *compaſſes* of proportion, for enlarging or diminiſhing draughts, &c.

COMPA'SSION (S.) a ſenſible tenderneſs and commiſeration at, and for the afflictions, miſeries, or diſtreſſes of another; humanity, pity, or fellow-feeling.

COMPA'SSIONATE (A.) tender-hearted, pitiful, apt or inclined to commiſerate another's misfortune.

COMPA'TIBLE (A.) agreeable to, or conſiſtent with another.

COMPEE'R (S.) an equal, companion, or fellow in any action or buſineſs, &c.

COMPE'L (V.) to force, conſtrain, or oblige a perſon to do a thing, whether he be inclined or not.

COMPE'LLABLE (A.) that may be forced or obliged to do any thing.

COMPELLA'TION (S.) a familiar, free, kind, or friendly ſalutation, a calling by name, &c.

COMPE'NDIOUS (A.) ſhort, brief, conciſe.

COMPE'NDIUM (S.) an extract or abridgment of a thing, the heads or chief matter of a diſcourſe.

COMPE'NSATE (V.) to reward, gratify, or make amends for a favour received.

COMPENSA'TION (S.) the ſatisfying or making returns for work done, or favours received.

CO'MPETENCY or CO'MPETENCE (S.) ſufficiency or ability, whether it be of eſtate or learning, to do or diſcharge what is required.

CO'MPETENT (A.) ſufficient, able, or capable for the performance of a thing.

COMPETITION (S.) the ſtriving of two or more perſons to get or do the ſame thing; rivalſhip.

COMPE'TITOR (S.) one who ſtrives or contends with another, to gain or accompliſh ſome particular thing; a rival, &c.

COMPI'LE (V.) to heap up together; alſo to compoſe a book one's ſelf, or from authors, by collecting what is moſt ſuitable to the purpoſe out of them.

COMPLA'CENCY (S.) good humour, an yielding, agreeing, or complying to or with another; alſo the pleaſure or ſatisfaction that a perſon takes in any thing.

COMPLAI'N (V.) to find fault with, to grieve, bewail, or bemoan.

COMPLAI'NANT or COMPLAI'NER (S.) one who exhibits or proſers a matter againſt another, by way of finding fault, and ſeeking for redreſs by a due courſe of law, or otherwiſe.

COMPLAI'NT (S.) a finding fault with a perſon or thing, the ſetting forth a grievance, &c.

COMPLAISA'NCE (S.) a civil, courteous, and obliging carriage, demeanour, or behaviour.

COMPLAISA'NT (A.) obliging, civil, or courteous.

COMPLEA'T or COMPLE'TE (V.) to make up a deficiency, to perfect or finiſh ſomething.

COMPLEA'T or COMPLE'TE (A.) perfect, without any defect.

CO'MPLEMENT (S.) ſo much as is wanting to compleat a ſum or number, whether of money, men, &c.

COMPLE'TION (S.) a perfecting, or taking away all defects; a fulfilling or performing any thing.

COMPLE'X (A.) compounded of many parts, any thing intricate or difficult to conceive or perform.

COMPLE'XION (S.) the colour or look of the body, as cholerick, ſanguine, &c.

COMPLE'XNESS (S.) the being made up or compoſed of many different parts.

COMPLI'ANCE (S.) the yielding or agreeing to a thing.

COMPLI'ANT (A.) of an yielding, flexible, or agreeing diſpoſition.

CO'MPLICATED (A.) folded or wrapped up together; alſo a mixture of many things or diſeaſes together in one maſs or perſon.

COMPLICA'TION (S.) the joining or mixing many different things together; and in *Phyſick*, means, that a perſon labours under the affliction of many diſeaſes at one time.

CO'MPLICE (S.) a companion or partner, eſpecially in an ill act.

CO'MPLIMENT (V.) to behave with all the addreſs and carriage of a court-like and polite education; alſo to pleaſe, flatter or comply with a perſon's humour, contrary to one's own judgment.

COMPLIME'NTAL (A.) formal, or by way of good manners, without any further intention than to pleaſe or humour the perſon for the preſent time.

CO'MPLIMENTS (S.) the formalities of a genteel or courtlike education, as bowing, giving the wall, ſtanding uncovered, praiſing the words or actions of another, &c.

CO'MPLINES (S.) in the *Roman Church*, the laſt prayers, or thoſe uſed in the evening.

COMPLO'T (V.) a contriving, projecting, or endeavouring in company to do or bring about a matter.

COMPLY' (V.) to yield, ſubmit, or aſſent to a thing by way of complaiſance, rather than choice or approbation.

COMPO'NENT (A.) a particle or ſmall portion of a thing, without which it cannot exiſt, a conſtituent, or abſolutely neceſſary part of any thing.

COMPO'RT (V.) to agree, to demean, or behave one's ſelf.

COMPO'RTMENT (S.) behaviour, demeanour, carriage.

COMPO'SE (V.) to make or write a book, oration, copy of verſes, &c. in *Printing*, the gathering or collecting the ſingle types or characters into words, ſentences, &c. according to the original copy; in *Muſick*, to make airs, or ſet tunes, ſingle or in parts, for inſtruments or voices; in *OEconomy*, to regulate one's manners, to bring one's ſelf to a ſtate of conſideration, reaſon and ſobriety; in *common Life*, it is to heal or make up a quarrel, breach, or diviſion among diſagreeing parties.

COMPO'SED (A.) quiet, ſedate, rational, eaſy in mind.

COMPO'SEDNESS (S.) calmneſs, ſedateneſs, eaſe of mind.

COMPO'SITE (A.) made up of two or more things; ſo in *Phyſick*, electuaries, &c. and in *Architecture*, the fifth or *Roman* order is ſo called, as being compounded or made up of all the other four; in *Arithmetick*, a *compoſite* number is ſuch a one, as may be divided by ſome number leſs than the whole, and greater than unity, ſuch as 6, 8, 12, &c.

COMPOSI'TION (S.) the ſetting, mixing or joining of ſeveral things together; in *Muſick*, it is the piece or book of muſick made fit for voices or inſtruments; in *Painting*, it is the ſame with invention or deſign; in *Trade*, it is paying a part of a debt, and receiving a diſcharge for the whole; in *Mathematicks*, it is called ſyntheſis, or the demonſtration of a truth found, which is what *Euclid* and ſeveral other geometricians uſe.

COMPO'SITOR (S.) the perſon at a printing-office that puts the types or letters into order, agreeable to the original or copy, ſo that it is ready for the preſs men to work off any number of impreſſions ordered.

COMPO'SURE (S.) calmneſs, ſedateneſs, coolneſs, freedom from extravagance of grief, anger, or any other paſſion; alſo any thing compounded or made up.

CO'MPOUND (S.) any thing made of different parts.

COMPOU'ND (V.) to mix ſeveral things or ingredients together; alſo to make up or compoſe a difference between parties; to agree to accept the payment of part of a debt, for and inſtead of the whole, &c.

COMPREHE'ND (V.) to contain or include many things in one; alſo to apprehend, conceive or underſtand a thing.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE (A.) that may be contained, conceived or underſtood.

COMPREHE'NSION (S.) the apprehending or underſtanding of any thing by the ideas we have of it; alſo that faculty of the mind or ſoul called the underſtanding; alſo the including many particulars in one general, &c.

COMPREHE'NSIVE (A.) capacious, large, extenſive, full, ſignificant, nervous, ſtrong; alſo ſpoken of the minds or underſtandings of thoſe perſons, whoſe wits are quick to conceive, and judgment ſtrong to diſcern the good or ill tendency, uſefulneſs or diſadvantage of any propoſition.

COMPRE'SS (V.) to ſqueeze cloſe together, to bring into a narrow compaſs.

COMPRE'SSIBLE (A.) any thing that may be ſqueezed, reduced, or brought into a leſſer compaſs than it naturally occupies.

COMPRE'SSION (S.) the ſqueezing or bringing any thing into a leſſer compaſs, bulk or ſpace.

COMPRE'SSIVES (S.) medicines which produce a dryneſs in an affected member.

COMPRI'NT (V.) to make a piratical impreſſion of a copy or book, contrary to the conſent or knowledge of the proprietor.

COMPRI'SE (V.) to contain, include, take in.

COMPROMI'SE (V.) to bring a matter to arbitration, to make up a difference between two or more parties, ſo far as to perſuade them to leave it to the reference and award of diſintereſted perſons.

COMPU'LSION (S.) force, conſtraint.

COMPU'LSIVE or COMPU'LSORY (A.) that takes away the free choice that a perſon is deſirous to act with, of a forcing or conſtraining nature.

COMPU'NCTION (S.) a term uſed in *Divinity*, for that ſorrow or remorſe a perſon has for any act that he has heretofore done, that is of a criminal nature; and ſome make it extend even to the faults of others.

COMPURGA'TION (S.) the clearing or juſtifying one perſon by the oath of another.

COMPURGA'TOR (S.) he who juſtifies or clears another perſon by his own oath.

COMPU'TABLE (A.) that may be eſtimated, valued, counted, or caſt up.

COMPUTA'TION (S.) the eſtimating, reckoning, or valuing the amount, charge, diſtance, &c. of a thing.

COMPU'TE (V.) to caſt up, reckon, or value the worth, diſtance, &c. of a thing.

COMPU'TER, CO'MPUTANT or COMPU'TIST (S.) a reckoner, valuer, or accomptant.

CO'MRADE (S.) a companion, or fellow-helper, &c.

CON or KEN (V.) to learn perfectly, to know or underſtand.

CON (S.) a blow or knock.

CONA'TUS (S.) a word much uſed in the preſent

preſent philoſophy, importing the ſtruggle or endeavour of any body towards motion, and bears the ſame relation to actual motion, as a point does to a line; or it may be defined the velocity with which motion is conſidered in its ſeveral variations of increaſe and decreaſe.

CONCAMERA'TION (S.) a vaulting or arching the top or roof of any room or building.

CONCATENA'TION (S.) a joining, tying, or linking things together, particularly ſpoken of a regular diſcourſe that is well connected, and where what follows depends upon what went before.

CO'NCAVE (A.) hollow within like a nutſhell, when the kernel is taken out; in *Opticks*, ſuch glaſſes as are ground hollow within, and reflect from that hollow part; in *Gunnery*, it is the bore or inſide of a piece of ordnance.

CONCA'VITY (S.) the hollow or void ſpace of any round body.

CONCEA'L (V.) to hide, keep ſecret, or unknown from others.

CONCEA'LEDNESS (S.) ſecrecy, the being hidden or unknown.

CONCEA'LMENT (S.) the hiding or keeping ſecret any perſon or thing, and is often applied to frauds in the exciſe, &c.

CONCE'DE (V.) to comply, agree to, yield, grant, or condeſcend to a thing.

CONCEI'T (S.) a thought, imagination, fancy, opinion, judgment.

CONCEI'T (V.) to think, imagine, fancy, believe or judge.

CONCEI'TED (A.) fooliſh, opinionative, affected, poſitive.

CONCEI'TEDNESS (S.) a reſolute and obſtinate opinion of one's own judgment or performance.

CONCEI'VABLE (A.) that may be apprehended, underſtood, or known.

CONCEI'VABLENESS (S.) the capacity, poſſibility, or power of being known or underſtood.

CONCEI'VE (V.) to apprehend, underſtand, or form a right notion or true judgment of a thing; alſo to begin to be with child.

CONCE'NTER (V.) to meet in one common point, place, or opinion.

CONCENTRA'TION (S.) the crouding together, the endeavour of many things to meet in one common point or center, the compreſſing of any fluid into as ſmall a ſpace as poſſible.

CONCE'NTRICK (A.) ſeveral circles of different areas that are ſwept from one common center.

CONCE'PTION (S.) the firſt being or formation of an embryo or child in the womb; alſo the comprehending, perceiving or underſtanding of any propoſition without regard to action; alſo a feaſt celebrated in the *Roman* church on the 8th of *December*, in honour of the Virgin *Mary*'s being conceived, and born immaculate, or without original ſin.

CONCE'RN (V.) to buſy or intereſt one's ſelf in an affair.

CONCE'RN (S.) a buſineſs or affair of moment or importance; alſo an anxious regard or grief for a thing.

CONCE'RNED (A.) grieved, afflicted, intereſted, or any ways buſied, employed, or affected for, or by a thing.

CONCE'RNMENT (S.) an affair, employ, or buſineſs.

CONCE'RT (V.) to contrive, weigh, ponder, or deliberate upon a thing, in order to perfect what is begun, propoſed, or deſired.

CO'NCERT or CONCE'RTO (S.) when applied to *Muſick*, means the harmony or melody ariſing from the agreement of the ſeveral parts of the compoſition, and is generally ſpoken of thoſe grand performances in that art, that require many perſons or inſtruments to perform it; when ſpoken of *common Affairs*, it means the agreeing together, or doing ſomething in conjunction with others.

CONCE'SSION (S.) an allowance or permiſſion; the granting or yielding ſomething to an adverſary, in order to make advantage thereby.

CO'NCHOID (S.) a curve line in *Geometry*, which always approaches nearer a ſtrait line to which it is inclined, but never meets it.

CONCI'NNOUS (A.) pleaſant, agreeable; alſo certain intervals in muſick that produce a ſort of tone between concords and diſcords.

CONCI'SE (A.) ſhort, brief, the neareſt and beſt way of doing a thing.

CONCLA'VE (S.) the room or apartment in the Vatican, where the cardinals meet to chuſe a pope; alſo the whole number of cardinals conſidered as a collective body.

CONCLU'DE (V.) to make an end, to finiſh or determine an affair; to draw a conſequence to come to a reſolution.

CONCLU'SION (S.) the end, cloſe, or determination of an affair; an inference or conſequence; in *Logick*, the laſt propoſition in a ſyllogiſm.

CONCLU'SIVE (A.) that which carries conviction along with it, from whence ſuch arguments whoſe inference is juſt, and agrees with the propoſition, are called *concluſive* or convincing arguments.

CONCO'CTION (S.) a boiling together; the change which the food undergoes in the ſtomach, before it becomes chyle; the ancients conſounded it with digeſtion.

CONCO'MITANT (A.) that thing which agrees, accompanies, or goes along with another.

CO'NCORD (S.) an agreement, harmony, or good underſtanding; in *Muſick*, if two ſingle ſounds be in ſuch relation, or have ſuch a difference, as that being ſounded together they make a mixed or compound ſound, which pleaſes the ear, that relation is called

a *concord*; in *Law*, it is the agreement between two parties, who intend the levying a fine of lands to one another, how, and in what manner it ſhall paſs; it is alſo an agreement made upon any treſpaſs committed, (between two or more) and is divided into executory and executed, the laſt of which only is binding, but ſome think they are both binding; in *Grammar*, it is that part of ſyntax or conſtruction, which ſhews the dependence the words in a ſentence have upon one another.

CONCO'RDANCE (S.) an index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words in the bible; alſo a chronological account of all the tranſactions in the ſaid book.

CONCO'RDANT (A.) agreeing together in tune.

CONCO'RDATES (S.) publick acts of agreement between princes and popes concerning benefices.

CO'NCOURSE (S.) an aſſembly or meeting of people in any place.

CONCRE'TE (A.) a body compoſed of ſeveral ſubſtances; in *Natural Philoſophy*, it is a body made up of different principles; in *Arithmetick*, *concrete* numbers are thoſe which are joined to ſomething, as 2 books, 3 dogs, 4 cows, &c. In *Logick*, it is any quality conſidered with its ſubject; thus, if we ſhould ſay, *This cloth is red*, we ſpeak of redneſs in the *concrete*; whereas, ſhould we ſay, red only, we ſhould ſpeak in the abſtract, becauſe it may be applied to ſilk, leather, or any thing elſe.

CONCRE'TED (A.) collected or grown into a maſs.

CONCRE'TION (S.) the uniting or joining of ſeveral maſſes into one; in *Pharmacy*, it is the thickening or rendering a juice ſolid, by extracting or taking from it the phlegmatick or aqueous part.

CONCU'BINAGE (S.) a criminal commerce between the two ſexes; it was alſo a term for a lawful marriage between a nobleman and a woman of mean condition, whoſe children were incapable by law of inheriting their father's eſtate, the dignity of the father not being conferred upon the mother.

CO'NCUBINE (S.) a harlot, a miſs, a looſe woman; alſo a woman of mean extract married to one nobly born, whoſe quality is not conveyed to her.

CONCU'PISCENCE (S.) luſt, or venereal deſires; an earneſt or over-fond longing for, or coveting after any thing.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE FACULTY (S.) the unreaſonable part of the ſoul, or that which only ſeeks after the gratification of the ſenſes.

CONCU'R (V.) to conſent, yield, or agree in opinion with, or have the ſame notion or thoughts of a thing, as another perſon.

CONCU'RRENCE (S.) an agreement in opinions, an yielding or ſubmitting, or acting together.

CONCU'SSION (S.) a ſtriking, ſhaking, or jumbling together.

COND (V.) to ſteer, direct, lead, or conduct a veſſel right upon the water.

CONDE'MN (V.) to blame, diſapprove of, ſentence to die, give judgment againſt.

CONDE'MNABLE (A.) blameable, that deſerves to be puniſhed.

CONDEMNA'TION (S.) a ſentencing to death, or ſome other great puniſhment.

CONDE'NSATE (V.) to bring a body into leſs compaſs than it uſually takes up.

CONDENSA'TION (S.) the contracting a body, ſo as to make it take up leſs room, than it does when in its natural ſtate; it is occaſioned by bringing the pores cloſer, and increaſing their contact.

CO'NDERS (S.) perſons who ſtand on high places near the ſea-coaſt in the time of herring fiſhing, with boughs, to give notice to the fiſhermen, which way the ſhoal paſſes, its courſe being more diſcernible to thoſe above, by means of a blue colour it makes in the waters, than to thoſe on board the veſſels.

CONDESCE'ND (V.) to comply, yield, grant, ſubmit, or join in.

CONDESCE'NSION or CONDESCE'NDENCY (S.) an yielding, complying, joining, agreeing, or ſubmitting.

CONDI'GN (A.) according to the merits, worth, or deſerts of a perſon, and generally applied to puniſhments.

CONDI'TION (S.) the ſtate or circumſtance of a perſon, both as to fortune and health; ſo we ſay, How does he do? He is in a *condition* to recover; alſo we ſay, He is a man of *condition*, that is, he is a rich or wealthy man; alſo it ſignifies the diſpoſition of the mind, as, He is *good conditioned*, or good-natured; ſo we ſay likewiſe, the *conditions* are advantageous or hurtful, according as the circumſtances or articles of an agreement are.

CONDI'TION (V.) to ſtipulate, article, agree, bargain, or contract with a perſon.

CONDI'TIONAL (A.) whatever is to be done upon certain terms of agreement.

CONDO'LE (V.) to ſympathize with a perſon in affliction.

CONDO'LEANCE (S.) a ſympathizing with a perſon in affliction, a fellow-feeling of another's ſorrow.

CONDU'CE (V.) to help, lead, contribute, or avail towards doing a thing.

CONDU'CIVE or CONDU'CIBLE (A.) helpful, advantageous, forwarding, uſeful.

CO'NDUCT (S.) the management, behaviour, contrivance, or regulation of a man's ſelf or buſineſs in the diſcharge of an affair; alſo an aſſurance of ſafety, given by one prince to the ſubjects of another, to paſs thro' his dominions unmoleſted, under his ſeal, is called a *ſafe conduct*, and ſometimes a *paſs*.

CONDU'CT (V.) to lead, guide, manage, or regulate one's ſelf or buſineſs.

CONDU'CTOR (S.) a guide, leader, or protector; alſo the name of an inſtrument uſed in cutting for the ſtone.

CONDU'CTRESS (S.) a woman manager, guide, leader, or directreſs.

CO'NDUIT (S.) a water-courſe, but particularly reſtrained to thoſe buildings over a well, or reſervoir of water for publick uſe, of which formerly there were many in and near this city, and ſome are ſtill remaining, tho' diſuſed; alſo any channel or conveyance whatever is ſometimes called by this name.

CONE (S.) a *Geometrical Term*, by which is meant a ſolid body, that has a circle for its baſis, and is terminated in a point at the top, called the vertex; there are many ſorts, and a vaſt number of properties belonging to this figure, of which I ſhall ſay nothing here.

CO'NEY (S.) a rabbet.

CONFA'BULATE (V.) to talk together, to diſcourſe, argue, or diſpute.

CONFABULA'TION (S.) a familiar converſing together upon any ſubject whatever.

CONFE'CTION (S.) a compoſition made up of gums, powders, ſyrups, both for the purpoſes of medicine and pleaſure.

CONFE'CTIONER (S.) a perſon whoſe trade or employ is to make ſweet-meats, and other curioſities for feſtival entertainments.

CONFE'DERACY or CONFEDERA'TION (S.) a joining together to carry on a common cauſe, as when princes enter into an alliance to do ſome particular act, or to withſtand a common enemy; in a *Law Senſe*, it is uſed criminally, for ſeveral perſons joining to do acts of violence, or ſomething contrary to the publick laws.

CONFE'DERATE (V.) to aſſemble, join, contrive, and act in company.

CONFE'R (V.) to beſtow, give, or compare; alſo to talk or diſcourſe together.

CON'FERENCE (S.) a diſcourſe held between ſeveral perſons upon a particular ſubject.

CONFE'SS (V.) to own, acknowledge, or declare one's ſelf guilty of a fault; and in the church of *Rome*, is much practiſed in order to gain abſolution for the ſins or faults ſo owned, from the prieſt to whom they were declared, upon the condition of ſuch penance, as he ſhall judge convenient to be performed by the penitent.

CONFE'SSION (S.) a plain, open, free declaration or owning of a thing; in the *Church Language*, it is called auricular *confeſſion*; and in the *Law*, it is when a criminal pleads guilty to an indictment.

CONFE'SSIONARY (S.) the chair or place in which a prieſt ſits to hear confeſſion.

CONFE'SSOR (S.) ſuch prieſts as take the confeſſion of others, appoint the penances, and give abſolutions; alſo a perſon who, notwithſtanding any ſeverities or perſecutions threatened or undergone upon account of the Chriſtian religion, continues the publick profeſſion of it, and firmly adheres to it.

CONFI'DE (V.) to truſt in, rely upon, and reſt thoroughly ſatisfied with a perſon's honeſty, power, and ability.

CO'NFIDENCE (S.) aſſurance, truſt, and ſatisfaction in a perſon or thing; alſo the bold, impudent, and diſagreeable behaviour of ſome perſons.

CO'NFIDENT (S.) the boſom or truſty friend that a perſon chooſes to diſcover his mind and ſecrets to.

CO'NFIDENT (A.) bold, ſaucy, impertinent, troubleſome, diſagreeable; alſo poſitive, well aſſured, and certain of a thing.

CONFIGURA'TION (S.) the external figure or form of any particular body; alſo the making one figure like or reſembling another; and in *Aſtrology*, it is the mutual conjunction or aſpect of the ſtars.

CONFI'NE (V.) to ſet bounds to a thing; to impriſon a perſon; alſo to be near, or border upon a place.

CONFI'NEMENT (S.) a reſtraint, limiting, or impriſonment.

CO'NFINES (S.) the boundaries or limits of a field, country, kingdom, or ſubject.

CONFI'RM (V.) to approve, eſtabliſh, or make authentick; alſo in a *Church Senſe*, to perform the rite or ceremony of confirmation by the biſhop of the dioceſs.

CONFIRMA'TION (S.) the adding a further proof or aſſurance of a thing, whereby the truth, evidence, or certainty, is more apparent than before; in *Law*, it is the conveying an eſtate or right by proper methods, and thereby rendering what was before voidable, unavoidable from one perſon to another; in *Church Affairs*, it is the publick profeſſion of the Chriſtian religion by an adult perſon, who was baptized in his infancy; this was very ſolemnly performed in the primitive church, in the biſhop's preſence, who aſſiſted in the office; it is ſtill retained in the church of *England*; and the church of *Rome*, to make it the more awful, has advanced it into a ſacrament.

CONFI'RMATORY (A.) whatever corroborates, ſtrengthens, or ratifies a thing.

CONFI'SCATE (V.) to ſeize, condemn, or claim goods, lands, &c. as forfeited to the king for ſomething done or omitted.

CO'NFISCATE (A.) ſuch goods or lands as are forfeited to the king's exchequer.

CONFLAGRA'TION (S.) an univerſal or general burning, a great deſolation by fire.

CO'NFLICT (V.) to fight, ſkirmiſh, or encounter; to diſpute or argue.

CO'NFLICT (S.) a battle, conteſt, diſpute, ſkirmiſh, or ſtruggle.

CO'NFLUENCE (S.) a general meeting together of many waters; an aſſembly, or haſty running together of many people.

CO'NFLUENT (A.) particularly reſtrained to that kind of the ſmall-pox, where the puſtles run into, or mix with one another, and ſo become one general ſcab.

CO'N-

CO'NFLUX (S.) a flowing, gathering, or running together of ſeveral things into one maſs, as of waters, diſeaſes, &c.

CONFO'RM (V.) to ſhape, or make like to another; to ſuit, fit, yield, ſubmit, comply to, or with another.

CONFO'RMABLE (A.) agreeable, ſuitable, like, in the ſame faſhion, or after the ſame manner.

CONFO'RMABLENESS or CONFO'RMITY (S.) agreeableneſs, ſuitableneſs, likeneſs, after the ſame mode; a complying with, or ſubmitting to.

CONFORMA'TION (S.) the faſhioning or making of a thing in this or that mode or manner.

CONFO'RMIST (S.) one who complies with, or aſſents to the publick eſtabliſhment of any diſcipline; and uſually, among *Us*, denotes a profeſſor and practiſer of the faith and diſcipline of the church of *England*.

CONFO'RMITY (S.) the agreement or relation that is between different things or perſons; compliance, yielding, or ſubmitting.

CONFOU'ND (V.) to diſorder, or mix differing things together, to make a confuſion by not keeping things diſtinct; alſo to puzzle a perſon, to ſurprize or diſmay him by coming on him at unawares; alſo to ſpend extravagantly, to waſte or deſtroy an eſtate, &c.

CONFOU'NDEDLY (Part.) that which is done after a ſtrange diſorderly manner.

CONFRO'NT (V.) to oppoſe face to face, to compare one thing with another.

CONFU'SE (V.) to diſorder, entangle, perplex, or mix injudiciouſly together.

CONFU'SION (S.) diſorder, tumult, uproar, a jumble, or ſtrange mixture; alſo the ſurprize a perſon is in, by being ſuddenly charg'd with a crime he thought was ſecret; alſo ruin or deſtruction.

CONFUTA'TION (S.) the convincing a perſon that ſomething he had affirmed for a truth, is falſe; the diſproving a matter.

CONFU'TE (V.) to convince a perſon of an error, to ſilence and overthrow the argument of an antagoniſt; to baffle.

CONGE'AL (V.) to freeze, to grow thick or ſtagnant; and in *Chymiſtry*, to cool thoſe bodies, that have been made to flow with heat, that they may be fixed, and conſiſtent, as before.

CONGEA'LABLE (A.) whatever may be turned from a fluid to a conſiſtent or fixed body.

CO'NGEE (S.) a bow or reſpectful ſalute; alſo leave, licence or permiſſion.

CONGELA'TION (S.) the hardening or fixing a flowing body.

CONGE'NIAL (A.) of the ſame ſort, ſtock, family, or kind.

CONGE'NITURE (S.) two or more perſons or things being born, produced, or brought forth at the ſame time.

CO'NGER (S.) a very large ſort of eel; alſo a ſet or company of bookſellers united for the more effectual purchaſing copies, publiſhing large works, and gaining great eſtates.

CONGE'RIES (S.) a heap, maſs, or hoard of ſeveral things collected into one pile.

CONGE'STION (S.) a collecting, amaſſing, or gathering together; in *Surgery*, it is the ſettling of humours in ſome particular part of the body, and thereby occaſioning a tumour or ſwelling.

CO'NGLETON (S.) in *Cheſhire*, is a handſome town, well watered by the *Dan*, &c. governed by a mayor and ſix aldermen, has two churches, and a good weekly market on Saturday; it is a corporation, whoſe chief manufacture is leather gloves, &c.

CONGLO'MERATE (V.) to wind upon a bottom, to load or heap upon a perſon.

CONGLU'TINATE (V.) to ſtick, faſten, or join together.

CONGLUTINA'TION (S.) a ſticking or faſtening two or more bodies together with glue, or ſome other tenacious and ſticky ſubſtance.

CONGRA'TULATE (V.) to join in mirth, or rejoice and expreſs great pleaſure at the ſucceſs or good fortune of another.

CONGRATULA'TION (S.) the joining with another in rejoicing at the good ſucceſs he has met with.

CO'NGREGATE (V.) to call, aſſemble, or get a multitude together.

CONGREGA'TION (S.) a large company of people met together in one place, and particularly ſpoken of thoſe, who meet upon a religious account.

CONGREGA'TIONAL (A.) belonging to a congregation, eſpecially applied to the opinions of a ſect of Independents about church diſcipline.

CO'NGRESS (S.) a meeting, a gathering together, eſpecially applied to the meeting of the ambaſſadors of princes and ſtates, to ſettle publick differences; alſo an engagement or fight.

CO'NGRUENCE or CONGRU'ITY (S.) conformity, fitneſs, agreeableneſs; alſo the relative property of any part of a fluid to mix with another part of the ſame or another fluid.

CO'NGRUENT (A.) proper, fit, ſuitable.

CO'NICK or CO'NICAL (A.) belonging or relating to what is called a cone in geometry.

CO'NICK SE'CTIONS (S.) curve lines made by the paſſing of a plane thro' any two ſides of a cone, which are diſtinguiſhed into three kinds, namely the *ellipſis*, *hyperbola*, and *parabola*, deſcribed under their proper heads.

CONJE'CTURAL (A.) ſuppoſitious, imaginary, probable.

CONJE'CTURE (V.) to ſuppoſe, think, or imagine.

CONJE'CTURE (S.) a gueſs, ſuppoſition, or probability.

CONJOI'N (V.) to add two or more things together.

CONJOI'NT (A.) mutual, agreeable, joined, or added

added to ſomething elſe; the united ſtrength or power of two or more perſons or things.

CO'NJUGAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the ſtate of matrimony.

CO'NJUGATE (V.) to form a verb into its ſeveral moods and tenſes, or to ſpeak or write down its various endings, according to the uſe and cuſtom of ſome particular language.

CO'NJUGATE DIAMETER (S.) is a right line biſecting the tranſverſe diameter of any of the conick ſections.

CONJUGA'TION (S.) a tying, yoking, or coupling together; alſo a term in *Grammar*, that intimates, which of the ſorts or kinds of verbs another is to be formed, or the ending varied after; in *Anatomy*, a pair of nerves, each of which performs the ſame office.

CONJU'NCTION (S.) a joining together; and in *Grammar*, thoſe particles that unite words or ſentences, are ſo called; in *Aſtronomy*, it is when two planets meet in the ſame point or degree of the Zodiack; and this ſometimes is apparent, as when a right line, drawn thro' the center of the two planets, and imagined ſufficiently extended, does not paſs thro' the center of the earth; real and true, when it does.

CONJU'NCTURE (S.) the particular ſtate or condition, the circumſtance a buſineſs or an affair is in.

CONJURA'TION (S.) a plotting, contriving, or ſtriving to do ſome publick miſchief; alſo the pretended art of dealing with the devil, raiſing ſpirits to anſwer queſtions, or finding where hidden or loſt things are.

CONJU'RE (V.) to charge ſtrictly and ſolemnly upon oath; to cabal, conſpire, or plot together for miſchief; alſo to practiſe (or pretend ſo to do) divination by aerial commerce with ſpirits, &c.

CONN (V.) to learn or ſtudy a thing perfectly by heart; alſo to beat or ſtrike with the fiſt.

CONNA'TE (A.) born together, or along with a perſon.

CONNA'TURAL (A.) that belongs to, or is a natural property of ſeveral things.

CONNA'TURALNESS (S.) the agreeableneſs, connaturality, ſimilitude, or likeneſs of one thing to another; a being of the ſame nature or kind with another.

CONNE'CT (V.) to add, join, unite, or knit together.

CONNE'XION (S.) a joining together; alſo a relation to, or a dependency of one thing upon another.

CONNIVANCE (S.) a ſilent approbation, a not hindering the doing a thing; a remiſſneſs in puniſhing offenders or offences.

CONNI'VE (V.) to encourage by not puniſhing as it ought, to wink at, or ſhut one's eyes upon a thing.

CONNOISSEU'R (S.) a learned man, or ſkilful artiſt in any curious art.

CONNU'BIAL (A.) belonging to matrimony or wedlock.

CONNU'DATE (V.) to ſtrip, make bare, or naked.

CONOI'D (S.) a ſolid (reſembling a cone) generated by the circumvolution of the half of any one of the conick ſections upon its axis; from whence it is denominated a *conoid* elliptical, parabolical, &c. according to the figure from whence it is generated; alſo the name of a gland found in the third ventricle of the brain, called alſo *glandula pinealis*.

CO'NQUER (V.) to vanquiſh, overcome, or ſubdue by force of arms, ſtrength of argument, bribes, tears, prayers, &c.

CO'NQUERABLE (A.) that may be maſtered or overcome.

CO'NQUEROR (S.) the victor, or perſon that overcomes another.

CO'NQUEST (S.) ſometimes means the act of overcoming, &c. and ſometimes the thing overcome.

CONSANGUI'NITY (S.) the relation of thoſe perſons that are of the ſame blood in a family.

CO'NSCIENCE (S.) an act of the ſoul whereby it pronounces things good or evil.

CONSCIE'NTIOUS (A.) that does things upon juſt motives or true principles.

CO'NSCIONABLE (A.) that does things equitably, reaſonably, and juſtly.

CO'NSCIOUS (A.) that is ſelf-convicted, and knows the charge againſt him, is either true or falſe.

CO'NSCIOUSNESS (S.) guiltineſs; alſo a ſecret apprehenſion that the thing we do is not right; alſo that faculty by which every perſon knows what he is accountable for, and what not, or that by which every perſon will be condemned or acquitted at the laſt day.

CO'NSECRATE (V.) to ſeparate, ſet apart, or appropriate to a particular purpoſe, particularly ſpoke of the dedication of churches, and appointing perſons and things to a religious uſe; alſo to canonize or make a ſaint.

CONSECRA'TION (S.) the ſetting apart things for a religious purpoſe, uſe, or intent, by prayers, dedications, and other religious ceremonies.

CONSE'CTARY (S.) a deduction or concluſion drawn from a foregoing argumentation; and in *Mathematicks*, are reſerves or publick ſtores, to be uſed occaſionally, without the trouble of demonſtrating the matter afreſh every time it may ariſe.

CONSE'CUTIVE (A.) following or proceeding from ſome or other thing; a term oppoſed by the ſchoolmen to antecedently, and ſometimes to effectively or caſually; it ſignifies conſequentially: Thus, ſay they, the corruption of one thing is the generation of another, not effectively but conſecutively, or conſequentially; for as matter cannot be without form, it neceſſarily follows, that the corruption of one thing is the generation of another.

CONSE'NT (S.) the yielding or agreeing to a thing; approbation or allowance.

CONSE'NT (V.) to agree, allow, yield, or acknowledge the truth or doing of a thing.

CO'NSEQUENCE (S.) a regular deduction made, or flowing from the handling or doing a thing in this or that manner; alſo a matter of moment, value, or weight; alſo when a planet moves according to the natural order of the ſigns.

CO'NSEQUENT (S.) that which comes after, or follows another; ſo in *Arithmetick*, it is the latter of two terms or numbers that are compared together in any ſeries of proportionals.

CO'NSEQUENTLY (Part.) of neceſſity, or undeniably the matter muſt follow, or be ſo or ſo.

CONSE'RVABLE (A.) that may be preſerved or kept eaſily.

CONSERVA'TION (S.) the keeping or preſerving a thing from hurt or damage.

CONSERVA'TOR (S.) an officer appointed to take care of and preſerve inviolably the privileges of any body politick; it was formerly a title given to thoſe whom we now call guarantees of the treaties of peace between princes.

Conſervator of the Peace, in our ancient *Cuſtoms*, was an officer appointed to ſee the king's peace kept. In moſt catholick univerſities there are two *conſervators*, the *conſervator* of the royal privileges, or thoſe granted by the king, who takes cognizance of all cauſes between the regents, ſtudents, &c. and the *conſervator* of the apoſtolical privileges, or thoſe granted by the pope, who takes cognizance of the eccleſiaſtical matters.

CONSE'RVATORY (S.) a ſtore-houſe, or place to lay or keep things in; and in *Gardening*, a green-houſe to nurſe exotick plants, &c.

CONSE'RVE (S.) flowers, herbs, roots, &c. beaten together with ſugar, for particular uſes.

CONSE'RVE (V.) to preſerve, keep, maintain, protect, and defend.

CONSI'DER (V.) to think, weigh, ruminate, and thoroughly examine a thing; alſo to regard, reward, or pay a perſon for doing ſomething.

CONSI'DERABLE (A.) ſomething worth looking after, that deſerves care and attention; remarkable, worthy, great, noble.

CONSI'DERABLENESS (S.) the value or worth of a thing, or the reaſon why it is remarkable.

CONSI'DERATE (A.) diſcreet, wiſe, compaſſionate.

CONSIDERA'TION (S.) the action of thinking or reflecting with one's ſelf; alſo the premium, reward, or price paid for a thing; alſo the cauſe or motive why a perſon yields to or complies with a thing.

CONSI'GN (V.) to make over, appoint, or deliver ſomething from one perſon to another; in *Trade*, it is the ſending goods from one merchant to another, to ſell for or upon the ſender's uſe or acccompt.

CONSI'GNMENT (S.) a parcel of goods ſent by a merchant to his factor abroad, to be ſold for him on commiſſion.

CONSI'ST (V.) to be made up of, to hang or agree together.

CONSI'STENCE (S.) the mode of being, the thickneſs of liquid things, the agreement or relation that one thing or matter has to another.

COSI'STENT (A.) agreeable, ſuitable, or proper; alſo of a thick, and not of a fluid nature.

CONSISTO'RIAL (A.) ſomething relating to, or after the manner of a conſiſtory.

CONSI'STORY (S.) the tribunal or place of juſtice in the ſpiritual court, belonging to the archbiſhops or biſhops; alſo an aſſembly or meeting of the miniſters of the reformed church in *France*, &c. alſo the ancient court held by the biſhop in the nave of the church, or ſome convenient iſle adjoining, aſſiſted by his clergy; but moſt generally it means the principal court or tribunal of *Rome*, held with a great deal of ſplendor and ſolemnity: Here his holineſs preſides, dreſſed in his pontifical habit, and ſeated upon a chair of cloth of gold, placed upon a throne covered with ſcarlet: The cardinal prieſts and biſhops ſit on his right hand, and the cardinal deacons on his left: The other prelates, prothonotaries, auditors of the rota, and other officers, ſit upon the ſteps of the throne, the other courtiers ſit upon the ground, ambaſſadors on the right, and the fiſcal advocates, or thoſe for the exchequer and conſiſtory, behind the cardinal biſhops: It is here that cauſes are pleaded before the pope. There is beſide this, a ſecret *conſiſtory* held in a private chamber, called the chamber of pope *Gay*, where the pope's throne is only two ſteps high: None but the cardinals are admitted here, whoſe votes are taken at every debate: The bulls for biſhopricks or abbies are not paſſed, till they are allowed in this *conſiſtory*.

CONSO'CIATE (V.) to unite amicably in ſociety with others.

CONSO'LABLE (A.) that is capable of, or may be comforted.

CONSOLA'TION (S.) the giving eaſe in affliction, the adminiſtering comfort in diſtreſs.

CONSO'LE (S.) in *Architecture*, the props, brackets, or ſupports, that ſuſtain a cornice, &c.

CONSO'LIDATE (V.) to heal, cloſe up, or make whole.

CONSOLIDA'TION (S.) the mending fractures, the healing wounds, the hardening and uniting of broken bones; in *Law*, the uniting two benefices into one.

CO'NSONANCE (S.) agreement; ſuitableneſs, conformity; and in *Muſick*, the agreement of a grave and an acute tone, compounded in

in such a proportion, as to be musical and agreeable to the ear; also the jingle of rhyming poetry.

CO'NSONANT (A.) agreeable, conformable, and proper.

CO'NSONANT (S.) any one of the letters in the alphabet that produces no sound without the addition or help of a vowel along with it.

CO'NSORT (S.) a companion or fellow, one who is a partaker in the same condition or estate, and by way of eminence applied to the wife of a king or prince; also the performance of a piece of musick, consisting of various parts.

CONSO'RT (V.) to accompany or have fellowship with a person.

CONSPICU'ITY or CONSPI'CUOUSNESS (S.) the natural plainness, remarkableness, or easiness of any thing to be seen, known, or understood.

CONSPI'CUOUS (A.) that is visible, plain, or easy to be seen; also one very eminent for his skill in any particular art or science, or for any noted actions good or bad.

CONSPI'RACY (S.) the plotting, combining, or uniting of several persons together to do a particular act; commonly taken in an ill sense, as to raise a rebellion, &c.

CONSPI'RATOR (S.) a plotter or contriver of some mischief against a prince or state.

CONSPI'RE (V.) to consult, contrive, and agree together; commonly meant to do mischief along or together with some others.

CO'NSTABLE (S.) an officer understood in various manners.

Lord High Constable of England, was formerly an hereditary officer of the crown but now is disused; it was his business, to see that the peace of the nation was not disturbed, both in peace and war: He had also power to try persons for high treason, and had the regulations of trials by combat, and other matters relating to the field, either within or without the kingdom—In *France*, the *constable* has under his command all the officers in the army, of what quality soever they be. In *Germany*, the *constable* is the master of the horse. From the *constables* of *England* are derived those inferior officers, the *constables* of hundreds and franchises, called *high constables*, and the *constables* of parishes, who are to take care, that the peace be duly kept within their several districts, and have the charge of taking up and carrying offenders to prison, or wherever else the justice, before whom they are carried, shall order. In many places of *England* and *Wales*, the governors of castles, &c. are still called *constables*, as the *constable* of the *Tower*, *&c.*

CO'NSTANCY (S.) a firm, unmoveable resolution of mind, that is ready to wade thro' all difficulties, and suffer the severest torments, rather than forsake or deny the interest or affair a person has professedly owned.

CO'NSTANT (A.) firm, resolute, true, unmoveable adherence to a person or thing.

CONSTELLA'TION (S.) a number of stars, that form the imaginary figure of some thing or creature, that the astronomers have divided them into.

CONSTERNA'TION (S.) the surprize, fear or horror a person is thrown into, by hearing or seeing something very extraordinary or calamitous.

CO'NSTIPATE (V.) to stop, cram, or huddle together; to thicken, or contract into less room.

CONSTIPA'TION (S.) the thrusting into less room, or more closely uniting the particles of any body, than they were before.

CONSTI'TUENT (S.) an essential part that composes any thing.

CO'NSTITUTE (V.) to appoint, ordain, make, or impower.

CONSTITU'TION (S.) the settled or fundamental laws, orders, or decrees of a state, according to which all the members thereof are to govern or behave themselves; also the habit, state, or condition of a man's body, as to health or sickness; also a deed or instrument to impower a person to do or perform a certain office, and receive the salary or reward annexed to it; also a book attributed by some to St. *Clement*, containing a collection of several orders and regulations said to be made by the apostles, therefore are called the apostolical *constitutions*, but these are most generally rejected.

CONSTRA'IN (V.) to force, compel, withhold or oblige.

CONSTRAI'NT (S.) compulsion, force, violence, or restraint.

CONSTRI'CTION (S.) the crouding, contracting, or forcing the parts of a body closer together, to fit it for condensation.

CONSTRU'CTION (S.) the disposing of words according to the rules of grammar; also the sense or meaning one person puts upon the words or actions of another; also the manner of drawing a geometrical scheme or figure.

Construction of Equations, is the reducing a known equation into lines and schemes, whereby the truth of the canon, rule, or equation may be demonstrated geometrically.

CO'NSTRUE or CO'NSTER (V.) to explain, lay open, or make clear; and peculiarly applied to the method used in schools to teach persons *Latin*, *Greek*, *&c.*

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL (A.) that is of the same nature or substance with another.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION (S.) the rendering a body of the same nature or substance with some other; it is also a term applied to the eucharist, and differs from transubstantiation in this; that the professors of transubstantiation hold, that bread and wine taken at the sacrament, is the same numerical and identical body and blood, which Christ in his human state possessed; whereas those who as-

fert the doctrine of *conſubſtantiation*, are of opinion, that the bread and wine are as really bread and wine after conſecration, as it was before; but by the conſecration it is become as efficacious to the ſalvation of mankind, as Chriſt's own body, which ſuffered upon the croſs, would be, provided the communicants were actually to eat or ſwallow it.

CO'NSUL (S.) the name of the principal magiſtrate among the *Romans*; they were the chief of the Senate, commanded the Republick's armies, and were ſupreme judges of the controverſies between the citizens; tho' by the *Valerian* law, the party aggrieved might appeal from their ſentence to the people, eſpecially if the life of the citizen was concerned. Alſo an officer eſtabliſhed by virtue of a commiſſion from any prince, in foreign countries, to facilitate and diſpatch buſineſs, and to protect the merchants of the nation he repreſented; to him alſo the merchants refer their diſputes in trade to be determined without any further proceſs or appeal.

CO'NSULAR (A.) of or belonging to a conſul or his office.

CONSU'LT (V.) to aſk advice, to think deliberately, to examine thoroughly into the foundation of a thing.

CONSULTA'TION (S.) the aſking advice of another; alſo the calling a number of perſons together to give their opinions upon ſome extraordinary affair.

CONSU'ME (V.) to waſte, deſtroy, or pine away; to diminiſh, ſpend, ſquander, or decay.

CONSU'MMATE (A.) quite compleat or perfect, thoroughly accompliſhed for the buſineſs a perſon undertakes.

CO'NSUMMATE (V.) to perfect, compleat, finiſh, or end a thing.

CONSUMMA'TION (S.) the compleating, perfecting, or ending of a thing.

CONSU'MPTION (S.) the continual waſting, wearing away, or growing leſs; in *Phyſick*, that diſeaſe that renders a perſon's body unfit to digeſt the food regularly, which occaſions a continual decay, eſpecially of the muſcular parts; alſo the demand there is for any commodity, whether to be ſent abroad, or uſed at home, diſtinguiſhed by the terms of foreign and home *conſumption*.

CONSU'MPTIVE (A.) in a waſting or declining condition, particularly ſpoken of thoſe perſons, that are actually in, or inclined to the diſtemper called the conſumption.

CONTACT (S.) the touching of ſome other thing; in *Mathematicks*, the points and angles of *contact* are thoſe, where one line, angle, or body, touches another; upon which ſubject ſeveral learned diſcourſes have been writ by Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Marſhal*, and ſeveral others.

CONTA'GION (S.) the infection or dangerous conſequence of a diſeaſe that ſpreads or communicates itſelf from one perſon to another, by the effluvia or ſteams that are emitted by the ſick perſon, and which frequently lay hold of, and affect a healthy ſtander-by.

CONTA'GIOUS (A.) any thing that is apt to infect or detriment another.

CONTAI'N (V.) to hold, incloſe, comprehend, or keep within a certain limit, boundary, or compaſs.

CONTA'MINATE (V.) to defile, or render impure.

CONTAMINA'TION (S.) the polluting, defiling, or rendring common and impure, what ſhou'd be kept ſacred, properly ſpoken of the marriage bed.

CONTE'MN (V.) to ſlight, deſpiſe, or ſet at naught; to render ridiculous, or of no value.

CON'TEMPLATE (V.) to look, think, or meditate upon; to conſider thoroughly, and examine perfectly.

CONTEMPLA'TION (S.) a thorough and ſtrict thinking and conſidering upon every part and circumſtance of a thing or action, and particularly the wonderful works of God, with a religious reverence.

CONTE'MPLATIVE (A.) one addicted or inclined to ſtudy upon, or well weighing a ſubject or thing.

CONTE'MPORARY or COTE'MPORARY (S.) a perſon that lives at, or in the ſame time with another.

CONTE'MPT (S.) ſcorn, diſdain, or rejecting a thing.

CONTE'MPTIBLE (A.) unworthy of belief, that deſerves to be rejected, ſcorned, or deſpiſed; baſe, mean, vile, and of no value.

CONTE'MPTUOUS (A.) ſcornful, ſlighting, diſdainful, diſreſpectful, reproachful.

CONT'EMPTUOUSLY (Part.) in a ſlighting, diſdainful, diſreſpectful manner.

CONTE'ND (V.) to ſtrive or endeavour, to diſpute or quarrel with.

CONTE'NT (S.) ſatisfaction or well-pleaſedneſs; alſo the area or ſuperficial meaſure of a thing; alſo the capacity or ſolid meaſure of a thing; alſo the wares contained in a caſk, bale, &c.

CONTE'NT (A.) ſatisfied, pleaſed, or acquieſcing with that one has or receives.

CONTE'NT (V.) to pay a perſon for his labour to his ſatisfaction.

CONTENTA'TION or CONTE'NTMENT (S.) ſatisfaction or eaſineſs of mind; the ſame with contentedneſs.

CONTE'NTION (S.) an earneſt endeavour or ſtriving for a thing; alſo quarrelſomneſs.

CONTE'NTIOUS (A.) of a quarrelſome, reſtleſs, litigious diſpoſition.

CONTE'NTS (S.) the heads or ſubjects upon which a book or other matter is wrote.

CO'NTEST (S.) ſtrife, diſpute, controverſy, or quarrel.

CONTE'ST (V.) to diſpute, wrangle, quarrel, oppoſe, or find fault with.

CONTE'STABLE (A.) that may be diſputed, found fault with, or diſapproved; alſo when a man's title to an eſtate, &c, is not quite clear.

CO'NTEXT (S.) a portion or paragraph in any book or writing that lies near to another, whereby it is explained, or the ſenſe inferred, which without ſuch compariſon was doubtful; particularly ſpoke of the ſacred ſcriptures.

CONTE'XTURE (S.) the compoſing, making up, or joining together of a diſcourſe or other matter or thing.

CONTIGNA'TION (S.) in *Architecture*, the laying rafters together, and chiefly flooring.

CONTIGU'ITY or CONTI'GUOUSNESS (S.) the touch or nearneſs of two or more diſtinct bodies.

CONTI'GUOUS (A.) that touches, or is near ſome other thing; ſo in *Geometry*, when two angles have one leg common to them both, they are called *contiguous* or adjacent angles.

CO'NTINENCE or CO'NTINENCY (S.) the forbearing or abſtaining from all forbidden or unlawful pleaſures, and particularly it means chaſtity of body.

CO'NTINENT (A.) one that is abſtemious, virtuous and chaſte.

CO'NTINENT (S.) a main land not interrupted by the ſea, in oppoſition to iſland, that is ſurrounded with it: The terraqueous globe is commonly divided into two *continents*; the firſt, called the old *continent*, comprehends *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*; the ſecond, called the new, takes in the two *America*'s, north and ſouth. The old *continent* is alſo called the upper *continent*, from a vulgar opinion that it poſſeſſes the upper part of the globe.

CONTI'NGENCE or CONTI'NGENCY (S.) whatever happens caſually, unforeſeenly, without, or contrary to expectation.

CONTI'NGENT (A.) that happens by chance, caſual, that may and may not be; alſo the quota or ſhare that falls to any perſon upon making a diviſion: Thus we ſay, that each prince of *Germany*, in time of war, is to furniſh ſo many men with ſo much money and ammunition for his *contingent*. The kings of *Great Britain* and *Pruſſia* are obliged by the treaty of *Hanover*, to furniſh their *contingents*, as fiefs of the empire, tho' they are at war with it.

CONTI'NGENT LINE (S.) in *Dialling*, is a line which croſſes the ſubſtile at right angles; it is ſometimes uſed in the ſame ſenſe with a tangent.

CONTI'NGENT USE (S.) in *Law*, is an uſe limited in a conveyance, which may or may not happen, according to the contingency expreſſed in the limitation of ſuch uſe.

CONTI'NUAL (A.) without intermiſſion, always, without ceſſation.

CONTI'NUAL CLAIM (S.) in *Law*, a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to lands or other things, that cannot be attained without danger; ſo if a man be diſſeiz'd of land, into which he cannot enter without fear of beating, he is to continue his right of entry at the beſt opportunity once a year, as long as he lives, by which means he leaves the right of entry to his heir.

CONTI'NUANCE (S.) the duration, laſtingneſs, or length of a thing; in *Law*, it is the propagation or adjournment of a cauſe or matter to the next aſſizes, or other proper opportunity.

CONTI'NUE (V.) to hold or keep on in the ſame courſe or order, to purſue or perſevere to the laſt.

CONTI'NUED (A.) uninterrupted, without being divided, broke or left off; ſo in *Muſick*, the thorough baſs, or that which goes thro' or along with every part, is called the *continued* baſs; in *Philoſophy*, thoſe are called *continued* bodies, that are compleat and perfect without any breaches or interruptions; in *Mathematicks*, thoſe quantities that are intire are called *continued* quantities.

CONTINU'ITY (S.) the joining or connecting of the ſeveral parts of any whole thing.

CONTO'RSION (S.) the wreſting or pulling the members of the body out of their natural poſture.

CO'NTOUR (S.) the outlines or ſketch of a picture, both in painting or graving.

CONTOU'RNE (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when a beaſt has his face to the ſiniſter ſide of the eſchutcheon, they being always ſuppoſed to look to the dexter ſide, unleſs it be otherwiſe expreſſed.

CONTOU'RNIATED MEDALLIONS (S.) with *Antiquaries*, are ſuch as are ſtruck with a hollowneſs all round, which leaves a circle on each ſide; the figures likewiſe have but little relievo in compariſon with the other medallions.

CO'NTRA (S.) on the other or contrary ſide, a term much uſed in merchants accompts, where, when any account or perſon has been charged with a debt, to ſettle how much is due from it or him, they enquire what he has delivered or paid, with which they credit the *contra* or oppoſite ſide of the account, and then adjuſt it, by ſubſtracting the amount of the leſſer ſide out of the amount of the greater.

CO'NTRABAND (A.) unlawful and forbidden wares, ſuch as any ſtate or nation will not ſuffer to be imported or exported.

CO'NTRACT (S.) an agreement or bargain made either by word or deed, conſiſting of certain articles to be done and performed.

CONTRA'CT (V.) to article or agree to do or pay certain conditions or ſums; alſo to get a habit of practice, or of doing ſomething, particularly to get ſome diſeaſe; alſo to ſhorten or compriſe a long matter or book into a leſs compaſs.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS (S.) the being drawn into a ſmall or narrow compaſs; ſhortneſs or brevity.

CONTRA'CTIBLE (A.) that may be drawn up, ſpoken of certain muſcles of the body;

alſo any book, inſtrument, or letter, that may be abbreviated, or made ſhorter.

CONTRA'CTILE (S.) a property with which ſome bodies are endowed, that after they are extended, they contract themſelves into the ſame ſpace it poſſeſſed before.

CONTRA'CTION (S.) a drawing up or cloſe toge her; alſo the writing words by parts, as *Wm.* for *William*, *Bp.* for *Biſhop*, *&c.*

CONTRADI'CT (V.) to oppoſe, gainſay, or ſhew a perſon to be erroneous.

CONTRADI'CTION (S.) oppoſition, or gainſaying of another.

CONTRADI'CTIOUS (A.) of a reſtleſs and gainſaying diſpoſition, apt to find fault with, and oppoſe others.

CONTRADI'CTORY (A.) that oppoſes or contradicts the truth, that is inconſiſtent with itſelf.

CONTRADISTI'NCTION (S.) a diſtinguiſhing on the other ſide, or in oppoſition to a thing.

CONTRAFI'SSURE (S.) in *Surgery*, is when the ſide of the ſkull is cracked, that is oppoſite to the blow received.

CONTRA-HARMO'NICAL PROPORTION (S.) is when three terms or numbers are ſo related, that the difference of the firſt and ſecond is to the difference of the ſecond and third, as the third term is to the firſt, as 3, 5, 6, where, as 1 : 1 :: 6 : 3.

CONTRA-INDICA'TION (S.) in *Phyſick*, is when the patient has ſome ſymptoms, that forbid ſuch a method of cure, as would be otherwiſe proper; as, if he vomits blood, although his diſtemper might require vomiting, yet it is improper to apply it.

CO'NTRA-MURE (S.) an out-wall built about the wall of a city, &c.

CO'NTRA-POSI'TION (S.) a placing or putting one argument or thing oppoſite or contrary to another.

CONTRA'RIES (S.) things of oppoſite or different natures, as ſoft and hard, &c.

CONTRARI'ETY (S.) oppoſition or diſagreement between two or more things.

CONTRARY (A.) of a different or oppoſite nature, diſpoſition, or intereſt.

CO'NTRAST (S.) different poſition or oppoſition; and in *Painting*, it is the regular diſpoſing the figures and parts of which the whole is compoſed, ſo as to look natural, pleaſing, and delightful.

CONTRAVALLA'TION (S.) a trench guarded with a parapet, made by the beſiegers round a place, to ſecure themſelves, and ſtop the ſallies of the garriſon.

CONTRAVE'NE (V.) to break through, or act contrary to an agreement, contract, or bargain.

CONTRAVE'NTION (S.) the acting contrary to the articles and conditions of an agreement; the omitting the execution of a law, &c.

CONTRA-YE'RVA (S.) a *Peruvian* root endowed with the virtue of reſiſting poiſon, good in moſt epidemick diſeaſes, eſpecially the plague, ſmall pox, and meaſles.

CONTRI'BUTARY (A.) that pays contribution, or bears part of the charge of any thing.

CONTRI'BUTE (V.) to pay, or help towards the defraying a certain expence in conjunction with others; alſo to give any aſſiſtance towards the forwarding, promoting, or improving of a thing.

CONTRIBU'TION (S.) the payment of each perſon's quota in any common expence; alſo a ſum paid by a town taken in a ſiege, to the enemy, to prevent their being plundered.

CONTRI'TE (A.) one that is very ſorrowful or penitent for his ſins or offences committed againſt God's commands.

CONTRI'TION (S.) that noble, true, and ſincere ſorrow for ſin, that ſprings from love to God, and not fear of puniſhment.

CONTRI'VANCE (S.) the ingenuity or capacity of a perſon to project or lay down proper methods to do any thing; alſo the manner or way of doing it; alſo the thing itſelf.

CONTRI'VE (V.) to invent, project, or lay down methods to act or do things by.

CONTRO'L (V.) to examine into accounts, to overlook or inſpect; alſo to contradict, oppoſe, diſapprove, cenſure, or find fault with.

CONTRO'LLER (S.) an officer appointed to examine into publick accounts, to prevent frauds being committed; of which there are many ſorts, as,

Controller of the Hamper, an officer who gives daily attendance on the lord chancellor in term and ſeal time; This officer takes all things ſealed from the clerk of the hamper, incloſed in leather bags, and notes the juſt number and effect of all things ſo received, and enters them in a book, with all the duties belonging to the king, and other officers from the ſame, and charges the clerk of the hamper with them.

Controller of the Pipe, an officer of the exchequer, who writes out ſummons twice a year to raiſe the farms and debts of the pipe; beſides which there are the *controller* of the cuſtoms, king's houſhold, navy, mint, exciſe, &c.

CONTROVE'RSIAL (A.) belonging to diſputes, wrangles, or quarrels.

CO'NTROVERSY (S.) a diſpute or debate, a quarrel or law-ſuit.

CO'NTROVERT (V.) to argue upon a ſubject both for and againſt, to diſpute, or raiſe ſcruples or difficulties.

CO'NTROVERTED (A.) ſomething in diſpute, undetermined, or not adjuſted.

CONTUMA'CIOUS (A.) of a ſtubborn, ſelf-willed, or rebellious diſpoſition.

CO'NTUMACY (S.) ſtubbornneſs, reſolute-neſs, ſelf-willedneſs, rebellion; in the *Law*, the not appearing in court to anſwer the complaint made by one perſon againſt another, is called

called *contumacy*, which is proceeded againſt, as if the perſon was convict by an outlawry, &c.

CONTUME'LIOUS (A.) angry, reproachful, affrontive, diſreſpectful, abuſive.

CONTU'MELY (S.) an affront, abuſe, or reproach.

CONTU'SION (S.) a beating, bruiſing, or blunting; in *Chymiſtry*, a reducing to powder by pounding with a mortar; in *Surgery*, a bruiſe that breaks the continuity of the parts of the fleſh or bones, tho' the external ſkin does not appear cut or fractured.

CONVE'NE (V.) to call, aſſemble, or gather together; alſo to meet or come together.

CONVE'NIENCE or CONVE'NIENCY (S.) ſuitableneſs, fitneſs, properneſs; alſo advantage, benefit, or pleaſure; in *Architecture*, it is the proper diſpoſing the ſeveral parts of a building, ſo as to anſwer or diſcharge the ſeveral offices to the beſt advantage, without interrupting or interfering with one another.

CONVE'NIENT (A.) uſeful, pleaſant, neceſſary and advantageous.

CO'NVENT (S.) a monaſtery, or houſe for the reception of thoſe who make religious vows, of either ſex.

CONVE'NTICLE (S.) a private aſſembly for religious worſhip, particularly applied to thoſe that differ in forms or doctrine from the eſtabliſhed and national way generally uſed; alſo an illegal meeting together, tho' for a very innocent purpoſe.

CONVE'NTION (S.) an agreement, treaty, contract or bargain between two or more perſons; alſo an aſſembly of the great men, parliament, or eſtates of a realm held without the king's writ upon ſome very extraordinary occaſion, ſuch as the king's abdicating the throne at the Revolution in 1688, &c.

CONVE'NTIONAL (A.) that belongs to an aſſembly, that is done in conformity to certain articles of agreement.

CONVE'NTUAL (A.) relating or appertaining to a convent or retired company of religious perſons.

CONVE'NTUALS (S.) ſuch perſons as live retiredly upon account of religion, whether nuns, friars, &c.

CONVE'RGENT or CONVE'RGING RAYS (S.) ſuch as go from divers parts or points in an object, inclining towards one another till they meet in a point, where they croſs, or become divergent.

CONVE'RGING SERIES (S.) an *Algebraical* term for thoſe numbers that are found out, and continually approximate towards the true root of a ſurd quantity, which can never be found abſolutely, but yet ſo near, that no aſſignable quantity ſhall be wanting.

CONVE'RSABLE (A.) pleaſant, good-humoured, free, eaſy of acceſs, ſociable.

CO'NVERSANT (A.) ſkilled in art or ſcience, well acquainted with a perſon or thing, frequently in the company, practice or ſtudy of a perſon, art, or thing.

CONVERSA'TION (S.) diſcourſe among ſeveral perſons, general behaviour, intercourſe or ſociety.

CONVE'RSE (V.) to talk, diſcourſe, conſult, or correſpond with one or more perſons by ſpeech or writing.

CO'NVERSE (S.) the contrary or oppoſite to ſome other thing or propoſition; in *Geometry*, a propoſition is ſaid to be the *converſe* of another, when we take the concluſion made from the firſt, and make a ſuppoſition of it, and from thence conclude what was firſt propoſed: Thus it is demonſtrated, that if the angles of any figure are equal, the ſides are ſo; alſo the *converſe* of this is, that if the ſides of any figure are equal, the angles are alſo equal.

CONVE'RSION (S.) the changing, altering, or applying a thing to a different purpoſe or uſe; alſo the turning away from evil to good, but generally meant of the bringing over a perſon from a corrupt or falſe faith to the true one; alſo the changing the order of the terms in a logical propoſition, whereby the ſubject becomes the predicate, and the predicate the ſubject, without any alteration in either; as, Wine is not water, Water is not wine.

Converſion of an Equation, in *Algebra*, is when either part or the whole of it being in fractions, it is reduced to one common denominator, which is expunged, and the operation performed only by the numerators brought into whole quantities.

CO'NVERT (S.) a proſelyte, or one that embraces another religion, contrary to what he before profeſſed, as a Jew or Heathen becoming a Chriſtian, &c.

CONVE'RT (V.) to appropriate a thing to one's own uſe; to change or turn one thing into another, as a coat into a pair of breeches, &c. alſo to bring over or convince a perſon of the errors in one opinion or perſuaſion of religion, to embrace and profeſs the truths of another, as from thoſe of Heatheniſm to Chriſtianity, from Popery to Proteſtantiſm, &c.

CONVE'RTIBLE (A.) that may be changed, or turned into another ſhape, form, or opinion, differing from the preſent.

CO'NVEX (A.) the outſide riſing and bending of any globular thing downwards.

CONVE'XITY (S.) the external roundneſs or portuberancy of any globe, &c.

CONVE'Y (V.) to carry any thing from one perſon or place to another, or to transfer the right or property of one perſon to another by writing, &c.

CONVE'YANCE (S.) carriage; and in *Law*, the deed or inſtrument by which the property or right of one perſon is juſtly or legally made over or transferred to another.

CONVE'YANCER (S.) a *Law* term for

those who are skilful in, and practise that part of the law, *viz.* the making those deeds or instruments that belong to conveyancing estates from one person or family to another.

CO'NVICT (S.) one who is by the verdict of a jury found guilty of any crime.

Recusants Convict, are such as are found guilty of not conforming to the church of *England*, all which, in the *Law*, are term'd popish recusants, tho' they are by profession protestant dissenters.

CONVI'CT (V.) to prove a person guilty of a crime or misdemeanour.

CONVI'CTION (S.) the finding a person guilty of an offence; also the first state of repentance, wherein a sinner perceives his error.

CONVI'NCE (V.) to prove, make plain, or shew a person the truth or falshood of some thing in dispute, of which before he was wholly ignorant, doubtful, or mistaken in.

CONU'NDRUM (S.) a pleasant, witty, facetious, drolling expression, word, or sentence; a pun, &c.

CONVOCA'TION (S.) a synod or general assembly of all the clergy in this nation, convened by the king's writs to consult of affairs relating to the church, which are directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all the bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c. upon which the archbishop directs his mandate to his dean provincial, first citing him peremptorily, then willing him in like manner to cite the bishops, &c. directing him, that one proctor from a cathedral and collegiate church, and two for the body of the inferior clergy of each diocese, is sufficient. It is divided into two houses or bodies, called the upper and lower; the upper for *Canterbury*, consists of 22 bishops, of which the archbishop is president; and the lower house of 22 deans, 24 prebendaries, 54 archdeacons, and 44 clerks; matters are first proposed in the upper house, and communicated to the lower house; all the members of both houses have the same privileges for themselves and menial servants, as the members of parliament have, during the time of their session.

CONVO'KE or CO'NVOCATE (V.) to call or assemble together, to consult what is proper to be done upon some publick affair.

CONVOLU'TION (S.) a twining, rolling wrapping, or folding of one thing about another, as vines, hops, &c. upon or about poles.

CO'NVOY (S.) a guard or protection against robbers, particularly spoken of those ships of war that guard or protect trading or merchant ships, who, by reason of heavy loading, few hands, and unprovidedness of arms and ammunition, are not in a condition to help or defend themselves, either against pirates or other enemies.

CONVOY (V.) to guard, protect or keep safe ships, &c. that are going from one place to another, especially about mercantile affairs.

CONU'SANT (A.) knowing, or understanding in, or being privy to an affair.

CONVU'LSION (S.) a contracted, involuntary contraction of any part of the body, which used to move by the direction of the will; also any violent eruption, earthquake, or subterraneous disorder; also sudden rebellions or commotions in a state.

CONVU'LSIVE (A.) that relates, belongs or is inclined to a contraction of those muscles or parts, whose usual motion is directed by the will.

CO'NWAY (S.) in *Carnarvonshire*, in *North-Wales*; this is the poorest and pleasantest town in all this country for its bigness, being seated on the banks of a fine navigable river, which is a noble harbour for ships, were there any trade to invite them there, the stream being both deep and safe, and the river very broad; this town has a small market weekly on Saturday, and is 174 computed miles from *London*.

COO (V.) to make a noise like pigeons, to court, or be familiar with a person of a contrary sex.

COOK (V.) to dress, prepare, or make a thing ready; sometimes to garnish or set a thing off speciously with words, or otherwise to deceive or amuse.

COOK (S.) a person that makes it a business or trade to dress food for others.

COO'KERY (S.) the art of dressing victuals, both plain, and according to the modes of different countries.

COOL (V.) to abate or allay the degree of heat a thing or person is in; also to appease anger, rage, or fury.

COOL (A.) of a moderate or temperate degree of warmth or coldness, rather inclinable to cold than heat.

COO'LNESS (S.) a temperature of body or mind, a commendable sedateness, free from rage, passion, and prepossession; a fitness to examine into the truth or falshood of a thing; also an indifferency for, or dislike of a person or thing.

COOM (S.) soot which gathers over the mouth of an oven; also a mixture with which the axel-trees of carts and coaches are anointed, to make them run freely, and to prevent their firing by the rapidity of their motion; also the name of a measure whose quantity is four bushels.

COOP (S.) a sort of a cage or prison where fowls are kept to fatten; and *Metaphorically*, any narrow, inconvenient or straight place, or place of confinement.

COOP (V.) to put into a close or inconvenient place, to confine or shut up.

COOPEE' (S.) the name of a step in dancing.

COO'PER (S.) a person that makes tubs and vessels of capacity for containing liquor, packing up goods, &c.

CO-

CO-O'PERATE (V.) to aſſiſt, to work together with ſome other perſon or thing, to unite the ſtrength, power and ſkill of two or more perſons or things, for the producing a certain effect.

CO-OPERA'TION (S.) working with or aſſiſting of another.

CO-OPERA'TOR (S.) a fellow-helper, a companion or aſſiſtant.

CO-O'RDINATE (A.) of the ſame or equal degree, rank, or order.

COOT (S.) a water-fowl, ſometimes called a moor-hen.

COP (S.) the top of a thing; alſo the tuft or bunch of feathers that grows upon ſome birds heads.

CO'PAL (S.) a gum of an agreeable ſmell, reſembling incenſe, brought from *New Spain*; it oozes out from inciſions made in the bark of a large tree, much after the manner that the water iſſues out of a vine, when cut in the ſpring; it is principally uſed in making varniſh.

COPA'RCENERS or COPA'RTNERS (S.) any number of perſons that have an equal ſhare or intereſt in a joint ſtock, for the uſe of trade, or are equally concerned or intereſted in an eſtate or inheritance of their anceſtors.

COPE (S.) an ornament reaching from the ſhoulders to the feet, worn by choriſters, when they officiate in ſolemnity; it is alſo worn by the *Romiſh* biſhops, and other ordinaries; alſo the higheſt part or top of any thing, as the top or ſlanting part of a wall is called the *coping*, *&c.* alſo a *Mining* term for the ſarm or duty paid for ore raiſed in the king's field in *Derbyſhire*; alſo the name of a bargain or contract to raiſe ore at a certain price or rate *per* load.

COPE (V.) to match, compare, equal, engage, ſtrive, or encounter with.

COPE'RNICAN SYSTEM (S.) the ſyſtem of the world, wherein the ſun is ſuppoſed to be in the centre, and immoveable, and the earth, and the reſt of the planets to move round it in elliptical orbits; the heavens and ſtars are here imagined to be at reſt, and the diurnal motion, which they ſeem to have from eaſt to weſt, is imputed to the earth's motion from weſt to eaſt.

COPE'RNICUS (S.) an inſtrument contrived by Mr. *Whiſton*, for the calculation and exhibition of eclipſes and the motions of the planets; it conſiſts of ſeveral concentrical circles of wood, upon which are marked numbers taken out of the aſtronomical tables, correſponding to the ſeveral purpoſes abovementioned, and which come very near exactneſs; alſo the name of a famous aſtronomer, who reſtored the old aſtronomical ſyſtem now generally uſed.

CO'PING (S.) that part of a garden or other wall that is built ſlanting, for the water to run eaſily off.

CO'PIOUS (A.) large extenſive, plentiful, abounding.

CO'PIOUSLY (Part.) fully, largely, plentifully, abundantly.

CO'PIOUSNESS (S.) abundance, plenty, of great extenſion.

CO'PIST (S.) an imitator, a tranſcriber.

CO'PPER (S.) a very uſeful metal, of which ſmall money is coined, and many neceſſary inſtruments made, particularly brewers kettles or coppers, ſo called from the metal they are made of; the fineſt ſort of this metal is called *roſe copper*, being extraordinarily refined, and very ſoft and pure.

CO'PPERAS (S.) a vitriolick kind of mineral found in copper mines, it is commonly of a green or blue colour, uſed by the dyers to prepare and compoſe that liquor with which they dye things of a black colour; alſo a principal ingredient in making ink.

CO'PPICE or COPSE (S.) a ſmall wood conſiſting of underwood, that may be cut at 12 or 15 years growth.

CO'PPLE or CU'PPLE (S.) a crucible or melting-pot, in which goldſmiths or refiners melt and purify their metals.

CO'PTIC (A.) ſomething belonging to the ancient *Egyptians*, and particularly their language, mixed with *Greek*, and wrote in the *Greek* character.

COPULA'TION (S.) a joining or uniting together, particularly ſpoken of the act of generation between male and female.

CO'PULATIVE (A.) that is the inſtrument, or ſerves to couple or join things together; a *Grammatical Term*, that ſignifies ſuch particles or words in a language, that tie, join, or unite words or ſentences together; in *Logick*, thoſe propoſitions are called *copulative*, that include ſeveral ſubjects or attributes joined together by an affirmative or negative conjunction.

CO'PY (S.) the pattern, imitation, or tranſcript of any thing.

CO'PY (V.) to imitate, do, or write after another perſon or thing.

CO'PY-HOLD (S.) a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to ſhew, but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of the lord's court, who, among other things, enrols and keeps a regiſter of all ſuch tenants as are admitted to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor, and the tranſcript is called the copy of the court-roll, which the tenant keeps as his evidence.

CO'QUET (S.) an amorous, tattling, unſettled female, a vaſt admirer of herſelf.

CO'QUETRY (S.) an affected carriage or behaviour, eſpecially in love matters, pretending to be enamoured, &c. till the other party complies, and then ſlighting or making game of them.

CO'RACLE (S.) a ſmall boat uſed upon the river *Severn* by the fiſhermen.

CO'RAL (S.) a plant growing at the bottom of the ſea, it is ſometimes red, black, and white in the ſame branch; it is alſo found

green, yellow, aſh-coloured, and brown; the ends of the branches are plainly nothing but wood, though the other parts are *coral*, from whence it is concluded, that it is formed by a petrifying juice, and that, like ſome fruits, it is not red till ripe.

CO'RBAN (S.) among the *Jews*, was a ſolemn vow to be uncharitable, whereby the party laid himſelf under an execration, if he aſſiſted his friend or neighbour, even his father, tho' in the moſt preſſing neceſſities, was not excepted; ſometimes it ſignifies an offering, gift or preſent made to God or his temple; ſometimes the *Jews* ſwore by *corban*, or the thing given or dedicated, which practice Chriſt condemns; ſometimes it means the ſeparating or dedicating of a perſon's ſelf to perform particular religious offices; ſometimes it means the treaſury or place where the gifts or offerings were kept.

CO'RBEL (S.) in *Fortification*, ſmall baſkets filled with earth, and placed upon the parapet, ſmall ſpaces being left between them to fire thro' upon the enemy; in *Architecture*, it is the repreſentation of a baſket, ſometimes ſeen upon the heads of the cariatides; alſo the vaſe or tambour of the *Corinthian* column; alſo a ſhort piece of timber placed in a wall, with its end ſticking out ſix or eight inches, like a ſhouldering-piece, the under part of the end ſticking out is cut in form of a boultin, ſometimes an ogive, and ſometimes a face; alſo a nich or hollow in a wall to put a ſtatue in.

CORD (S.) a ſmall rope or line; with the *Farriers*, a ſinew in a horſe's fore-leg, extending from the ſhackle vein to the griſtle of the noſe; in *Muſick*, the ſtrings of inſtruments by the vibrations whereof the ſound is occaſioned, by whoſe diviſions the ſeveral ſorts of tones are determined; in *Huſbandry*, a parcel of fire-wood, 4 foot broad and high, and 8 foot long, is called a *cord* of wood.

CO'RDAGE (S) all the ſeveral ſorts of ropes made uſe of in ſhipping or other buſineſſes; alſo the neceſſary materials to make them of.

CORDELIE'RS (S.) monks of the order of St. *Francis*, they are the ſame with the Minorities, they wear a coarſe grey cloth with a little cowl, and a cloak of the ſame cloth, and a rope girdle with three knots, from whence they take their name *Cordeliers*: They are incorporated in the univerſity of *Paris*, and admitted to the degree of doctors, and are all Scotiſts.

CO'RDIAL (S.) a pleaſant, reviving, phyſical liquor, uſed upon occaſion of ſwoonings, faintings, or other depreſſions of the animal ſpirits.

CO'RDIAL (A.) kind, tender, good-natured, friendly, ſincere, and hearty, &c.

CO'RDWAINER (S.) the ſtatute name or term for a ſhoe maker.

CORE (S.) the heart, or inmoſt part of all ſorts of fruit, that contains the ſeed; alſo a hard corrupted knob that ſometimes breeds in the fleſh of animals.

CORFE or CORFE-CA'STLE (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, a borough-town, ſo called from the fine ancient caſtle that is in it, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. the market is weekly on Saturdays; among other privileges, it ſends two members to parliament, and thoſe who have ſerved the office of mayor, are always after called barons; it is diſtant from *London* 93 computed, and 116 meaſured miles.

COR-HY'DRÆ (S.) a ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the heart of the conſtellation *Hydra*.

CO'RIANDER (S.) the ſeed of a plant of this name; it has an agreeable taſte and ſmell, though the plant itſelf is offenſive in both; it is uſed as a carminative or corrector to ſome cathartick; it is alſo uſed by the brewers to give a flavour to their ſtrong beer.

CORI'NTHIAN (A.) ſomething belonging to the city or people of *Corinth*, from whence is named that order in architecture, which is the moſt noble, rich and beautiful of all the five; its capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which riſe cauticoles or little ſtalks, which form the volutes, and ſupport the abacus, and are in number 16; alſo that compoſition or mixture of copper, ſilver and gold, that was accidentally made by the uſual running of thoſe metals together, by the melting down of ſeveral ſtatues made of each, at the burning of the town, is called *Corinthian braſs*.

CORK (S.) a tree reſembling the holm tree; its leaves are green above, and white underneath, and its fruit an acorn; the bark of this tree, when burned, is what is uſually called *cork*, which is principally conſumed in making ſtoppers for caſks, bottles and other veſſels, and to put in the bottoms of ſhoes, clogs, &c.

COR-LEO'NIS or REGULUS (S.) a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the heart of the conſtellation *Leo*.

CO'RMORANT (S.) a ravenous ſea-fowl, prohibited by the *Jewiſh* law to be eaten; and alſo frequently means any gluttonous or voracious perſon.

CORN (S.) a grain of which bread is made, which is the ordinary food of man; in *Traffick*, it is diſtinguiſhed into three kinds, *viz.* wheat, or *corn* properly ſo called; rye, which is of a different ſpecies and leſs value; and maſlin, which is a mixture of both: Farmers indeed rank barley, oats, peaſe, vetches, &c. among the ſorts of *corn*. Alſo the name of a painful, hardened, ſmall lump of fleſh, that frequently is engendered on the joints of people's toes, eſpecially thoſe who wear their ſhoes very ſtrait or tight.

CORN (V.) to ſeaſon, preſerve, or ſo prepare fleſh by rubbing or covering it with ſalt or brine

brine made for that purpoſe, as to preſerve it from tainting or ſtinking.

CORNA'CHINE POWDER (S.) a purging powder, called alſo pulvis de tribus, and ſometimes the earl of *Warwick*'s powder, compoſed of antimonium diaphoreticum, diagridium and cream of tartar mixed in equal parts.

CORNEA-TU'NICA (S.) the third coat of the eye, reſembling a lanthorn horn; it is ſituated in the fore-part of the eye, and ſurrounded by the white; it is compoſed of ſeveral parallel laminæ; nouriſhed by a great number of blood veſſels, ſo very minute, as not to obſtruct the paſſage of the ſmalleſt ray of light into the eye; its ſenſation is exquiſite, to the end that upon the leaſt pain the tears may be ſqueezed out of the lachrymal gland, and waſh off any thing, which, by ſticking to it, might prejudice the ſight.

CORNE'LIAN or SA'RDOIN (S.) a precious ſtone of a red colour, inclining to an orange; it is but little tranſparent, cuts eaſily, bears the fire well, and takes a fine poliſh; moſt of the fine gravings of antiquity were done on this ſtone; it is of little uſe now, but to make ſeals of.

CO'RNER (S.) an angle, nook, or waſte part of a room; alſo the end of a ſtreet or lane, &c.

CO'RNET (S.) a horn, or muſical inſtrument uſed by the ancients in their martial affairs, alſo the name of an officer in the cavalry, who carries the enſign or colours of the company: He is the third officer in the company, and commands in the abſence of the captain and lieutenant.

CO'RNICE or CO'RNISH (S.) in *Architecture*, the third or uppermoſt part of the entablature; and in *private Buildings*, that ornament that runs along the top of the wainſcotting of a room; alſo the men, manners, or cuſtoms belonging to the county of *Cornwall*.

CORNI'GEROUS (A.) horny, or ſuch cattle upon which horns grow.

CORNU-A'MMONIS (S.) a rough, knotty ſtone of an aſh-colour, frequently found in the tops of mountains, and crooked like a ram's horn, ſuch as thoſe wherewith the ancients repreſented *Jupiter Ammon*, whence its name: When put in vinegar, or other acid, it has a motion like that of an animal.

CORNU-CO'PIA (S.) among the poets, a horn which occaſioned plenty of every thing by a particular privilege, which *Jupiter* granted his nurſe, who is feigned to be the goat *Amalthea*; alſo an ornament in *Architecture* and *Sculpture*, repreſented under the figure of a large horn, out of which iſſue fruit, flowers, &c. in great abundance.

CORNU'TE (S.) horned, a cuckold; alſo the neck of a ſtill or alembick with a crooked neck reſembling a horn.

CORNU'TE (V.) to graft with horns, to make a man a cuckold.

CO'RNWALL (S.) is bounded on the north by the *Severn* ſea, on the ſouth by the *Britiſh* ſea, and by St. *George*'s channel on the weſt, and on the eaſt by the river *Tamar*, which parts it from *Devonſhire*, except a ſmall tract of land which forms a peninſula; it is about 70 miles long from eaſt to weſt, and about 40 broad upon the borders of *Devonſhire*, and but about five broad about St. *Ives*; the circumference is about 150 miles, in which it contains about 960,000 acres, 25,400 houſes, 126,000 inhabitants, 161 pariſhes, 27 market-towns, 9 hundreds, 6 caſtles, and 9 parks. This county ſends 44 members to parliament, *viz.* two for the county, and 42 for 21 boroughs, which is more than any other county in the whole kingdom. The principal rivers are the *Tamar*, the *Camel*, the *Tale*, the *Cabor*, and the *Loo*, which receive ſeveral other rivulets, and all empty themſelves into the ſea immediately; and for convenience of paſſage, 32 bridges are built over them. Formerly the *Iriſh* ſaints were in great veneration here, ſo that many of their towns were dedicated to them. The air is ſharp but healthful; yet rather ſuited to preſerve the health of the inhabitants, than recover the ſickneſs of ſtrangers: The ground is generally very hilly, conſiſting moſtly of rocks and ſhelves cruſted ſlightly over with ſhallow earth, and more inclined to barrenneſs than fertility; but by induſtry the valleys, and parts adjacent to the ſea, and the incloſures near the towns, are more fertile, bearing both good crops of corn, and grazing large numbers of cattle. There is great ſtore of game, both for the hawk and the hound; and the ſeas and rivers plentifully ſtocked with many ſorts of fiſh and fowl, both common to other counties, and appropriate to itſelf. The inſide of the earth yields great quantities of quarries and mines, which produce various ſorts of ſtones and ſlates for building, and alſo ſome for ornament, not much inferior to diamonds; alſo many ſorts of minerals, ſuch as lead, copper, and more particularly tin, for the incouragement of which, the tinners have been many ages incorporated under ancient laws and great privileges, in four diviſions, called *Foymore*, *Blackmore*, *Trewarnaile*, and *Penwile*, in each of which ſtannery-courts are held; and upon extraordinary occaſions, parliaments of the whole ſociety are aſſembled under the lord warden of the ſtannieries.

CO'ROLLARY (S.) a *Mathematical* term ſignifying a conſequence or concluſion drawn, or made from ſome antecedent demonſtration.

CORO'NA (S.) a crown; in *Architecture*, a large, ſtrong, flat member of the cornice, which crowns and covers the whole order; it is alſo called larimer or drip.

CORO'NA BOREALIS (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting, according to *Ptolemy*'s and *Tycho*'s catalogue, of but 8 ſtars, according to the *Britannick* catalogue, of 21 ſtars.

CORONA'LE OS (S.) the bone of the forehead, called alſo *os frontis*.

CORONA'LIS (S.) a tranſverſe ſuture reaching from one temple to the other, and joining the coronale os to the os parietaria; in *Infants*, this ſuture is open about a finger's breadth, but cloſes up with age.

CORONA'RIA VASA (S.) or *Coronary Arteries*, two arteries which come from the aorta before its ſeparation from the pericardium, and ſupply the heart with blood.

CORONA'TION (S.) the publick and ſolemn confirming the title, and acknowledging the right of governing to a king or queen, at which time the prince ſwears reciprocally to the people to obſerve the laws, cuſtoms and privileges of the kingdom, and to act and do all things conformable thereto.

CORO'NE (S.) a ſharp-pointed eminence, or proceſs of a bone.

CO'RONER (S.) an officer, whoſe buſineſs it is, with a jury of 12 neighbours, to inquire how any one came to die a violent death, and to record the ſame; there are two of them in every county, whoſe office and power is very ancient, and reſtrained to examine only into thoſe felonies by which a ſubject has been killed. The impannelling the jury, a view of the body, and giving the verdict, is commonly in the ſtreet, or ſome open place. They remain in their office altho' the king dies before them, being appointed thereto by the king's writs, and not by commiſſion, as juſtices are, whoſe authority determines with the king's life. The ſtatute gives the *coroner* 13*s*. 4*d*. for taking inquiſition *ſuper viſum corporis*.

CO'RONET (S.) a ſmall crown or chaplet.

CO'RPORAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the body.

CO'RPORAL (S.) a military officer among the foot ſoldiery, who hath charge over one of the diviſions, places and relieves centinels, and keeps the order in the corps de garde, and receives the word of the inferior rounds that paſs by his corps de garde; there are uſually three in a company. In *Law*, a *corporal* oath is that, where a perſon ſwearing, is obliged to lay his hand upon the Bible, and after repeating the form or words preſcribed, to kiſs it with his lips.

CORPORA'LE (S.) in the *Roman Church*, a ſquare piece of fine linen, upon which the chalice and hoſt are put by the prieſt who officiates at the maſs.

CORPORA'LITY (S.) bodilineſs or ſubſtantiality, perceptible by the ſenſes.

CO'RPORALLY (Part.) bodily, ſubſtantially and ſenſibly.

CO'RPORA PYRAMIDALIA (S.) two protuberances of the under part of the cerebellum, about an inch long, reſembling a pyramid.

CORPORA'TION (S.) a fraternity or number of men collected into one body politick, of which one is head or chief, and the reſt are the body, under certain regulations and privileges granted by charter from the prince, from whom only it can come, to encourage the regular carrying on of one or more manufactures; of theſe ſocieties there are temporal, or ſuch as conſiſt of a mayor or other chief officers, and the commonalty; and ſpiritual, where it conſiſts of a dean and chapter, and a maſter of a college or hoſpital.

CORPO'REAL (A.) that is of a bodily or ſenſible ſubſtance, ſomething belonging to the body, and perceptible by the ſenſes.

CORPOREITY (S.) the nature or exiſtence of all bodies.

CORPS (S.) a dead body; the ancients uſed much ceremony with them, as do ſeveral now; ſuch as embalming, &c. believing, that the ſame numerical particles with which they died, would be raiſed at the reſurrection. In *Architecture*, any part that projects beyond the naked of a wall, and ſerves as a ground for ſome decoration.

Corps de Garde, a poſt in an army, to receive a body of ſoldiers who are to watch by turns for the ſecurity of any quarter.

CO'RPULENCY (S.) bulkineſs, fatneſs, or groſſneſs of body.

CO'RPULENT (A.) fat, large-bodied, groſs, bigger than common.

CO'RPUSCLES (S.) thoſe minute atoms that *Naturaliſts* ſuppoſe all bodies to be made up or conſiſt of.

CORPU'SCULAR PHILOSOPHY (S.) that ſyſtem of phyſicks wherein the phænomena are accounted for from the motion, reſt, poſition, arrangement, &c. of the minute corpuſcles or atoms, whereof bodies are compoſed.

CORRE'CT (V.) to amend, rectify, or ſet to rights; alſo to chaſtiſe or moderately puniſh for faults committed.

CORRE'CT (A.) perfect, compleat, without faults, exact, curious.

CORRE'CTION (S.) puniſhment, reproof, amendment; in *Phyſick*, the adding any ingredient to alter, abate, or change the ill-natured effect of a churliſh medicine.

CORRE'CTOR (S.) any perſon or thing that amends, chaſtiſes, reproves or puniſhes; in *Printing*, it is he that examines, overlooks, and amends the faults committed by the compoſer, before the form is permitted to be wrought off.

CORRE'LATIVES (S.) things that have a mutual relation to one another, and which conſtitute the nature of them, as a parent and a child.

CORRESPO'ND (V.) to make two or more things agree or fit together; alſo to keep up

a friendſhip, familiarity, or commerce with perſons at a diſtance, by letters, &c.

CORRESPO'NDENCE (S.) an intercourſe by letter or otherwiſe; alſo the agreement or fitneſs of one thing with another.

CORRESPO'NDENT (A.) agreeing to, or fitting a thing; ſuitable or proper.

CORRESPO'NDENT (S.) the perſon that a merchant or other trafficks with in a diſtant town or country, and receives from, and gives advice to, concerning the riſe or fall of commodities, or any other matter or thing they may be engaged in; alſo thoſe perſons with whom we converſe or trade with perſonally.

CO'RRIDOR (S.) ſee *Covert Way*.

CO'RRIGIBLE (A.) that may be corrected, amended, or bettered.

CORRI'VAL (S.) one who is a competitor with another in any affair or buſineſs whatever.

CORRO'BORATE (V.) to ſtrengthen, confirm, make good, or ſupport the evidence given, or argument uſed by another.

CORROBORA'TION (S.) a ſtrengthening, confirming, and making clearer or plainer, what was advanced by another.

CORRO'DE (V.) to gnaw, fret, waſte, molder, or deſtroy.

CORRO'DIBLE or CORRO'SIBLE (A.) that is capable of being fretted, eaten, waſted, or deſtroyed, as copper by aqua fortis, iron by ruſt, &c.

CORRO'SION (S.) a gnawing or fretting, waſting or deſtroying; and in *Chymiſtry*, is the diſſolution of mixed bodies by means of aqua regia, aqua fortis, or ſome other proper menſtruum.

CO'RROSIVE (A.) of a gnawing, fretting, waſting, or diſſolving quality.

CORRU'PT (V.) to ſpoil, debaſe, debauch, bribe or putrify.

CORRU'PTED (A.) ſpoiled, debaſed, putrified, or bribed.

CORRUPTIBI'LITY (S.) an aptneſs, ſuitableneſs, fitneſs, or capacity of being debaſed, ſpoiled, bribed, or putrified.

CORRU'PTIBLE (A.) that may be ſpoiled, putrified, debaſed, or bribed.

CORRU'PTION (S.) a ſpoiling, abuſing, perverting; in *Philoſophy*, it is the mutation, deſtruction, or change of its form or proper mode of exiſtence, that any natural body undergoes by time and other accidents; in *Law*, it is the diſgrace, &c. that a man brings upon his family by treaſon or felony.

CO'RSAIR (S.) one who commits acts of piracy upon the ſea, eſpecially in the *Mediterranean*, not having commiſſion from any prince to do ſo.

CO'RSELET or CO'RSLET (S.) ſuch armour as was put upon a pike-man to cover his body.

CO'RTIN or CU'RTIN (S.) the diſtance between the flanks of two baſtions.

CORUSCA'TION (S.) a flaſh of lightening, or other meteor in the air, which frequently appears in the night, eſpecially in ſummer-time.

CO-SE'CANT (S.) is the ſecant of the complement of an arch to 90 degrees.

CO'SEN or CO'ZEN (V.) to cheat, defraud, impoſe upon, or deceive.

CO'SEN, CO'SIN, or COU'SIN (S.) a kinſman or kinſwoman by blood or marriage.

CO'SENAGE (S.) impoſture, deception, cheating, defrauding; alſo the name of a writ for the right heir againſt an illegal intruder.

CO-SINE (S.) is the right ſine of an arch, which makes up another arch of 90 degrees.

COSME'TICKS (S.) ſuch medicines as really or ſuppoſitiouſly beautify the ſkin, by rendering it ſoft and well-coloured.

CO'SMICAL (A.) ſomething that belongs or relates to the world.

Coſmical riſing or ſetting of a ſtar, in *Aſtronomy*, is when a ſtar riſes with, or is in the ſame degree of the ecliptick with the ſun.

COSMO'GRAPHER (S.) one who contemplates, conſiders, or writes upon the ſyſtem of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICAL (A.) relating to coſmography.

COSMO'GRAPHY (S.) a ſcience which teaches us the ſtructure, form, diſpoſition, and relation of the parts of the world, and the manner of repreſenting it on a plane; it conſiſts of two parts, aſtronomy and geography.

CO'SSACKS (S.) a warlike people, who at firſt lived by plundering the *Turkiſh* gallies, and the people of *Natolia*, but were afterwards formed into a regular army by *Stephen Batori*, in 1576, to defend the frontiers of *Ruſſia* and *Podolia* from the incurſions of the *Tartars*.

CO'SSE (S.) the old method of anſwering abſtruſe, arithmetical queſtions, by particular ſigns and characters mixed with figures, which being now better adapted, and more fit characters uſed, is called *algebra*.

CO'SSET (S.) a lamb or ſheep brought up by hand, and familiarized to ſome particular perſons, and uſed by the carcaſs butchers to entice their other ſheep in without trouble; alſo any fondling child that is too much indulged, and thereby ſpoiled.

CO'SSICK (A.) belonging to algebra, as wrought formerly, before the introducing the preſent method of notation.

COST (S.) charge, expence, price; in *Heraldry*, the fourth part of a bend, or half a garter.

CO'STARDMONGER (S.) a trader or dealer in apples.

CO'STIVENESS (S.) an unuſual detention of the excrements, attended with an uncommon dryneſs or hardneſs thereof, whereby they are with great difficulty diſcharged.

CO'STLINESS (S.) great charge or expence; alſo delicacy or curiouſneſs.

CO-TA'NGENT (S.) the tangent of an arch which is the complement of another arch to 90 degrees.

COTE'MPORARY (S.) one of the ſame age, time, or ſtanding with another.

COT-QUEAN (S.) a man that is too buſy in womens buſineſs or matters.

CO'TTAGE (S.) a ſmall country houſe.

CO'TTAGER (S.) one who lives in a cottage.

CO'TTON (S.) a woolly kind of flax brought from the *Levant* and both *Indies*.

CO'TTON (V.) to agree, ſucceed, or hit.

COUCH (V.) to lie down like a beaſt; alſo to comprehend, take in, or contain; in *Surgery*, to take off a web from the eye, that rendered the perſon quite or almoſt blind; alſo to reſt a lance.

COUCH (S.) a long ſeat or bolſter, a ſort of moveable bed for lame or ſick people to reſt on; in *Painting*, the ground, bed, or baſis which the colour lies on.

COU'CHANT (A.) a term in *Heraldry*, ſignifying beaſts lying upon the belly with the head upright.

CO'VENANT (S.) an agreement made by deed in writing ſealed between two or more parties to do a thing; an infant, in the *common Law*, is not of age to bind itſelf by *covenant*, viz. a woman until ſhe be 12 years, and a man till 14 years of age.

CO'VENANTER (S.) a term particularly applied to thoſe, who in the reign of king *Charles* I. took the ſolemn league and covenant; alſo any one that agrees or covenants with another.

CO'VENT (S.) ſee *Convent*.

CO'VENTRY (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, is a large, commodious city, ſweet and neat, formerly walled in, but now that is much neglected, being ordered at the Reſtoration, by king *Charles* II. to be demoliſhed, and alſo the towers, only the gates being left ſtanding; from whence the magnificence of the others may be gueſſed at: The buildings are generally old, but many of them large and ſtately; the market-place is ſpacious, having a beautiful croſs in the middle of it, and every Friday a plentiful market; a conſiderable inland trade of making and ſelling clothtammies and ribbands, is carried on here, which renders it both populous and rich; there are eleven churches, but the two chief are St. *Michael's* and *Trinity* church; it enjoys many immunities, being a county incorporate of itſelf, and has ſeveral towns within its liberties; is governed by a mayor, two ſheriffs, ten aldermen and ſub-officers; keeps courts for hearing of cauſes and trial of felons, having a goal for offenders; ſends two members to parliament, and is 74 computed, and 91 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*: The biſhop is called biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

CO'VERLET or CO'VERLID (S.) an ornamental covering thrown over all the other cloaths upon a bed.

CO-VE'RSED SINE (S.) the remainder of the diameter of the circle after the verſed ſine is taken out of it.

CO'VERT (S.) a hiding-place, a thicket, or ſhady retreat; in *Law*, a *covert-baron* is the ſtate of a woman under the power and protection of her huſband, and *femme-covert* is a married woman; in *Fortification*, *covert-way* is a ſpace of ground even with the field on the ſide of a ditch, three or four fathoms broad, going quite round the half moons and other works towards the country.

CO'VERTLY (Part.) privately, ſecretly, by ſtealth, clandeſtinely.

CO'VERTURE (S.) any thing that hides, covers, ſaves, defends, or protects; in *Law*, it is the ſtate of a married woman, who is diſabled to make any bargains without the conſent of her huſband.

CO'VET (V.) to deſire, long after, or wiſh for any thing very earneſtly.

CO'VETABLE (A.) that is, or may be wiſhed for, or deſired.

CO'VETOUS (A.) very deſirous of, or longing for; alſo avaricious, griping, hard-hearted, and unwilling to part with any thing.

CO'VETOUSNESS (S.) an earneſt, unreaſonable deſire of money, or the goods or lands of another.

CO'VIN (S.) a *Law* term for the ſecret conſpiracy or agreement of two or more perſons to injure or defraud ſome other perſon.

COUGH (S.) the troubleſome affliction that a perſon goes through, ariſing from a violent cold, &c. that obſtructs the lungs.

COU'LTER (S.) the knife, or cutting part of a plough, commonly called a plough-ſhare.

COU'NCIL (S.) advice; alſo an aſſembly or meeting of the moſt conſiderable perſons or officers in the nation, to concert meaſures for the adminiſtration of publick affairs.

The Privy Council, is a council of ſtate held by the king, to concert matters for the ſafety, honour, and welfare of the publick; ſuch as negotiations or treaties with foreign princes, iſſuing out proclamations, and determining important controverſies; in *Church Affairs*, council has the ſame meaning with a ſynod.

OEcumenical or *General Council*, is an aſſembly of all the prelates in *Chriſtendom*, or their deputies.

National Council, is an aſſembly of all the prelates in a nation under their primate or patriarch.

Provincial Council, is an aſſembly of the prelates in a province under their metropolitan.

Council of War, either at ſea or land, is an aſſembly of the principal officers convened by the admiral or general, to conſult in what manner they had beſt act.

Common-

Common-Council, is a court or aſſembly, wherein are made all by-laws relating to the city; of which there are two ſorts, the one conſiſting of the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, the other of deputies choſen by the ſeveral wards.—In *France*, councils are very numerous; they have their *Council of State*, *Council of the Finances*, *Council of Diſpatches*, *Council of Directions*, *Grand Council*, and many others.

COU'NCIL or COU'NSEL (S.) a lawyer that pleads the cauſe of another at the bar of a court of juſtice.

COU'NSEL (V.) to adviſe, admoniſh, or warn a perſon what to do, or leave undone.

COU'NSELLER or COU'NSELLOR (S.) one who gives advice, eſpecially in law affairs.

COUNT (S.) the foreign name of an earl; in *Law*, the original declaration in a real action; in *Clock-making*, a wheel which performs a revolution once in twelve hours, it is alſo called the locking or detent wheel, upon account of its having twelve notches into which a ſmall detent or hammer falls after the clock has ſtruck the number, or hour at which the motion hand points, to perform which the detent is lifted up by a ſmall ſtud, &c.

COUNT (V.) to tell the number of pieces of money, in order to make known the ſum total, or value; alſo to ſee how many ſheep, hogs, horſes, &c. are in a field, ſtable, &c. alſo to reckon, caſt up, eſtimate, value, or eſteem.

COU'NTENANCE (S.) the look, face, or viſage; alſo the encouragement that an undertaking, or a perſon receives; alſo credit, belief, eſtimation, or value.

COU'NTER (A.) oppoſite, or contrary to; but when applied to deeds, means an exact copy kept by the contrary party, and ſometimes ſigned by both parties.

Counter-changed, in *Heraldry*, is when there is a mutual change of the colours in a field, by one or more lines of partition.

Counter-chevroned, a ſhield chevrony parted by one or more partitioned lines.

Counter-componed, is when a bordure is compoſed of two ranks of panes; when it conſiſts of but one rank, it is called *componed*, when of more than two, *checky*.

Counter-ermine, a black field with white ſpots.

Counter-paled, is when the eſcutcheon is divided into twelve parts, *per feſſe*; the two colours being counter-changed, ſo that the upper is of one colour, or metal, and the lower of another.

Counter-paſſant, is when two lines are in a coat of arms, and the one ſeems to go quite the contrary way from the other.

Counter pointed, is when two chevrons in one eſcutcheon meet in the points, the one riſing as uſual from the baſe, and the other inverted falling from the chief; they may alſo be founded on the ſides of the ſhield and meet that way.

Counter-potent, a fur reſembling the tops of crutches, called *potents*.

Counter-quartered, is when the eſcutcheon is firſt quartered, and then each quarter is again divided into two, ſo that there are eight diviſions.

Counter-ſalient, is when two beaſts are born in a coat leaping from each other.

Counter-tripping, is when two beaſts are born in a coat in a walking poſture, the head of the one being next to the tail of the other.

Counter-bond, a bond of indemnification given to one who has given his bond as a ſecurity for another's payment of a debt, or the faithful diſcharge of his office or truſt; it is alſo called *counter-ſecurity*.

Counter-charge, is a reciprocal recrimination or charge brought againſt an accuſer.

Counter-deed, a ſecret writing, either before a notary, or under a private ſeal, which deſtroys, invalidates, or alters a publick one.

Counter-plea, in *Law*, a reply to a prayer.

Counter-ſigning, the ſigning a writing for another perſon in the quality of ſecretary.

Counter-charm, a ſpell or charm contrived to prevent another's having effect.

Counter-foil, or *Counter-ſtock*, in the *Exchequer*, that part of a tally which is kept by an officer of the court.

Counter-fugue, in *Muſick*, when the fugues go contrary to one another.

Counter-part, ſomething oppoſite to another; in *Law*, of an agreement between two parties, that copy which each perſon keeps, is ſaid to be the *counter-part* of the other's; and in *Muſick*, the baſs and treble are counter or oppoſite parts.

Counter-point, a compoſition in *Muſick*, perfectly agreeable in all its parts. It is divided into *ſimple* and *figurative*, the *ſimple* is that uſed at the firſt introducing of muſick in parts, wherein the notes were all of the ſame time, and every note a concord; the *figurative* is that uſed when this kind of muſick was brought to a higher pitch, wherein different time was introduced, and diſcords brought in between the parts.

Counter tenor, one of the mean or middle parts of muſick, an oppoſite to the tenor.

Counter-plot, a plot laid to overthrow another.

Counter-roll, a copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inqueſts, &c.

Counter-ſwallow-tail, an out-work in form of a ſingle tenaille, wider at the gorge than the head.

Counter-approaches, in *Fortification*, works made by the beſieged, when their trenches meet the beſiegers lines of attack.

Counter-guard, a triangular work in form of a parapet, placed beyond the ditch, before the point and faces of the baſtion.

Counter-march, in *War*, a change of the face and wings of a battalion, whereby the men who were in the front come to be in the rear.

Counter-mine, in *Sieges*, a well and gallery drove and ſunk till it meet the enemy's mine, to prevent its effect.

Counter-ſcarp, the ſlope or acclivity of the ditch, looking towards the campagne.

Counter-vallation, a ditch made round a beſieged place, to prevent the gariſon from making ſallies.

Counter-mark, a mark put upon goods that have been marked before; alſo the ſeveral marks put upon goods belonging to ſeveral perſons, to ſhew that they muſt not be opened, but in the preſence of them all, or their agents. In *Goldſmiths work*, it is the mark punched upon the work at the hall, to ſhew that the metal is ſtandard; alſo an artificial hole made by jockies in old horſes teeth, to make them paſs for horſes of ſix years old.

Counter-poiſe, any thing weighing equal to another.

COU'NTERFEIT (V.) to imitate, feign, diſſemble, falſify.

COU'NTERFEIT (S.) may be either apply'd to the perſon who imitates, forges, feigns, diſſembles, or falſifies, or the thing ſo done, as a piece of naughty, bad, falſe, or *counterfeit* coin, &c.

COUNTERFO'RTS (S.) ſpurs or buttreſſes, ſerving as props to a wall ſubject to bulge, or which otherwiſe would be apt to fall.

COUNTERMA'ND (V.) to revoke, recal, diſannul or forbid an order before given out, which is now not to be executed.

COUNTERVA'IL (V.) to be of equal value to another thing; alſo to be a ſufficient recompence, or reward, &c.

COU'NTESS (S.) the wife of an earl, or count.

COU'NTING-HOUSE (S.) an office, room, or place appointed, to take in and ſettle the accompts of a merchant or company; and when it belongs to the crown, it is called the court of green-cloth, where the lord ſteward, lord treaſurer, comptroller and other officers of the king's houſhold ſit to take the accompts of all the expences of the houſhold.

COU'NTRY (S.) in its full meaning, ſignifies a nation, kingdom, principality, &c. but ordinarily means only that part or place that is at ſome diſtance from the city to which it is oppoſed, where there are but few houſes and inhabitants, and they employed in huſbandry, &c.

COU'NTRY-MAN or COU'NTRY-WOMAN (S.) one that lives at a diſtance from cities or great towns, whoſe employment is farming, &c. alſo one that was born at, or comes from the ſame place, whether kingdom, or county, with another.

COU'NTY (S.) originally ſignified the eſtate of a count, or ſo far as he had any juriſdiction; at preſent, it is uſed in the ſame ſenſe with a ſhire, both containing a compaſs, or portion of the realm, into the which all the land is divided for the better government thereof; ſo that there is no portion of land, but it is contained within ſome county; there are 40 counties in *England*, and 12 in *Wales*. Counties or ſhires are ſubdivided into rapes, lathes, wapentakes, and hundreds, and theſe into tithings, &c. In all the counties, except *Durham*, *Cumberland*, and *Weſtmoreland*, officers are appointed every *Michaelmas* term under the denomination of ſheriffs, for the executing juſtice; other officers of the counties are, lord lieutenant, who commands the militia, *cuſtos rotulorum*, juſtices of the peace, bailiffs, high conſtables, and coroner. There are four of the counties called *counties palatines*, viz. *Lancaſter*, *Cheſter*, *Durham* and *Ely*, which formerly had very great privileges, which are now very much abridged.

County corporate, a title given to ſeveral cities or ancient boroughs, on which the kings of *England* have beſtowed ſeveral extraordinary privileges, annexing to them a particular territory or juriſdiction.

COU'PED (A.) in *Heraldry*, any limb, or member born in an eſcutcheon, which appears to be cut off.

COUPEE' (S.) a motion in dancing, wherein one leg is a little bent and ſuſpended from the ground, while the other moves forward.

COU'PLE (S.) a pair, two things of like kind or ſort, as gloves, ſhoes, ſtockings, &c.

Couple cloſe, in *Heraldry*, the fourth part of a chevron.

COU'PLE (V.) to join, unite, tie, or bind together two things or perſons.

COU'PLET (S.) in a hymn, ſong, &c. when an equal meaſure, or equal number of verſes is found in each diviſion, they are all called *couplets*.

COU'RAGE (S.) valour, ſtoutneſs, reſoluteneſs, undauntedneſs.

COURA'GEOUS (A.) undaunted, bold, ſtout, reſolute, fearleſs.

CO'URANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, all creatures drawn running are ſo called; in *Trade*, the uſual or common price of any thing is called *courant* price; ſo the allowed or national coin is called the *courant* or current coin of the kingdom.

COURA'NT (S.) a daily journal, or account of things as they paſs; alſo a dance.

COURIE'R (S.) a meſſenger that rides poſt, or haſtily, eſpecially ſpoken of thoſe who are ſent with diſpatches to and from princes, ambaſſadors, or great men.

COURSE (A.) thick, mean, rough, ordinary, clowniſh, unmannerly.

COURSE (S.) the limits of a racing ground, the general manner of behaviour, or leading one's life, the rout or way a ſhip ſails in reſpect to the points or compaſs; alſo the road, path,

or way a perſon rides or walks, upon a journey by land.

COU'RSER (S.) a diſputant in a ſchool, hall, or college; alſo a horſe, particularly for the ſervice of hunting or ſwift riding.

COU'RSES (S.) the natural purgations or cleanſings moſt women have from 14 to 44; alſo the main-ſail and fore-ſail of a ſhip.

COURT (S.) the palace or houſe where the king reſides; alſo an area, or open place, before a ſingle houſe or palace, or before a number of houſes, built for retirement from the noiſe and hurry of publick ſtreets, frequently paved with broad ſtones, where no greater burdens are brought than what the ſtrength of one or two men can carry; alſo a large hall, or publick room where juſtice is adminiſtered, which goes by various names, according to the particular buſineſs negotiated there, *viz.*

Court of Chancery, or *Court of Equity*, a court inſtituted to moderate the rigour of the common law; the lord chancellor ſits as judge in this court, and it is left to his diſcretion to give ſentence.

Court of King's-Bench, a court where the king himſelf is ſuppoſed to ſit in perſon; in this court are try'd matters relating to the crown and the peace.

Court of Exchequer, a court wherein are try'd all cauſes relating to the revenue.

Court of Common-Pleas, in this court were formerly try'd all cauſes both real and criminal.

Court of Admiralty, a court wherein are try'd all cauſes relating to maritime affairs.

Court of Arches, a court, to which lie appeals in eccleſiaſtical affairs, from all parts of the province of *Canterbury*.

Court of Chivalry, or *Marſhal's Court*, a court which has the direction of marſhal affairs.

Court of Delegates, a court conſiſting of delegates, or commiſſioners appointed by the king upon an appeal made to him. It is granted in three caſes; firſt, when a ſentence is given in an eccleſiaſtical cauſe by the archbiſhop or his official; ſecondly, when a ſentence is given in an eccleſiaſtical cauſe in places exempt; thirdly, when ſentence is given in the court of admiralty in ſuits civil, or marine, by order of the civil law.

Court of Peculiars, a ſpiritual court, held in ſuch pariſhes as are not under the juriſdiction of a biſhop, but only of the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Court of Pye-Powder, a court, which formerly uſed to be held at publick fairs, for the preventing diſturbances, and redreſſing grievances.

Court of Prerogatives, a court, where all wills are proved, and adminiſtrations granted to the effects of him, who at his death had five pounds in the dioceſe, or ten pounds out of the dioceſe where he died; this court belongs to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by prerogative. The archbiſhop of *York* has a like court, which is called his exchequer.

Court of Requeſts, was an inferior court of equity, wherein the parties acted by ſupplication to the king; it is now aboliſhed.

Court Leet, a court held by the lord of a manor, wherein all offences under high treaſon, are enquired into.

Court Lands, ſuch lands as the lord of a manor keeps for the expences of his family, and for hoſpitality.

Court Roll, a roll giving an account of the lands belonging to the lord of a manor, with the names of the tenants, &c. Tenants holding by the copy of this roll are called copyholders.

COURT (V.) to addreſs a perſon, to requeſt a favour of him or her, and in a particular manner apply'd to a man's making love to a woman, in order to obtain her for his wife.

COURT-DA'YS (S.) ſuch whereon any court is open to do buſineſs.

COU'RTEOUS (A.) kind, affable, good-humoured, civil, gentle.

COU'RTESAN or COU'RTEZAN (S.) a woman of pleaſure, a proſtitute, whore, or ſtrumpet, particularly ſuch as are converſant with people of ſuperior rank.

COU'RTESY (S.) kindneſs, favour, civility; alſo behaviour, compliment; in *Law*, there is a tenure called the *courteſy of England*, whereby a man marrying an heireſs poſſeſſed of lands of fee ſimple, or fee tail, if he have a child by her which comes alive into the world, altho' both ſhe and the child die immediately after, he ſhall hold the land during his life.

COU'RTIN (S.) in *Fortification*, the front of the wall lying between two baſtions.

COU'RTLY (A.) airy, gay, genteel, ſpruce, nice, after the manner of the king's court.

COU'RTSHIP (S.) the amorous way of ſpeaking and behaving, uſed by lovers to their miſtreſſes before marriage.

COU'SEN (V.) to cheat, impoſe upon, defraud, &c.

COU'SIN (S.) a term of relation between the children of brothers and ſiſters; alſo a title of honour beſtowed by kings on the grandees of their own, or thoſe of foreign nations.

COU'SSINET or CU'SHION (S.) in *Architecture*, the ſtone which covers a pedroit or pier, or which lies between the capital of the impoſt and the ſweep; alſo an ornament in the *Ionick* capital, between the abacus and quarter-round, ſerving to form the volutes.

COUSU' (A.) in *Heraldry*, a piece of another colour of metal, placed on the ordinary as if it were ſewed on.

COUVE'RT (S.) in *Heraldry*, ſomething like a piece of hanging or pavillion over the top of an ordinary, which does not hide, but ſerves only as a covering to it.

CO'VY (S.) a flight or flock of fowls of the game, particularly partridges.

COW (S.) what in the *Country Language* is called a kine, that female creature that produces much milk, both for food directly, and to make butter and cheese, and that also brings forth young called calves, which, as they grow up to maturity, the males are again called bulls, and the females *cows*, and the flesh of these, when killed for food, is called beef.

COW (V.) to snub, subdue, bring under, check, keep in awe.

CO'WARD (S.) a fearful, dispirited person, one that has no resolution, hardiness, or courage; in *Heraldry*, it is a lion born with his tail doubled, or turned in between his legs.

CO'WARDLINESS or CO'WARDICE (S.) fearfulness, want of resolution to go through trouble or difficulties, mean-spiritedness.

CO'WARDLY (Part.) like to, or after the way and manner of a coward, fearfully, mean-spiritedly.

CO'WBRIDGE S.) in *Glamorganshire, South-Wales*, is a pretty good town, where the justices hold a quarter-sessions for the county the week after *Easter*; has a good market weekly on Tuesday; is governed by a bailiff, annually chosen, and sworn by the deputy constable; from *London* 136 computed and 175 measured miles.

St. COWES (S.) a noted harbour for shipping in the *Isle of Wight* in *Hampshire*.

CO'WHERD (S.) the person or servant that looks after, or takes care of a number of cows.

COWL (S.) a hood worn by some monks, of which there are two kinds, white and black; the white is worn when they are performing their ceremonies, the black is worn in common.

CO'WRING (S.) the quivering of young hawks, which shake their wings in token of obedience to the old one.

CO'WSLIP (S.) a pleasant, small, yellow, spring flower, that blows in the months of *April* and *May*.

CO'XÆ or CO'CCYGIS OS (S.) in *Anatomy*, a bone joined to the lower part of the os sacrum, consisting of four little bones and two cartilages: The use of this bone is to sustain the intestinum rectum; also the hip-bone.

Coxæ Musculus, a pair of muscles arising fleshy from the os ischium between the musculi marsupialis & pyriformis, and descending obliquely terminate on each side the os coccygis, and adjoining part of the os sacrum, serving to draw the os coccygis upwards and inwards.

CO'XCOMB (S.) that red tuft of flesh that grows upon the head of a cock; also a nick name for a prating, ignorant, conceited fellow.

COX-CO'MICAL (A.) conceited, silly, foolish, impertinent.

COY (A.) one that pretends a great deal of modesty and shiness; also nice, curious, dainty, or difficult.

CO'ZEN (V.) to cheat, impose upon, bubble, or deceive.

CO'ZENAGE (S.) the act of deceiving, cheating, bubbling, or imposing on a person.

CRAB (S.) a sea shell fish, both large and small; also a wild or sour apple; an engine with claws to heave ships off or on the stocks, to launch or repair them; also a person of an ill-natured disposition.

CRA'BBED (A.) sour, rough, or unpleasant, like wild or unripe fruit; also cross, peevish or surly of temper; also hard, difficult, and knotty, like very abstruse problems.

CRACK (S.) a noise occasioned by the sudden bursting or splitting of a thing; also a cant name for a whore.

CRACK (S.) to make a noise like the violent splitting or burning of some sorts of wood; also to boast, brag, or value one's self upon some real or imaginary perfection or possession.

CRA'CK-BRAINED (A.) one that is disordered in his senses, or acts without thought or consideration of what must follow from such doings.

CRA'CKER (S.) a small fire-work made for sport, that makes a noise or cracks often.

CRA'CKNELS (S.) hard cakes to eat for pleasure, rather than hunger, that make a noise or crackling in their chewing.

CRA'DLE (S.) a common instrument to put young infants in to sleep, or to rock them to keep them quiet; also that part of the stock of a cross-bow where the bullet is put. In *Surgery*, it is the case in which a broken leg is laid or put after it is set and dressed; and among the *Shipwrights*, it is the wooden frame in which the ship is either built or repaired, for the convenience of launching her with ease and safety.

CRAFT (S.) a trade; also the utensils used in fishing; also small ships, hoys, or lighters; also subtilty, cunning, slyness, a trick, device, or wile.

CRA'FTY (A.) sly, cunning, watchful, one that watches for advantages, and disguises his intentions by silence, or double meaning expressions.

CRAG (S.) the top or nape of the neck; also the summit or apex of a rock.

CRA'GGED or CRA'GGY (A.) rough, uneven, broken, steep and difficult to go up.

CRAM (V.) to squeeze or thrust close together; also to over-feed.

CRA'MBO (S.) a sportive playing with words in rhymes.

CRAMP (V.) to confine a person in place or time, to do something that is thereby made difficult to perform.

CRAMP (S.) a very troublesome disease, that renders those parts of the body affected very painful, and useless for a time, by violently distorting and contracting the nerves, &c.

also

alſo the name of a fiſh, of ſo cold a nature, that it is reported to benumb the hands of thoſe that touch it, ſometimes called a torpedo; alſo the name of an iron faſtening uſed in *Maſonry*, to keep large ſtones from flying out of their place; alſo irons nailed to the carriage of a printer's preſs, to run it in and out as occaſion requires.

CRAMPONNEE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, a croſs *cramponnee*, is that which has at each end a cramp or ſquare piece coming from it.

CRA'MPOONS (S.) pieces of iron hooked at the end, for the pulling up of timber, ſtones, &c.

CRA'MP-RINGS (S.) certain rings worn by ſome people to prevent the diſeaſe called the cramp, generally made of thick iron wire; alſo ſhackles or fetters put on felons, &c.

CRAMP WORDS (S.) hard, difficult, unuſual or uncommon words; alſo in the *Canting Dialect*, the ſentence of death paſſed by the judge upon a criminal.

CRA'NAGE (S.) a liberty to uſe a crane at a wharf for the drawing of goods out of a ſhip; it alſo ſignifies the money paid as a conſideration for the ſaid grant.

CRA'NBORN (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, is well watered, and pleaſantly ſeated, having a chace near it, many miles in length; it has a ſmall market weekly on Wedneſday; 76 computed, and 85 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CRA'NBROOK (S.) a large town, well paved in *Kent*, that has a conſiderable market weekly on Saturday; was formerly much noted for a great number of clothiers, but that trade is now almoſt loſt; it is diſtant from *London* 44 computed, and 51 meaſured miles.

CRANE (S.) a bird that has a very long neck, bill and legs; alſo a machine uſed for the lifting goods out of and into a ſhip, or putting them into ware-houſes that are above the level of the ground; alſo a name for a ſyphon, to draw off wine, &c. without the lees.

CRA'NE-LINES (S.) in a *Ship*, are lines going from the upper end of the ſprit-ſail top-maiſt to the middle of the fore ſtays.

CRA'NIUM (S.) an aſſemblage of bones ſerving as a cover to the brain and cerebellum, uſually called the ſkull.

CRANK (A.) healthy, merry, briſk, lively, pert, jolly; alſo poſitive, or ſure.

CRANK (S.) in engines for raiſing water, is a kind of elbow, but in a ſquare form, projecting from an axis or ſpindle, and ſerving by its rotation to raiſe and fall the piſtons.

CRA'NNY (S.) a ſmall ſlit, hole, or opening in a wall, wainſcoting, floor, &c.

CRAP (S.) a cant name for money.

CRAPE (S.) a light kind of ſtuff like gauſe, made of raw ſilk gumm'd and twiſted on the mill, worn by women for mourning.

CRASH (S.) a ſudden noiſe, the ſame with *Crack*.

CRA'SIS (S.) a figure in *Grammar* that joins two ſyllables in one, called alſo *ſynæreſis*; alſo a due temperament or conſtitution of the blood.

CRA'SSITUDE (S.) thickneſs or the third dimenſion of body.

CRA'TER (S.) a cup, bowl, or goblet; alſo a conſtellation in the ſouthern hemiſphere, conſiſting, according to *Ptolemy*'s catalogue, of 7 ſtars, *Tycho*'s 8, and the *Britannick* 11; alſo a line to which hawks are faſtened when reclaimed.

CRAVA'T (S.) a kind of neck-cloth with two ends hanging down before, ſomewhat longer than the bands were formerly, and plaited cloſe together.

CRAVE (V.) to deſire, wiſh, or long for earneſtly; to beg, pray, or beſeech.

CRA'VEN (A.) a coward; alſo an ancient manner of deciding right by combat.

CRA'VING (A.) deſirous, covetous, longing for or greedy of any thing.

CRAW (S.) the crop or repoſitory for the food in a bird, which performs the ſame office as the ſtomach doth in other creatures.

CRAWL (V.) to creep, or move ſlowly, particularly ſpoke of ſnails, worms, &c. that do not go upon legs.

CRAY'ON (S.) a ſubſtance made up of different colours to draw pictures with upon paper.

CRA'ZY (A.) weak, infirm, ſickly, almoſt worn out; alſo inclined to, or affected with madneſs.

CREAM (S.) the thick buttery ſubſtance that riſes or ſwims upon milk; alſo the choiceſt, beſt, or moſt curious part of a thing, book, matter, &c.

Cream of Tartar, a preparation of tartar, made by boiling it in water till it is diſſolved, and paſſing the diſſolution through a ſtraining bag; half the liquor being evaporated, the remainder is ſet to cool, which ſhoots into cryſtals, part ſwimming at top like a cream.

CREASE (S.) the mark of a plait or fold in a garment, leaf of a book, &c.

CREASE (V.) to make a mark or wrinkle in paper, ſilk, &c. by plaiting, &c.

CREA'TE (V.) to cauſe, or bring into being from nothing; alſo to excite or ſtir up differences among friends.

CREA'TION (S.) the producing or making ſomething out of nothing, which ſtrictly and properly is the effect of God's power only, all other formations and productions being properly tranſformations or change of ſhape only.

CREA'TOR (S.) he that has the power of creation, which properly belongs to God only.

CRE'ATURE (S.) ſomething made or brought into being by another, alſo a perſon ſo attached to the intereſt and commands of another, that he is to do whatever is pleaſing to, or promoting of the deſigns, inclination or will of that other perſon.

CRE'DENCE (S.) belief, truſt, confidence, or aſſurance.

CREDE'NTIALS (S.) letters of recommendation and power, eſpecially ſuch as are given to ambaſſadors, or any publick miniſters, by the prince or ſtate that ſends them.

CREDIBI'LITY or CRE'DIBLENESS (S.) probability, likelihood, the aſſurance of truth that is in any relation or evidence.

CRE'DIBLE (A.) that is probable, likely, or worthy of being believed; a perſon or ſtory that deſerves credit.

CRE'DIT (S.) publick faith, or the confidence that one man puts in another; the reputation, honour, or eſteem that a perſon or thing meets with, or deſerves.

CRE'DITABLE (A.) honourable, worthy, fit to be done.

CRE'DITON or CRE'DEN-TOWN (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a ſmall town, ſituate on the river *Creden*, between two hills; it has a market weekly, and is diſtant from *London* 147 computed, and 183 meaſured miles; was formerly a biſhop's ſee, which is now removed to *Exeter*.

CRE'DITOR (S.) one who gives credit to, or puts confidence in another, and generally is applied to that perſon in trade who truſts another with money or goods.

CREDU'LITY (S.) an eaſineſs of temper, that is ready to believe what another relates to be true, without examining into the ſeveral circumſtances neceſſary to inform one of the reality of the matter.

CRE'DULOUS (A.) a perſon of an eaſy diſpoſition, good-natured, and ready to believe the fallacious preſences of deſigning men, without ſuſpecting, or thoroughly examining into them.

CREED (S.) a ſummary of the principal articles of the Chriſtian faith; of which there are three allowed by the canons of the church, *viz.* that called the *Apoſtles Creed*, which tho' it bears their name, is generally believed to be compoſed a great while after their time; the *Athanaſian creed*, or that of St. *Athanaſius*; and the *Nicene creed*, which was compoſed at the council of *Nice*, held in the year 325.

CREEK or CRICK (S.) a ſmall bay, or little harbour; alſo a narrow neck or gut that runs up into the country from the harbour, where goods, &c. may be landed; alſo a diſeaſe that affects the muſcles of the neck, and renders them ſo ſtiff, that it cannot be readily moved or turned about.

CREEK (V.) to ſqueek, or make a noiſe like a door, whoſe hinges want oiling.

CREEKLADE or CRI'CKLADE (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, a borough town, that ſends two members to parliament; it has a ſmall market weekly on Saturday, and a good free-ſchool handſomely endowed; 65 computed, and 81 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

CREEP (V.) to crawl ſlowly upon all fours, as dogs and other creatures often do; alſo to come ſilently, ſoftly, or unawares upon perſons to diſcover what they are doing, or to hear what they are ſpeaking, as thoſe do that go without ſhoes, &c.

CREE'PER (S.) any thing that crawls or creeps; alſo the plant nightſhade, and ſeveral others that gardeners plant to ſhade people's windows in the ſummer-time.

CREMA'STERS or SUSPENSO'RES (S.) two muſcles which keep the teſticles drawn up in the act of coition.

CRENA'TED LEAVES (S.) in *Botany*, ſuch leaves as are jagged, or have notches round the edges.

CRENE'LLE (A.) in *Heraldry*, an honourable ordinary that is indented like the battlements of a houſe.

CREPITA'TION (S.) a noiſe made by the breaking, cracking, or rattling of any thing, as the burning of thorns, the parching of peaſe, &c.

CRE'PUSCLE (S.) ſee *Twilight*.

CRE'SCENT (S.) a diſtinguiſhing mark in *Heraldry*, whereby the ſecond brother, or family deſcending from him is diſtinguiſh'd, *viz.* a half moon with the horns turned inwards. In *Farriery*, when that point of a horſe's coffin-bone which is moſt advanced, falls down and preſſes the ſole outwards, he is ſaid to have *creſcents*; in *common*, the word means increaſing.

CREST (S.) in *Armoury*, the uppermoſt part of the armour which defends the head, riſing over the reſt like a cock's comb; in *Heraldry*, the uppermoſt part of an arms, lying over the caſk or helmet; in *Carving*, a piece of ſculpture to adorn the top, or head of a thing.

CRE'STFALLEN (A.) ſpoken of a horſe when the upper part of his neck on which the main grows, does not ſtand upright, but inclines to either ſide; alſo fear, diſpiritedneſs, &c.

CRE'VICE (S.) a ſmall ſlit, chink, or hole in a wall, floor, &c.

CREW (S.) a company or number of men in one place, generally apply'd to the men that go in one ſhip; when applied to the land, it commonly has a diſdainful meaning, ſpeaking of the perſons as if they were thieves, whores, &c.

CRE'WEL (S.) a fine ſort of worſted, commonly made from the thrums or ends of the ſtuff of weavers canes, uſed to mark or do curious needle-works with.

CRE'WET (S.) a ſmall glaſs veſſel, commonly uſed to put oil or vinegar in.

CRIB (S.) a manger for cattle; alſo the name of a parcel of cards put out of thoſe dealt to the players, at their own choice, in a game called *cribbage*.

CRIB (V.) to with-hold, keep back, pinch, or thieve a part out of money given to lay out for neceſſaries.

CRICK (S.) a pain in the neck, occaſioned by cold, which ſtiffens and ſwells the part ſo much, that it cannot be moved without great pain, or uneaſineſs.

CRI'CKET (S.) the name of an inſect that makes a chirping noiſe like a bird, frequent about bakers ovens; alſo a ſmall, low, wooden ſtool for children to ſit on; alſo the name of an exerciſe or game with bats and balls.

CRICKHO'WEL (S.) in *Brecknockſhire*, *S. W.* a pretty town, ſeated on the *Uſk*, over which it hath a bridge; but the market is very mean; from *London* 119 computed, and 148 meaſured miles.

CRICOI'DES (S.) a cartilage encompaſſing the larynx, or top of the wind pipe.

CRI'ER (S.) an officer in courts of juſtice that makes proclamation of buſineſs then and there to be done, calls the witneſſes, &c. alſo a pariſh-officer that goes up and down the ſtreets to make proclamation of things loſt, to be ſold, &c.

CRIME (S.) an offence, tranſgreſſion, or ſin againſt, or breach of a known law.

CRI'MINAL (S.) an offender, tranſgreſſor, or breaker of a law or command.

CRI'MINAL (A.) ſinful, offenſive, or tending to the breach of ſome law.

CRIMP (S.) an agent or factor for thoſe merchants that trade in coals, or are concerned in ſhipping for that trade.

CRIM'SON (S.) a curious deep red colour.

CRINGE (V.) to make low bows and ſcrapes, to ſtoop or ſubmit to, or comply with the humours of another.

CRI'NKLE (V.) to plait, or fold; to run in and out like the courſe of a river.

CRI'PPLE (V.) to lame, hurt, or diſable a perſon in his body; alſo to hinder or diſable a perſon from doing any thing by any means whatever.

CRI'PPLE (S.) a lame or diſabled perſon, whether bodily or otherwiſe.

CRI'SIS (S.) the point of time that the ſeveral advantages and diſadvantages of any thing are brought to a compariſon and conſideration, in order to give judgment upon it.

CRISP (A.) any thing that is in a ſtate of being eaſy pulverized or crumbled, any thing that is dried or ſhriveled up by heat.

CHRI'STA GALLI (S.) an eminence in the middle of the os ethmoides, advancing within the cranium, and to which is faſtened that part of the dura matter which divides the brain, called falx. *Chriſta* is alſo a term in *Surgery*, for an excreſcence ariſing about the fundament, reſembling a cock's comb.

CRITE'RION (S.) the teſt or proof of the truth or falſhood, goodneſs or badneſs of a thing.

CRI'TICAL (A.) curious, nice, very inquiſitive and exact in examining into a thing; ſometimes it is applied to time, as the very juncture when a thing was done, or is proper to be done in; alſo the time when a diſeaſe gives proper ſymptoms for a phyſician to make a judgment of the conſequence of a diſtemper that a perſon is afflicted with.

CRI'TICISM (S.) a very uſeful and excellent art when properly applied, and ſkilfully uſed, being that which by comparing a perſon's actions or writings by the laws and rules of equity and truth, the errors that ariſe in either are diſcovered, or a way ſhewn how they may be amended.

CRI'TICIZE (S.) to examine nicely, curiouſly, and judiciouſly into any thing, in order to do juſtice to all concerned. They who do not thus, or are partial, by exhibiting the faults, and omitting the beauties of a performance, may more juſtly be ſaid to cavil than to *criticize*.

CRI'TICK (S.) a learned and ſkilful perſon in any art or ſcience, one who takes a great deal of pains to ſet the defects and beauties of an action, or writing in their true light.

CROAK or CROKE (V.) to make an ugly, hoarſe noiſe, like a raven, toad, &c.

CRO'CHES (S.) little buds upon the top of a deer's horn.

CROCK (S.) a coarſe earthern pan; alſo the carcaſe of a ſmall ſheep.

CROCK (V.) to ſmut, daub, or black a thing with ſoot.

CRO'CODILE (S.) a voracious, amphibious creature that infeſts the river *Nile*; it is ſhaped like a lizard, but is much larger; there are ſome that are near thirty feet in length; alſo a term in *Rhetorick*, for an expreſſion that has a double meaning.

CRO'CUS (S.) a term for ſaffron; alſo a name given to ſeveral chymical preparations, from their reſemblance to ſaffron in colour; ſuch as,

Crocus Martis Aperiens, which is a preparation made by expoſing iron plates to the air to contract a ruſt.

Crocus Martis Aſtringens, which is made by waſhing iron ſeveral times in ſtrong vinegar, and then calcining it for five or ſix hours.

Crocus Metallorum, a kind of impure, opake glaſs of antimony, made by firing equal parts of powder of antimony and ſaltpetre well mixed, in an iron mortar, and covered with a tile.

CROFT (S.) a ſmall cloſe or field near a dwelling houſe.

CROISA'DE, CRUSA'DE or CRUSA'DO (S.) an expedition againſt the *Turks*, undertaken by the Chriſtians for the recovery of *Paleſtine*, uſually called the *Holy Land*; it is called *croiſade*, becauſe the parties concerned were diſtinguiſhed by a croſs fixed to their garments, as a badge.

CROI'SES (S.) thoſe who had been, or were going a pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*; alſo thoſe concerned in the attempts for the recovery of the *Holy Land*.

CROISANTEE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, a croſs

creſcented, or having a creſcent or half moon fixed on each end.

CRO'MER (S.) in *Norfolk*, upon the ſea-ſhore; 'twas formerly a much larger town than it is now, containing two pariſh churches, one of which, with many of the houſes, was ſwallowed up by an inundation of the ſea; it is yet a pretty large town, and well frequented by fiſhermen, eſpecially for lobſters, which are caught here in great abundance; it is diſtant from *London* 102 computed, and 127 meaſured miles.

CRO'NY (S.) a familiar or intimate friend or acquaintance.

CROOK (S.) a ſhepherd's ſtaff.

CROOK (V.) to bend or make uneven, like the twining courſe of a river.

CROO'KHORN, or CRE'WKERN (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, is a town three furlongs long, on the river *Parret*, near the confines of *Dorſetſhire*; hath a conſiderable market weekly on Saturday for corn, ſheep and other neceſſaries; is diſtant from *London* 114 computed, and 153 meaſured miles.

CROP (S.) the gathering or collection of corn, hay, &c. that any piece of ground affords; alſo the craw of a bird.

CROP (V.) to break or cut ſhort; to clip or curtail a thing, as corn, a flower, hair, &c.

CROSE'TTE (S.) in *Architecture*, the returns in the corners of chambranels, door-caſes, or window frames, called alſo ears, elbows, ancones, prothyrides.

Croſette of Luthern, the plaiſter or covering near a luthern.

CRO'SIER (S.) a biſhop's ſtaff in the form of a ſhepherd's crook, hieroglyphically admoniſhing them, and declaring to others, they are and ought to be true ſpiritual ſhepherds,

CRO'SIERS (S.) a religious order, ſo called, becauſe they carry a ſtaff with a croſs at the end; alſo in *Aſtronomy*, four ſtars that are near the ſouthern pole, in the ſhape of a croſs, by which the ſouth pole is, or may be eaſily known to all perſons in the ſouthern hemiſphere.

CRO'SLET (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a ſmall croſs made at the extremity of a great one.

CROSS (S.) a machine compoſed of two pieces interſecting each other; in *Botany*, the arrangement of the petala of ſeveral flowers, which are to have no more nor leſs than four petala, and their calix to conſiſt of four pieces; the piſtil generally becomes the fruit. In *Heraldry*, an ordinary conſiſting of double lines meeting, but not paſſing thro' one another, and forming four right angles near the feſs point of the eſcutcheon. Alſo, an inſtrument uſed in *Surveying*, being a braſs circle divided into four equal parts, by lines interſecting each other in the center, at the extremities of either of which is fixed a ſight, with holes below each ſight, for the diſcovery of diſtant objects.

CROSS GRAI'NED (A.) peeviſh, humourſome, difficult, hard to pleaſe, &c.

CROTCH (S.) the forked part of a tree, &c.

CRO'TCHET (S.) the name of a muſical note, whoſe time is half a minim; alſo a fancy, whimſey, or chimera; in *Printing*, two marks made thus [ ] or thus ( ) encloſing a parenthеſis; alſo certain ſtrokes hooked at each end, ſerving to link or bind ſeveral articles together.

CROUCH (V.) to bow, or pay ſubmiſſion in a very humble manner, to beg, pray, &c.

CROUP (S.) the buttocks or hinder part of a horſe.

CROUPA'DE (S.) in the *Menage*, a leap higher than the curvette, wherein the fore and hinder legs of a horſe keep an equal height, being truſs'd under his belly, and not ſo much as ſhewing his ſhoes.

CRO'UPER (S.) that part of a horſe's furniture that goes under his tail to keep the ſaddle ſteady.

CROW (S.) the name of a large ravenous bird; alſo an iron inſtrument uſed as a lever to move things of great weight and bulk, as blocks of marble, &c. In *Fowling*, a large net to catch wild fowl is called a *crow net*; alſo ſurgeons uſe an inſtrument for extracting bullets, broken bones, &c. called a *crow's bill*; in a *Ship*, thoſe ropes that are divided into many parts by the dead-man's eye, are called *crow's feet*; as are thoſe croſs irons that are uſed in the military art, which being thrown any way have always one ſpike upwards to lame the horſes, &c. when an army is routed, &c.

CROW (V.) to make a noiſe like a cock; alſo to boaſt, brag, vaunt, or tyrannize over a perſon.

CROWD (S.) a great throng or multitude of people very cloſe together; alſo a fiddle.

CRO'WLAND or CRO'YLAND (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, formerly noted for a great abbey or monaſtery of *Benedictine* monks, and now particularly for its extraordinary ſituation, being ſo encompaſſed with fens, bogs, and pools, that it is inacceſſible on the ſouth and weſt ſides; it conſiſts of three ſtreets ſeparated from each other by water courſes, planted with willows, built on piles driven into the bottom of a great pool, and joined by a triangular bridge, curiouſly contrived and built: And tho' the town is pretty well inhabited, yet the market, which is weekly on Saturday, is but a poor one; their greateſt gain is from fiſh and wild ducks, which in the month of *Auguſt*, are ſo very numerous that they drive 3000 into a net at a time; there are a great many pools in and near the town for the liberty of fiſhing, in which they pay the crown 300 *l. per annum*: No corn grows within five miles of the town, upon account of its being in the midſt of the fens; diſtant from *London* 71 computed, and 88 meaſured miles.

CROWN (V.) to finiſh, compleat, or ſet the laſt hand to a thing.

CROWN (S.) an ornament worn on the head by ſovereigns, as a mark of their dignity; it was at firſt only a fillet tied round the head, but was afterwards made of all ſorts of leaves and flowers, and other rich ſtuffs, and ſometimes adorned with jewels of great value; the high prieſt, among the *Jews*, wore a *crown*, which girt about his mitre, or the lower part of his bonnet, and was tied behind his head; on the fore-part was a plate of gold, upon which was engraven *Holineſs to the Lord*. Among the *Romans*, new married people wore crowns upon the wedding-day; they were likewiſe worn at feaſts, and were compoſed of herbs that had the quality of refreſhing and ſtrengthening the brain.

The Military Crown, among the *Romans*, was given to him who had ſignalized himſelf in ſome martial exploit.

The Oval Crown, was beſtowed upon a general who had been victorious over ſlaves.

The Naval or *Roſtral Crown*, was preſented to him who firſt boarded an enemy's ſhip.

The Obſidional Crown, was given to him who raiſed a ſiege.

The Mural Crown was given to him who firſt ſcaled the walls of a beſieged place, and there fixed a ſtandard.

The Triumphal Crown was given to a general who gained a battle, or conquered a province.

The Caſtrenſis was a *crown* given him who firſt entered an enemy's camp.

The Civic Crown was given him who ſaved the life of a citizen.

The Laurel Crown, given by the *Greeks* to the victorious Athletæ, or thoſe who contended in the Olympick games.

Crown of Thorns, a crown put upon the head of our Saviour by *Pontius Pilate*, by way of deriſion for his ſtiling himſelf king of the *Jews*.

Radiated Crowns, *crowns* with 12 points, worn by the ancient emperors.

Pearled or *Flowered Crowns*, thoſe of pearls, or leaves of ſmallage, parſley, &c. ſuch were anciently almoſt all *crowns*, even thoſe of ſovereign princes, tho' not uſed in their armories till of late.

Crown, in *Commerce*, a name given to both foreign and domeſtic money, of or near the value of five ſhillings ſterling.

Crown, in *Architecture* and *Aſtronomy*. See *Corona*.

Crown or *Coronet*, in *Heraldry*, is placed in the mantling of an armory, to ſhew the dignity of the perſon who bears it.

Crown-Office, an office ſo called, becauſe the crown is more immediately concerned in the tranſactions there. The clerk of this office is chief manager in caſes of error, trials of peers, indictments in the crown, informations, recognizances, writing of pleadings, declarations, and other proceedings upon record.

Crown-Glaſs, the fineſt ſort of glaſs for windows.

Crown-Wheel of a Watch, that part next the balance, which by its motion drives it.

Crown-Poſt, *in Architecture*, a poſt which ſtands between two principal rafters.

CRO'WNING (S.) in *Architecture*, that which finiſhes a decoration; in *common Speech*, it is the compleating, finiſhing, or ſetting the laſt hand to a thing; alſo performing the great ceremony to a king, of owning and accepting him as ſuch, by the publick performance thereof.

CRO'YDON (S.) in *Surrey*, a large handſome town, upon the edge of *Banſted Downs*, from which, to the river *Thames*, the county being all paſture grounds, is incloſed the manor belonging to the ſee of *Canterbury*; the archbiſhops have a palace here, which is now little uſed; the hoſpital for a warden and 28 men and women, and the free ſchool and church, are large handſome buildings; the market is weekly on Saturdays; abundance of corn, and particularly oats and oatmeal, are brought up here for *London*; there are two fairs annually, *viz. June* 24, and *Sept.* 21, to the latter great numbers of the lower claſs of people go from *London*, from which it is 10 miles diſtant.

CRU'CIBLE (S.) a melting pot uſed by ſilverſmiths, chymiſts, &c. to melt down metals, ores, &c. in, ſo tempered, that no fire is too ſtrong for it.

CRU'CIFIX (S.) a repreſentation of Chriſt upon the croſs; ſometimes painted upon a flat, but more generally carved out of ſome ſolid matter, uſually worn in the pockets or about the necks of devotees in the Popiſh religion.

CRUCIFI'XION (S.) the nailing or faſtening to a croſs by way of puniſhment.

CRU'CIFY (V.) to puniſh, mortify, or ſubdue; but more particularly to put to death, by nailing to a croſs as a puniſhment.

CRUDE (A.) raw, undigeſted, irregular, unrefined.

CRU'DITY (S.) rawneſs; alſo the ſtate of a diſeaſe, wherein the morbifick matter is not yet come to a head, but increaſes the diſeaſe.

CRU'EL (A.) without tenderneſs or compaſſion, hard-hearted, fierce and bruiſh; alſo painful, grievous, hard to be born.

CRU'ELTY or CRU'ELNESS (S.) tormenting, hard-heartedneſs, unkind or unnatural uſuage, fierceneſs, bloody-mindedneſs.

CRUISE (V.) to ſail backward and forward upon the ſeas and coaſt of any country, in order to protect the ſhipping of one, and to take thoſe of another prince or ſtate.

CRUI'SER (S.) a ſhip that guards the coaſts, in order to keep away pirates, &c. alſo to make prizes of the ſhips belonging to ſome particular prince; and in general, any one that is upon the watch to rob another.

CRUMB (S.) a ſmall piece, or little part of any thing; alſo the ſoft or inſide part of a loaf of bread.

CRU'MBLE or CRUMB (V.) to break into ſmall parts by rubbing between the hands, &c.

CRU'MMY (A.) full of crumb; alſo fat, rich, plump, or fleſhy.

CRUMP (A.) deformed, crooked, diſtorted, out of regular ſhape and proportion.

CRU'MPLE (V.) to tumble, diſorder, ruffle, or make irregular marks or creaſes in a garment, &c.

CRU'OR (S.) the thick, globulous part of the blood, when ſeparated from the ſerum.

CRU'PPER (S.) the buttock or rump of a horſe; alſo the leathern girdle that goes under his tail, to hold the ſaddle faſt on his back.

CRU'RAL VEIN and ARTERY (S.) in *Anatomy*, the large artery and vein of the thigh.

CRU'REUS (S.) in *Anatomy*, a muſcle faſtened to the thigh bone, ſerving to extend the leg.

CRUSE or CRUET (S.) a glaſs phial or veſſel to hold and mix oil and vinegar, &c.

CRUSH (V.) to ſqueeze violently; to break or put out of its form by extraordinary preſſing; alſo to ruin, hinder, diſable, or diſappoint a perſon by oppreſſion or otherwiſe.

CRUST (S.) the external and hard part of a body, particularly of bread, or any baked matter made of flour.

CRUSTA'CEOUS (A.) ſhelly, or covered with a hard cruſt or coat called a ſhell, particularly ſpoken of fiſhes, ſuch as the crab, lobſter, oyſter, cockle, &c.

CRU'STA VILLOSA (S.) the fourth tunick, or coat of the ſtomach.

CRU'STINESS (S.) pettiſhneſs, croſſneſs, &c. alſo the condition of a loaf of bread, the outſide of which is covered all over with cruſt.

CRU'TCHES (S.) inſtruments made uſe of by lame perſons to aſſiſt and enable them to walk, work, &c. and *Metaphorically*, any aſſiſtance of any kind whatever.

CRY (V.) to ſhout or bawl out, to make any kind of mournful noiſe upon account of pain, ſorrow, grief, &c. to weep, or expreſs the real or pretended ſorrow of a perſon by tears; alſo to publiſh, declare, or proclaim any thing in the publick ſtreets, &c.

CRY'PTA (S.) a ſubterraneous place; alſo a vault under a church, wherein the dead are interred.

CRYPTO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of expreſſing our ſentiments ſecretly, by writing in cyphers, figures, uncommon characters, &c.

CRYPTO'LOGY (S.) the art of private talking, whether it be by language, motions, &c.

CRY'STAL (S.) a mineral ſtone reſembling a diamond, but inferior to it both in hardneſs and luſtre; it is found in the tops of high, rough, craggy mountains, whence, it is very probable, it had its name *rock cryſtal*; there is alſo a factitious ſort made at glaſs-houſes, which is in reality nothing but a very fine ſort of glaſs.

Iſland Cryſtal, a tranſparent foſſile brought from *Iſland*, ſoft as talc, clear as rock cryſtal, and without colour, famous for its unuſual refractions; it takes a red heat without loſing its tranſparency, and calcines without fuſion; ſteeped in water it loſes its natural poliſh, and rubbed on cloth is electrical. In *Chymiſtry*, that part of a lixivium or lye made of any metal or mineral, which remains congealed after part of the moiſture is evaporated, of which there are many ſorts uſed for various purpoſes, as *cryſtal* of copper is made by diſſolving copper in ſpirit of nitre evaporated and cryſtallized, to gain the ſalts for cauſticks, &c.

CRY'STALLINE HUMOUR (S.) a thick humour in the middle of the eye, ſhaped like a convex lens, ſomething flatted, ſerving to refract the rays of light, that they may meet in the retina, and form an image upon it, whereby viſion may be performed; it is the flatneſs, or convexity of the *cryſtalline humour*, that makes people long or ſhort ſighted.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION OF SALTS (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, is when they are freed from their acqueous parts, and at liberty to ſhoot into cryſtals, which is a property peculiar to ſalts.

CRYSTALLI'ZE (V.) to reduce ſalts, &c. into ſmall pieces exceeding clear and tranſparent.

CRYSTA'LLOMANCY (S.) a method of foretelling future events by means of a mirror, wherein that which is wanted to be known, is pretended to be repreſented.

CUB (S.) the young of a bear, fox, &c.

CU'BATURE (S.) the quantity or ſolid content of any matter or propoſed body, whether liquid or ſolid.

CUBE (S.) a regular ſolid with ſix ſquare and equal faces, all at right angles to one another; in *Arithmetick*, a number produced by the multiplicaton of a ſquare by its root.

Cube root of a number, is a number which being multiplied into itſelf, and again into that product, gives the number of which the root is ſought.

CU'BIT (S.) a meaſure for lengths, uſed by the ancients, and particularly the *Hebrews*, taken from the length of a common man's arm, from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

CU'BITUS (S.) that bone of the arm between the elbow and the wriſt.

CU'BO-CUBE (S.) a *Mathematical* term uſed by the old algebraiſts to expreſs the ſixth power, now generally wrote $x6$ or $a6$, &c. that is, a continual involution of the root five times; as 64 repreſented by $x6$, is the *cubo-cube* of 2, or x; as 117649 repreſented by $a6$, is of 7, or a.

CU'CKFIELD (S.) in *Suſſex*, whoſe market is weekly on Friday, tho' originally it was on Monday; it is diſtant from *London* 34 computed, and 40 meaſured miles.

CUC'KING STOOL (S.) an inſtrument formerly uſed to puniſh ſcolding women; alſo called a *tumbrel* and *trebuchet*; it was a chair in

in which the offender was faſtened, and ſo ducked in a pond of water. Bakers and brewers for tranſgreſſing the law were alſo fixed in ſuch a chair, and ſo ducked or plunged in a ſtinking pond, or other filthy place.

CU'CKOLD (S.) an ignominious name given to the huſband of a woman that criminally converſes with other men, ſuppoſed to ariſe from his incapacity or frigidity.

CUCU'LLATE FLOWER (S.) a beautiful blue flower, called by ſome monk's-hood.

CUCU'RBITE (S.) a chymical veſſel made of glaſs, earth or metal, almoſt in the ſhape of a common quart bottle, to rectify and diſtil liquors in.

CUCU'YOS (S.) a fly in *America*, which is ſaid to give ſo ſtrong a light in the dark, as to do the office of a lamp or candle.

CUD (S.) ſometimes means the inſide of the throat, and ſometimes the food that a cow keeps there, and chews over again; from whence, *to chew the cud*, ſignifies to ponder, think, or ruminate upon a thing much or often, &c.

CUD'DY (S.) the place in a firſt-rate man of war between the captain's and the lieutenant's cabbins and the poop, divided into ſeveral ſmall cabbins for the maſters and ſecretaries offices, &c.

CU'DGEL (S.) any ſtick of a moderate ſize, that can be freely and eaſily handled.

CU'DGEL (V.) to beat, threſh, correct, or chaſtiſe with a ſtick.

CUE (S.) a notice, token, or item, what or when to ſpeak; alſo the diſpoſition or inclination that a perſon is in to do or let a thing alone; alſo the name of a particular ſort of perriwig.

CUFF (S.) that part of a coat at the bottom of the arm or next the hand, that turns up or back again, ſometimes made of the ſame ſtuff or cloth with the garment, and ſometimes with another ſort; alſo a blow or box of the ear with the palm of the hand; alſo a nick-name given to an old man.

CUFF (V.) to ſlap or ſtrike a perſon with the palm of the hand; alſo to make or put on that part of the ſleeve of a coat, gown, &c. that turns up, or is doubled.

CUIRA'SS (S.) a thin, light, ſteel armour that covers the body from the neck to the waiſt before and behind.

CUIRASSIE'RS (S.) horſemen ſo armed, as a defence againſt pikes and ſmall ſhot.

CUL'DE LAMP (S.) an ornament in architecture, wreathed ſomewhat like a teſtudo, uſed to finiſh the bottom of a work.

CUL DE FOUR (S.) a low ſpherical kind of vault; alſo the arched top of a niche.

CULL (V.) to pick, chuſe, ſeparate, or take a few out of a great many.

CULL (S.) a cant word for a man, either good or bad, but generally means one that a wench has picked up for ſome naughty purpoſe.

CU'LLENDAR (S.) a baſon or pan bored full of holes to let the water run or drain from peaſe, beans, colly-flowers, greens, &c.

CU'LLIAGE (S.) an ancient cuſtom in *Scotland*, which gave a lord the liberty of lying the firſt night with his vaſſal's bride.

CU'LLITON (S.) in *Devonſhire*, is a pretty good town, with a large market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 225 computed, and 169 meaſured miles.

CU'LMEN (S.) the apex, top, or ſummit of any thing.

CULMI'FEROUS PLANTS (S.) in *Botany*, ſuch as have a hollow, ſmooth-jointed ſtalk at each joint; the ſtalk is wrapped about with narrow, ſharp pointed, ſingle leaves, and the ſeed is incloſed in a chaffy huſk.

CU'LMINATE (V.) to aſcend or riſe up to the top; ſo in *Aſtronomy*, the ſun or ſtar is ſaid to *culminate*, when it comes to, or is upon the meridian of the place where the obſervation is made.

CU'LPABLE (A.) faulty, guilty, blameable.

CULPRI'T (S.) in a court of judicature, a criminal, or one indicted for a crime.

CU'LTIVATE (V.) to till, improve, enrich, or make better.

CULTIVA'TION (S.) an improvement, increaſing, or amendment.

CUL'TURE (S.) huſbandry, tillage, inſtruction, or education.

CU'LVER (S.) a particular ſort of doves or pigeons.

CU'LVERIN (S.) a piece of ordnance, of which ſome are 13 feet long, and 5 ½ inches in bore, ſome 11 feet long, and 5 ½ inches in the bore, and ſome 12 feet long, and 5 inches bore.

CU'MBER (V.) to trouble, ſtop, hinder, croud, or diſcompoſe.

CU'MBERLAND (S.) one of the northern counties of *England*, partly in the dioceſe of *Cheſter* and partly in that of *Carliſle*; ſends ſix members to parliament, has 14 market-towns, and 58 pariſhes; is divided into five wards and contains 14825 houſes, and about 75000 inhabitants, and is 168 miles in circumference; is very mountainous, and conſequently not very fruitful, yet there are many fertil vallies, both for tillage and paſturage; the air is ſharp, and the bowels of the earth are well ſtocked with mines, that are rich in copper, iron, and lead ores, alſo black lead and coals; the ſea, and its large lakes and meers, are plentifully furniſhed with fiſh and fowl; its chief manufactures are fuſtians, linen and coarſe broad cloths. This county has more *Roman* antiquities than any other, for being the utmoſt limits of their poſſeſſions, it was always well ſecured by their garriſons, and defended by the famous wall, called the *Picts* wall, which ran from ſea to ſea about 100 miles, was 8 foot broad, and 12 foot high, upon which was a watch-tower at every mile's diſtance, in which ſol-

diers were conſtantly kept; beſides which, there were 25 publick caſtles, and all the houſes of the nobility and gentry were built caſtlewiſe, to defend them from the incurſions of the *Scots*.

CU'MBERSOME (A.) large, unweildy, troubleſome, incommodious.

CUNE'TTE (S.) in *Fortification*, a deep trench about four fathoms wide, ſunk in the middle of a dry moat.

CUNI'CULOUS (A.) full of holes or hiding-places, like a rabbit-warren.

CU'NNING (S.) ſkill, art, ingenulty, or capacity of invention or performance; alſo craftineſs, ſlyneſs, cautiouſneſs.

CUP (S.) a drinking veſſel; alſo the huſks in which acorns and flowers grow.

CUP (V.) to perform the operation of cupping with a wide, hollow inſtrument, made of glaſs, ſilver, &c. which is applied to the moſt fleſhy part of the body, where the large veſſels and nerves cannot be hurt, both with ſcarification, and without it, ſometimes to divert or ſend the blood to another part, or let it out.

CU'P-BOARD (S.) a convenient place with ſhelves, doors, &c. to put pans, diſhes, &c. in or upon.

CU'PID (S.) the god of love; he is repreſented under the form of a little boy, with wings upon his ſhoulders, a quiver of arrows at his back, and a bow in his hand.

CU'POLA (S.) in *Architecture*, the ſame with *dome*.

CU'PPING (S.) an operation in *Surgery*, which diſcharges blood and other humours by the ſkin, collected by a cupping glaſs.

CU'PPING-GLASS (S.) in *Surgery*, an inſtrument uſed in cupping to collect the blood or humour into a tumor under the ſkin, which are diſcharged by making ſeveral inciſions with a ſcarificator.

CU'P SHOT or CUP-SHO'TTEN (A.) fuddled, drunk, overcome with liquor, &c.

CUR (S.) a dog, eſpecially of a mongrel or mixed ſpecies.

CU'RABLE (A.) that is capable of being healed, recovered, amended, reſtored to health and ſoundneſs, whether the patient or thing be ſick, diſordered, or lame.

CU'RACY or CU'RATESHIP (S.) a pariſh which has a curate belonging to it.

CU'RATE (S.) a miniſter of a pariſh who has the care of ſouls; alſo one who officiates in the room of the incumbent.

CURA'TOR (S.) in *Law*, a perſon who has the care of the affairs of one who is emancipated or interdicted; in *Romiſh Countries*, a minor has a tutor aſſigned him till he is 14 years old, from which time, till the age of 24, he has a *curator*; in the *United Provences*, it is an officer who has the direction of the affairs of an academy; that of *Leyden* has three, and the bourgemaſters of the city have a fourth.

CURB (V.) to ſtop, check, reſtrain, or keep under.

CURB (S.) any hinderance, ſtop, lett, or prevention; alſo a ſwelling below the elbow of a horſe's hoof.

CU'RDLE (V.) to coagulate, or collect the thicker part of a liquor into a conſiſtence like milk, when any acid matter is put into it.

CURE (V.) to recover a ſick perſon to his health; to heal a wound, ulcer, &c. to remedy or prevent an inconvenience.

CURE OF SOULS (S.) a benefice, the incumbent whereof has the care and guidance of the ſouls of thoſe belonging to it; in *Falconry*, a remedy given the bird in form of little pellets, to dry up their phlegm, from the appearance of which, when evacuated, they judge of the ſtate of the bird.

CU'R-FEU (S.) a law made in the time of *William* the conqueror, that no perſon, on pain of being ſeverely puniſhed, ſhould have a light in his houſe after eight o'clock in the evening, which they were put in mind of by the ringing of a bell at that time; alſo a cuſtom ſometimes obſerved in a city taken in war.

CURIO'SITY or CU'RIOUSNESS (S.) that faculty of the ſoul ſometimes called deſire, ſometimes inquiſitiveneſs; alſo any thing that is rare, uncommon, or very delicate, either by nature or art.

CU'RIOUS (A.) inquiſitive, deſirous of knowing, ſeeing, or poſſeſſing; alſo nice, delicate, correct, exact, or fine.

CURL (V.) to roll up in rings, like hair in perriwigs.

CURL (S.) a roll or ring of any thing natural or artificial.

CURLE'W (S.) a water-fowl, ſpeckled with red and black ſpots.

CU'RLING STUFF (S.) with *Carpenters*, wood of which the grain does not run ſtrait.

CURMU'DGEON (S.) a niggardly, covetous, cloſe-fiſted, mean-ſpirited perſon.

CU'RNOCK (S.) a corn meaſure, containing four buſhels, or one ſack.

CU'RRANT (S.) running, any thing that is generally received, as a ſtory, report, money, &c. alſo a ſmall, pleaſant fruit brought from the *Levant*, of the grape kind.

CU'RRENCY or CU'RRENTNESS (S.) uninterruptedneſs, freedom or paſſage of money, bills, or any thing elſe that goes from one to another without objection.

CU'RRENT (A.) any thing that goes from one to another without objection, as money, bills, opinions, or reports.

CU'RRENT (S.) a running ſtream; in *Navigation*, it means a ſtrong, rapid motion of a ſea or river, that frequently runs upon a particular point of the compaſs, and often contrary to the ſhip's motion, whereby it it greatly retarded and hindered; the curious allowing for thoſe impediments, is one of

of the greateſt difficulties in the whole art.

CU'RRIER (S.) the dreſſer and colourer of leather after it comes from the tan-yard.

CU'RRISH (A.) of a ſnarling, doggiſh, ill-natured diſpoſition.

CU'RRY (V.) to dreſs or prepare leather for ſeveral uſes after it is tanned; to comb, clean, or dreſs horſes; alſo to fawn, flatter, or comply with another perſon's humour, in order to get into his favour, &c.

CURSE (V.) to wiſh ill to a perſon; in the *Church Language*, to excommunicate or lay under an interdict.

CURSE (S.) a puniſhment or judgment inflicted upon any people by heaven, for the ſins of the nation, &c.

CU'RSEDNESS (S.) the wickedneſs, badneſs, or vileneſs of any perſon or thing; the being under or deſerving of a curſe.

CU'RSITOR (S.) an officer belonging to the court of Chancery, that makes out original writs for ſome particular county or counties.

CU'RSOR (S.) a label of braſs, divided like a line of fines, and ſliding in a groove made in the middle of another label, repreſenting the horizon, and at right angles to it.

CU'RSORILY (Part.) ſlightly, haſtily, without much care or regard.

CURST or CU'RSED (A.) fierce, ill-natured, crabbed; alſo one under ſentence of divine wrath or diſpleaſure.

CURTAI'L (V.) to ſhorten, cut off, make leſs, diſmember, or contract; alſo to dock, or cut off part of a horſe's tail; alſo the name of a wind muſical inſtrument, which plays the baſs.

CU'RTAIN (S.) that part of the hangings of a room that is before the windows; they are alſo placed round a bed, both for ornament and warmth; alſo the wall between two baſtions in a piece of fortification.

CU'RTATE DISTANCE (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, the ſpace between the ſun and that point in a planet, from which a perpendicular being dropped, meets the ecliptick.

CU'RVATURE (S.) bending, roundneſs, bowing, or crookedneſs.

CURVE (S.) any line that is not ſtraight, of which there are innumerable ſorts.

CU'RVET (V.) to prance or move like a managed horſe.

CURVILI'NEAL (A.) a figure whoſe perimeter has any ſort of flexion or bending either inwards or outwards.

CU'RVITY (S.) a regular bending or crookedneſs.

CU'RULE CHAIR (S.) an ivory ſeat whereon the *Roman* edi'es, cenſors and pretors uſed to ſit; it was alſo uſed in triumphs, being fixed in a kind of chariot.

CU'SHION (S.) a ſoft and handſome pillow, for perſons to ſit or lean on.

CUSP (S.) the point of a ſpear; in *Aſtronomy*, it ſignifies the horns of the moon or other luminary; in *Aſtrology*, it is the firſt point of the 12 houſes in a ſcheme of the aſpects of the heavens.

CU'SPIDATED FLOWERS (S.) in *Botany*, thoſe whereof the leaves end in a point like a ſpear's.

CU'STARD (S.) a pleaſant food compoſed of milk, eggs, honey and flour.

CU'STODY (S.) in hold, or impriſonment, under the care and keeping of another, and not at one's own liberty; ſo a perſon is ſaid to be in *cuſtody*, when he is detained priſoner by any body.

CU'STOM (S.) the manner, way, or ceremonies obſerved by a private perſon or body of people; in many caſes it has the force of a written law.

CU'STOMABLE or CU'STOMARY (A.) that is uſual, or according to the common manner of doing things; that is liable to, or chargeable with cuſtom, farm, or duty.

CU'STOMER (S.) he that buys ſomething of another; alſo the officers or farmers of the cuſtoms or duties upon goods imported or exported.

CU'STOM-HOUSE (S.) an houſe or office eſtabliſhed in ports, for the more eaſy and expeditious collecting the publick duties and cuſtoms upon merchandizes exported or imported.

CU'STOS (S.) a keeper, or perſon who has the charge of any thing. So,

Cuſtos Brevium, is a clerk belonging to the Common-Pleas, who has the charge of writs and records of *Niſi prius*; there is alſo one in the court of King's Bench, who files ſuch writs as are to be filed, and all warrants of attorney, and tranſcribes or makes out records of *Niſi prius*.

Cuſtos Rotulorum, one who has the cuſtody of rolls or records of the ſeſſions of peace; he is alſo a juſtice of the peace, and of the quorum, in the county where he has his office.

Cuſtos Spiritualium, one who acts as an eccleſiaſtical judge during the vacancy of a ſee.

Cuſtos Temporalium, one appointed by the king to take care of the rents and profits of a vacant ſee.

CUT (A.) ſevered or divided; alſo an epithet applied to one who is drunk, as, He is deeply *cut*, that is, he is ſo drunk, that he can neither ſtand nor go.

CUT (V.) to ſeparate, part or divide with a knife, ſword, or any ſharp thing.

Cut a Feather, a *Sea* term for a ſhip's paſſing the water ſo ſwiftly, that it foams before her.

Cut a Sail, is to unfurl it, and let it down.

Cut Water, the ſharpneſs of a ſhip under the beak-head.

CUT (S.) a wound made with a knife, or other ſharp inſtrument, whereby the fleſh is ſeparated; alſo the ſtamp made from a copper-plate of any figure or device engraved thereon,

thereon, is called a *cut*, as a Bible or Common-prayer book is ſaid to be adorned or inriched with fine cuts or pictures.

CUTA'NEOUS (A.) belonging to the ſkin; but uſually applied to thoſe diſorders, which more immediately affect the ſkin, as the itch, ſmall-pox, meaſles, &c.

CUTE (A.) ſharp, witty, ingenious, ready, &c.

CUTI'CULA (S.) in *Anatomy*, a thin, pellucid membrane, void of ſenſe, ſerving as a cover to the cutis, or ſkin; it is the firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, and is alſo called epidermis or ſcarf-ſkin; when obſerved by a microſcope, it ſeems to conſiſt of innumerable ſmall ſcales.

CU'TIS (S.) in *Anatomy*, the ſkin; it is a reticular plexus, or body of veſſels like a net, lying immediately under the cuticula.

CU'TLER (S.) one who makes and vends all ſorts of inſtruments for cutting, ſuch as razors, ſciſſars, knives, &c.

CU'TLESS or CU'TLASS (S.) a broad and bent ſword ſometimes called a ſcymeter.

CU'TLETS (S.) in *Cookery*, are thin ſlices of veal cut off from any large joint, fry'd and ſerved up with proper ſauce.

CU'TTER *of the Tallies* (S.) in the *Exchequer*, an officer who provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſums upon them.

CUT-THROAT (S.) a villain, robber, or murderer.

CU'TTING (S.) the ſevering or dividing the parts of any thing with a ſharp inſtrument; in *Lithotomy*, it ſignifies the extracting the ſtone out of the bladder; in *Heraldry*, it is uſed for the dividing a ſhield into two equal parts from right to left parallel to the horizon; or in the *Feſſe Way*, it is alſo applied to the honourable ordinaries, and even animals when they are divided, ſo as that one part is metal, the other colour; an ordinary is alſo ſaid to be out, when it comes to the full extremity of the ſhield; in the *Coinage*, it is when the plates of metal are drawn out the thickneſs of the pieces to be coined; little round pieces are cut out by a punch which, till the impreſſion is made on them, are called planchets; in the *Menage*, it is when one of a horſe's feet beats the ſkin off the poſtern joint of another; it is occaſioned by bad ſhoeing, weakneſs, or not knowing how to go, whereby the feet entangle; in *Painting*, it is the laying colours on without ſoftening the edges.

Cutting in Wood, a kind of engraving done upon wood, uſed for head and tail pieces, and initial letters for books, ſchemes, and many other uſes.

CU'TTINGS (S.) in *Gardening*, branches or ſprigs of trees or plants cut off to ſet again.

CUZ (S.) a familiar expreſſion for the relation of couſin or coſin; among the *Printers*, the merry adoption of a perſon into the privileges of the printing-office.

CY'CLE (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, a certain period or number of years, at the expiration of which the ſun or moon returns to the ſame point of the heavens, or which is the ſame thing, is conſidered in the ſame place of the civil kalendar; the *cycle* of the ſun is 28 years, and that of the moon 19 lunar years, and ſeven intercalary months, or 19 ſolar years.

CYCLI'SCUS (S.) a ſurgeon's inſtrument, in form of a half moon, uſed to ſcrape away a rotten part.

CY'CLOID (S.) in *Geometry*, a curve generated by an entire revolution of a circle upon a ſtrait line.

CYCLOI'DAL SPACE (S.) an area comprehended between a cyloid and its ſubtenſe.

CYCLO'METRY (S.) the art of meaſuring or computing cycles.

CY'CLOPS (S.) a gigantick ſort of people, who were the firſt inhabitants of *Sicily*; they lived near mount *Ætna*, whence the poets feign that they were employed by *Vulcan* in that place, to forge thunderbolts for *Jupiter*.

CY'GNET (S.) a young ſwan.

CY'GNUS (S.) or the *Swan*, in *Aſtronomy*, a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting, according to *Ptolmey* of 17, *Tycho* 19, and the *Britannick* catalogue 109 ſtars, of various magnitudes.

CY'LINDER (S.) a ſolid contained under three ſurfaces; it may be generated either by the motion of a circle from one place to another, or by the rotation of a parallelogram upon one of its ſides.

Cylinder charged, in *Gunnery*, the chamber of a piece of ordnance, or that part in the bottom where the charge is put.

Cylinder concave, the chace or hollow of a gun.

Cylinder vacant, that part of the hollow of a great gun, which after charging remains empty.

CYLI'NDRICAL (A.) in the form of, or belonging to a cylinder.

CY'LINDROID (S.) a figure like a cylinder, having its baſes equal and parallel, but eliptical.

CYMA'TIUM (S.) in *Architecture*, is a member in the ornamental part of the entablature or pedeſtal, the loweſt part of which is convex, the other concave.

CY'MBAL (S.) a muſical inſtrument made of braſs, like a kettle-drum, and ſome think in the ſame form, but ſmaller, and for another purpoſe; it was much uſed by the ancients.

CYNA'NTHROPY (S.) a phrenzy or madneſs, occaſioned by the bite of a mad creature, which affects the party in ſuch a manner, that he can neither bear the ſight of the water, or the light.

CYNEGE'TICKS (S.) treatiſes or ſyſtems of the laws, cuſtoms, &c. of hunting.

CY'NICAL (A.) churliſh, ill-natured, ſtubborn, poſitive.

CY'NICKS

CY'NICKS (S.) a ſect of philoſophers founded by *Ariſtbenes* the *Athenian*, who lived in the 94th Olympiad; they valued themſelves for contemning all worldly things, and even all ſciences, except morality; they were very free in reprehending vice, and did all their actions publickly, and practiſed the greateſt obſcenities without bluſhing.

CY'NICUS SPASMUS (S.) a kind of convulſion, wherein the patient imitates the geſtures and howling of a dog.

CY'NOREXY (S.) an inſatiable appetite even to the degree of a diſeaſe, called alſo *bulimy* and *fames canina*.

CYNOSU'RA (S.) a name given to the conſtellation *Urſa minor*, which ſee.

CY'ON (S.) a ſprig, ſucker or graft, taken from a flower or tree, and ſometimes called a *layer*.

CY'PHER (S.) the vulgar name for the arithmetical character o, which of itſelf ſignifies nothing; but put before or on the right hand of whole numbers, increaſes the value of the ſignificant figures ten times as much as it was before; ſo 3 becomes 30 or thirty, 75 ſeven hundred and fifty or 750, &c. alſo an ingenious manner of interweaving the initial letters of a perſon's name, &c. whereby they are the ſame backwards as forwards, and ſometimes at bottom and top, &c. alſo a perſon that has no reſpect paid him, nor any authority in a family, &c. alſo a ſecret character to write letters in, to prevent ſtrangers knowing the contents.

CY'PHER (V.) to make arithmetical calculations, to caſt up accompts, &c.

CY'PRESS (S.) a compact, heavy ſort of wood, of an agreeable ſmell; it ſcarce ever rots, decays, or takes the worm; it grows in the iſle of *Cyprus*. In *Candia*, this tree is ſaid to ſpring up upon digging the earth a little; it was uſed by the ancients as a token of ſorrow at funerals, &c.

CYRENA'ICI (S.) a ſect among the ancient philoſophers, ſo called, becauſe they follow'd the opinions of *Ariſtippus* of *Cyrene*, who affirmed that man was born for pleaſure, and that virtue is laudable ſo far only, as it conduces thereto.

CYRTO'MA (S.) a tumour in any part of the body.

CY'STICK (A.) an epithet given to two arteries, and to two veins in the gall-bladder; the *cyſtick* arteries are two branches from the cœliac, which convey blood into the gall-bladder; the *cyſtick* veins carry back the remains of this blood into the vena porta.

CY'STICKS (S.) medicines againſt diſtempers in the bladder.

CY'THARA (S.) a muſical inſtrument among the ancients, of a triangular form, by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the lyre.

CY'ZICENES (S.) magnificent banquetting-houſes among the *Greeks*, ſituated to the north, and opening upon gardens of pleaſure.

CZAR (S.) the title of the emperor of *Ruſſia* and *Muſcovy*; it is a corruption or contraction of *Cæſar*.

D.

D Is the fourth letter of our alphabet, and is ſounded in moſt or all the *Engliſh* words, that it is written in, excepting *Wedneſday*; in the *literal Numeration*, it ſtands for 500, and when a daſh is over it thus, $\overline{D}$, for 5000; in titles of *Books*, it frequently is the contraction for Doctor, as D. T. *Doctor Theologiæ*, or Doctor of Divinity: M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, or Doctor of Phyſick; ſo D. D. ſtands for *Dono Dedit*, He gave or preſented; D. D. D. D. for *Dignum Deo Donum Dedit*, He gave or preſented an acceptable gift to God; D. C. in *Muſick*, ſignifies *Da Capo*, that is, give or play the whole or ſome particular part of an air again.

DAB (S.) the name of a flat ſea-fiſh very like a plaiſe or ſole; it alſo ſignifies a blow with the fiſt or hand clenched; alſo an expert gameſter is ſo called; and likewiſe a wet, dirty clout, or mangled piece of fat meat, goes by this name.

DAB (V.) to thump, ſlap, or ſtrike.

DA'BBLE (V.) to paddle, ſplaſh or play with water or looſe dirt; alſo to meddle with or try at a thing that a perſon is not well ſkilled in.

DA'BBLER (S.) one that paddles or ſplaſhes in water or dirt; alſo a pretender, or perſon meanly ſkilled in any thing.

DACE (S.) the name of a very good eating freſh-water fiſh.

DA'CTYL (S.) the name of a common meaſure of a foot in a *Latin* verſe, conſiſting of one long ſyllable, and two ſhort ones; alſo a fruit called likewiſe a date.

DACTY'LIOMANCY (S.) a kind of divination, performed by holding a ring ſuſpended to a thread, over a round table, on the edge of which were marked the letters of the alphabet; the ring, by its vibration, pointed to certain letters, which being joined together in words, gave the anſwer to what was aſked: But this was preceded by a great deal of ſuperſtitious ceremony; for firſt, the ring was conſecrated with a great deal of myſterious ſtuff; next, the perſon who held it was clad in linen down to his ſhoes, his head was to be ſhaved all round, and he was to hold vervain in his hand; laſtly, before any thing was down, a formulary of prayers, made for that purpoſe, was repeated, in order to render the gods favourably diſpoſed.

DACTY'LOGY (S.) converſing by ſigns made with the fingers.

DACTY-

DACTYLO'NOMY (S.) the art of counting or numbering by the fingers.

DAD, DADDA', or DA'DDY (S.) a familiar name uſed by children for father; alſo a general name for any old man.

DA'DO (S.) in *Architecture*, the die or flat part between the baſe and cornice of the pedeſtal of a column; it is called die from its cubic form.

DA'GGER (S.) a ſhort ſword.

DA'GGLE (V.) to wet, dirt, or daub the ſkirts or bottom of a perſon's clothes, by walking in the dirt, dew or wet.

DA'GON (S.) an idol worſhipped by the *Philiſtines*, the upper parts of which were ſhaped like a human creature, and the lower like a fiſh.

DA'ILY (Part.) every day, day after day, continually.

DAIN or DEIGN (V.) to comply with, to yield or condeſcend to, to vouchſafe.

DAI'NTIES (S.) all ſorts of rich, curious and uncommon foods.

DAINTY (A.) curious, fine, coſtly, nice, delicious, uncommon.

DAI'RY (S.) a houſe, room, or office where butter and cheeſe are made.

DALE (S.) the plain or valley at the bottom of a hill.

DA'LLIANCE (S.) toying, playing, wantoning, delaying, trifling.

DA'LLY (V.) to wanton, toy, or play with women; to trifle, put off, or diſappoint buſineſs.

DA'LTON (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea; its market is weekly on Saturday; here is an ancient caſtle, that ſerves as a priſon for debtors, and an archive for the records of the liberty of *Furneſs*; diſtant from *London* 200 computed miles.

DAM (S.) the female of any ſort of beaſt that has had young ones; alſo the bank, floodgate, or other ſtoppage, made to prevent the ſea, a river, or other water overflowing, drowning or detrimenting the country round about.

DAM (V.) to ſtop, ſhut up, or prevent water from overflowing a country.

DA'MAGE (S.) any hindrance, hurt, or inconvenience a man may ſuſtain in his fortune, eſtate, or reputation; alſo the allowance made a perſon in a court of judicature, for the wrong he has ſuſtained.

DA'MAGE (V.) to hurt, hinder, incommode or prejudice.

DA'MAGEABLE (A.) any thing that may ſuſtain or do hurt, or prejudice.

DA'MASK (S.) fine linen, ſilk, or worſted, wove in curious flowers, figures, &c.

DA'MASK (V.) to weave in flowers; alſo to warm any drinkable liquor gently or ſlightly.

DAMASKEE'NING (S.) the enriching or beautifying any work in metal, by engraving upon it, and filling up the ſtrokes with gold or ſilver wire.

DA'MIANISTS (S.) a branch of the ancient Acephali; they denied the trinity, affirming that there could be no ſuch thing, as a diſtinction of perſons in one nature.

DAME (S.) a title of honour belonging to the wife of a knight; alſo a common country name, ſignifying miſtreſs, goody, &c.

DAMN (V.) to paſs ſentence, or condemn a perſon; to curſe, or aſſign to eternal torments; alſo to reject or diſallow a book, or hiſs a play off the ſtage.

DA'MNABLE (A.) a crime deſerving eternal puniſhment; any thing deſtructive, wicked or miſchievous.

DAMNA'TA TERRA (S.) the caput mortuum, or earthy matter left at the bottom of a retort, after the other principles have been drawn out by fire.

DAMNA'TION (S.) judging or condemning a perſon to ſome puniſhment, and now commonly applied to the being ſentenced to undergo eternal puniſhment in hell with the devil and his angels.

DA'MNIFY (V.) to hurt, prejudice, or damage a thing.

DAMP or DA'MPISH (A.) moiſt, wet, watry.

DAMP (S.) moiſture, wetneſs; alſo certain ſulphureous vapours that ariſe in mines, or other ſubterraneous places, and ſometimes ſtifle the workmen; alſo a panick, or fear that ariſes in the mind of a guilty or diſappointed perſon.

DAMP (V.) to wet, moiſten, or lightly water a thing; alſo to allay the fury or vigour of a perſon, by diſheartning or diſappointing his expectations.

DA'MSEL (S.) a young maiden; alſo an inſtrument put into the beds of old people to warm their feet.

DA'MSIN or DA'MSON (S.) a pleaſant, agreeable fruit or plumb, ripe in *Auguſt* and *September*.

DANCE (V.) to move the body regularly according to the air of muſick ſung or played, by rules of art; alſo any motion in bodies is ſo called; and the attending upon, or going after a perſon for money, goods, a favour, &c. is called *dancing* after him.

DANCE'TTE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is when the outline of an ordinary is notched very largely, and is much the ſame with indention, only it is commonly deeper.

DA'NDLE (V.) to fondle, or play with a thing, as a woman does with a young child.

DA'NDRIFF (S.) the ſcurff or dirt that ſticks to the heads of young children or others.

DA'NE-GELD or GELT (S.) a tribute formerly paid the *Danes*, to ſtop their ravages in this iſland, but after their expulſion by the *Engliſh*, it was a tax firſt of 1 *s.* afterwards 2 *s.* laid upon every hide of land, to raiſe fleets for ſcouring the ſeas of *Daniſh* pirates, and prevent their making incurſions as they uſed to do.

DA'NGER (S.) hazard, jeopardy, inconvenience, prejudice, hurt.

DA'NGEROUS (A.) hazardous, inconvenient, attended with ill conſequences.

DA'NGLE (V.) to hang at liberty, and in a carleſs manner; to ſwing to and fro.

DANTE'LLE (A.) ſee *Dancette*.

DA'PIFER (S.) the chief maſter of the houſhold to a prince.

DA'PPER (A.) briſk, lively, active, nimble, clever, neat, ſpruce, light; alſo of a ſmall or low ſtature.

DA'PPLE (S.) a colour peculiarly applied to horſes, in which appear divers ſpots, ſhades, or degrees of the ſame colour, as grey, bay, &c.

DARE (V.) to hazard, venture upon, or undertake a thing; alſo to challenge, or provoke a perſon to combat, or to do a particular thing.

DA'RINGNESS (S.) courageouſneſs, boldneſs, impudence, adventurouſneſs.

DARK (A.) obſcure, myſterious, without natural or artificial light.

DA'RKING (S.) in *Surrey*, is noted for the great *Roman* highway, now called *Stony-ſtreet*, and for the heath or common called *Cottman Dean*, on which is built many almſhouſes; this common is allowed by phyſicians to be the beſt air in *England*; the market is weekly on Thurſday, which is very conſiderable, eſpecially for poultry for *London*, particularly for fat geeſe and large capons; on holy Thurſday annually is a fair, the greateſt in *England* for lambs; diſtant from *London* 20 computed, and 24 meaſured miles.

DARK-TENT (S.) a portable camera obſcura, made ſomething like a deſk, and fitted with optick glaſſes to take proſpects.

DA'RLING (S.) the favourite or beloved object of a perſon, any thing that a perſon is extreamly delighted or pleaſed with or in.

DA'RLINGTON (S.) in the biſhoprick of *Durham*, ſeated in a flat on the *Skerne*, over which is a long ſtone bridge; is a town conſiderably large, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, hath a ſpacious market-place, whoſe market is weekly on Mondays, which is well furniſhed with corn, cattle, and all ſorts of proviſions; near this town, at a place called *Oxhenhall*, are three deep pits, called by the country people *Hell Kettles*, of which the ſuperſtition of former times told many wonderful fabulous ſtories. The water of this town was ſo famous for bleaching linen, that cloth was wont to be brought out of *Scotland* to be whitened here. In winter-time, for want of paving, the town is very dirty; it has a beautiful church in it, with a high ſpire; 186 computed, and 243 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

DARN (V.) to mend a garment by ſewing a hole croſs-wiſe, in imitation of weaving.

DART (S.) the ſame with *arrow*.

DART (V.) to throw, or ſtart out ſuddenly, like a flaſh of lightening, alſo to caſt or throw a dart, javelin, arrow, &c.

DA'RTFORD (S.) in *Kent*, ſeated on the *Darent*, near its influx into the *Thames*, on the high road between *London* and *Canterbury*, is a pretty large town, full of inns and publick houſes, has a large market on Saturday, well ſtored with corn and other proviſions, which is much frequented by corn-chandlers and mealmen; here is a large gunpowder mill, which, between 1730 and 1738, has been blown up four times, and no body received any damage perſonally; diſtant from *London* 12 computed, and 16 meaſured miles.

DA'RTMOUTH (S.) in *Devonſhire*, built on the mouth of the river *Dart*, round the weſt ſide of the harbour, in a ſort of ſemi-circle, on the ſide of a ſteep hill; it is both large and populous, and yet but meanly built; though the key is large, and the ſtreet before it ſpacious, where ſeveral merchants reſide, who trade very ſucceſsfully to *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, and the plantations, with fiſh, particularly pilchards, which are caught here in great abundance. The opening into *Dartmouth* harbour is narrow, but the channel is deep enough for the biggeſt ſhip whatever; the ſides of the entrance are high, and mounded with rocks, and at the entrance ſtands a ſtrong fort beyond a platform of guns, which commands it, and though the entrance is not above half a mile broad, yet opens ſo wide, and makes ſo large a baſon, that 500 of the biggeſt ſhips may ride with eaſe and ſafety; it is an ancient borough-town, which has a good market on Friday, three churches, and is governed by a mayor and his brethren; diſtant from *London* 165 computed, and 198 meaſured miles.

DASH (V.) to give a blow, or ſtrike with the hand; alſo the free manner of ſtriking flouriſhes or letters, like writing-maſters; to wet with water, by throwing in ſtones, &c. to ſilence, or put out of countenance; to confound, ſurprize, or terrify.

DA'STARD (S.) a coward, or faint-hearted perſon, one of but little reſolution.

DA'TA (S.) ſuch things as are known, given, or granted in a propoſition.

DATE (S.) a pleaſant fruit; alſo the ſpecification of time when a particular action was done, writing made, or coin ſtruck.

DATE (V.) to ſet down or nominate the exact time from whence a writing is in force, or any act was done.

DA'TIVE CASE (S.) in *Grammar*, the third caſe in the declenſion of nouns; it is called *dative*, becauſe it ſuppoſes ſomething to be given; in the *Engliſh Tongue*, this caſe is expreſſed by the ſign *to*; as, Courteous *to* all. Payable *to* him, Lend *to* me.

DA'VENTRY (S.) in *Northamptonſhire*, is a good town, but principally depends upon travellers, for ſupport of whom there are many good inns; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and ſteward, with 12 freemen; it has a good market on Wedneſday, and is 60 com-

computed, and 73 measured miles distant from *London*.

DAU'GHTER (S.) a female child, girl, or woman.

St. DAVID's (S.) in *Pembrokeshire*, in *South-Wales*, was anciently both a famous city and an archbishop's see; it is now a bishop's see; but the town is now so much decay'd that they have but few inhabitants, and are without the convenience of a market, supposed to arise from the barrenness of the soil and its unhealthy situation; so that there is little to take notice of besides its cathedral, whose roof is higher than any in *England*; it is 207 computed, and 268 measured miles distant from *London*.

DAUNT (V.) to intimidate, terrify, frighten, and put out of heart.

DAU'NTLESS (A.) without fear or apprehension of danger.

DAU'PHIN (S.) a title given to the eldest son of the king of *France* and presumptive heir of that crown; he is so called from the province *Dauphine*, which was given by *Humbert* II. to *Philip* of *Valois*, on condition, that the eldest sons of *France* should bear the arms and title of this province.

DAW (S.) the name of a bird that chatters or talks, about the size of a small pigeon, commonly called a *jack-daw*.

DAWB (V.) to smear, foul, or dirty; also to bribe privately.

DAWN (S.) the first appearance of day-light.

DA'WNING (S.) the beginning of light, the appearance of hope, or confirmation of expectation.

DAY (S.) in a *vulgar Sense*, means only the space of time between sun-rising and setting, which is termed the natural *day*; but the artificial or astronomical *day*, is 24 hours, or that time in which the earth makes one revolution upon its axis. In *Law*, it is frequently used for the day of appearance in court, either originally, or by assignment; sometimes for the time writs shall be returned at, as *days* in bank are *days* upon which the court orders a writ to be returned or a party to appear upon a writ served; to be dismissed without *day*, or *sine die*, is to be quite discharged.

Days of Grace, in *Commerce*, a certain number of *days* which merchants allow one another to pay bills in, after the time specified is expired; in *England* and *Leipsic*, 3 *days* are allowed, so that if a bill is drawn, payable in 20 *days* after its date, it is not to be paid till 23 *days*; in *France* and *Dantzick* 10 are allowed; at *Naples* 8; at *Antwerp*, *Rotterdam* and *Venice* 6; at *Frankfort* 4.

DAZZLE (V.) to offend or hurt the sight by too strong or glaring a light; also to bribe the understanding, so that a person is resolutely and invincibly blind.

DEA'CON (S.) a minister of the church, ordained to serve the priest or bishop, to whom he gave an account how he disposed of the monies delivered to him for the relief of the necessitous; this office was first created by the apostles, who ordained seven; at present he is one of the lowest degree in holy orders, who reads prayers, baptizes, and assists at the administration of the sacrament.

DEA'CONESSES (S.) women chosen in the first ages of the church, to assist at the baptizing, &c. of their own sex; at first, none under 60, and afterwards 40 years of age, were admitted to this office; they were women of good repute and commonly widows.

DEAD (A.) without life, inactive, flat, or insipid, as liquor is that is exposed to the air.

Dead Reckoning, is the estimating or judging where a ship is by the log, the course she has steered being known, allowance being made for leeway, drift, &c.

Dead Water, the eddy water just behind the ship's stern.

DEA'DEN (V.) to stop, hinder or weaken the force of a blow, weight, undertaking, fire, &c.

DEA'DLY (A.) of a destructive nature, causing death; an unappeasable hatred, or revengeful fury, that endeavours to procure the death of the party hated.

DEADS or DEA'D-HEAPS (S.) such parcels of rock, soil or common earth, that miners leave in the grooves below the ground or surface, or are thrown away after the ore is picked and washed out of them above ground.

DEAF (A.) the want of hearing, or not having the use of that sense.

DEA'FEN (V.) to render or make deaf, to stop the hearing of a thing, either by making a noise, or hurting the organs of the ear.

DE AFFO'RESTED (A.) not subject to, or exempt from forest laws; a privileged person.

DEA'FNESS (S.) a difficulty in, hardness to, or total want of hearing.

DEAL (V.) to parcel out goods or other matters; to tell or give to each person his quantity or number of cards at play; to trade in, to traffick, or utter wares and merchandizes.

DEAL (S.) in *Kent*, is a handsome large town, but has no market, being deemed only a part or member of the port of *Sandwich*; it lies over against the *Downs*, is the famous road for shipping, for all ships to and from *London*, which makes it much resorted to by the sea-faring men, and those who have any dealings with them; distant from *London* 57 computed, and 74 measured miles.

DEA'LER (S.) a trader, one that buys and sells commodities; also in *Gaming*, one that is to give to, or count out, what number of cards each person is to have.

DEA'LING (S.) trading, counting, or distributing.

DEAMBULA'TION (S.) a walking from place to place.

DEAN (S.) the head of a collegiate church, and chief of a chapter; in *France*, the oldest member

member of the *Sorbon*, and of the parliaments, are called *deans*; the country parish-priests in many places are called *deans*; in the *ancient Monasteries*, he was a superior under the abbot, and had ten monks under his care.

Rural Dean, was formerly an eccleſiaſtick who had the direction of ten churches in the country; he was ſometimes called arch-prieſt. *Urban Dean* was the ſame in the city.

Dean and Chapter, the ſuperior and body of eccleſiaſticks belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church.

DEAN (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, in the diſtricts of the *Foreſt of Dean*, is a tolerable town, conſiſting chiefly of one ſtreet; formerly the clothing trade flouriſhed here, but now the chief manufacture is pin-making; it has a good market weekly on Monday, and is 99 computed, and 114 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

Foreſt of DEAN (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, is a large tract of ground, and though much curtailed, is ſtill about 20 miles long, and 10 broad, within which are 3 hundreds, ſeveral villages and towns, in which are 23 pariſh-churches, ſituate between the rivers *Severn* and *Wye*; it was anciently ſhaded with woods quite thro'; the ſoil is a wet clay, proper for the growth of oaks, for which this foreſt was formerly ſo famous, that moſt of our ſhips were made of them: Within its limits many iron mines have been found, the working of which has leſſened the foreſt, and filled it with men and women inſtead of trees; tho' there are ſtill many in it: The king hath here a ſwanimote court, for the preſervation of the vert and veniſon, kept at the ſpeech houſe, a large building in the middle of the foreſt; the judges whereof are the verdurers, choſen annually by all the freeholders of the county: For the improvement of the iron mines and forges, a court is held, directed by a ſteward appointed by the conſtable of the foreſt, aſſiſted by juries of miners, who have their particular laws.

DEA'NRY or DEA'NERY (S.) the juriſdiction of a dean, or that extent of ground or number of churches over which he has authority, and from whence he receives his income.

DEA'NSHIP (S.) the office, dignity, power, or authority of a dean.

DEAR (A.) coſtly, or of a great price; alſo valuable, beloved, or highly eſteemed.

DEA'RNESS (S.) the chargeableneſs, coſtlineſs, &c. of any thing that is advanced beyond the uſual or common price, ariſing from ſcarcity, delicacy, &c.

DEARTH (S.) ſcarcity, want, famine.

DEATH (S.) a privation or ceſſation of life, or the ſeparation of the ſoul from the body; with the *Phyſicians* it is the ceſſation or total ſtoppage of the circulation of the blood, and conſequently of all the animal and vital functions, ſuch as reſpiration, ſenſation, &c.

DEA'THLESS (A.) immortal, that cannot die or be deſtroyed.

DEA'TH-WATCH (S.) a little inſect that makes a noiſe like the beating of a watch, which by the vulgar is looked upon as a preſage of the death of ſome of the family where it is heard.

DE-AURA'TION (S.) the covering any thing with gold, or gilding it, as apothecaries do their pills, to prevent the nauſeous taſte of their phyſick being irkſome to the patient.

DEBA'R (V.) to hinder, prevent, keep from, or ſhut out.

DEBA'RK (V.) to come from on board a ſhip, to put on ſhore, &c.

DEBA'SE (V.) to bring down, to make worſe, or qualify too much, as they do gold or ſilver, by mixing it with too great a quantity of alloy; to humble, or ſtoop to matters very mean or low; alſo to undervalue or diſparage a thing or perſon.

DEBA'TE (S.) a conſultation upon a ſubject, wherein all that can be ſaid on either ſide of the queſtion is urged; alſo a quarrel, wrangle, or diſagreement.

DEBA'TE (V.) to diſpute, diſcuſs, or examine deliberately or judiciouſly; alſo to quarrel, wrangle, or diſagree.

DEBA'UCH (V.) to revel and riot luxuriouſly; to corrupt a perſon's manners; to ſeduce or raviſh a virgin, or modeſt woman; to ſpoil, or injure a thing.

DEBAUCHEE' or DEBOSHEE' (S.) one who practiſes all manner of lewdneſs, drunkenneſs, and diſorderly living.

DEBAU'CHERY (S.) drunkenneſs, whoredom, filthy talking, all manner of diſorderly licentiouſneſs.

DE'BENHAM (S.) in *Suffolk*, of itſelf a tolerable, clean town, as being ſeated upon an hill, but in the midſt of very ſtiff and dirty roads, which cauſes it it to be but little frequented, and ſlightly inhabited, as well as meanly built; it has a poor market weekly on Friday; from *London* 68 computed, and 86 meaſured miles.

DEBE'NTURE (S.) a publick inſtrument given by the government as a ſecurity for money due for wages, or for cuſtom paid inwards, which the merchant upon exporting thoſe ſame commodities is to be repaid.

DEBI'LITATE (V.) to weaken or render ineffectual a perſon's capacity or power of doing a thing.

DEBI'LITY or DEBI'LITUDE (S.) weakneſs, infirmity, want of ſkill or power, feebleneſs.

DEBOI'ST (A.) debauched, rakiſh, wild, extravagant, &c.

DEBONAI'R (A.) briſk, lively, affable, courteous, good-natured.

DEBT (S.) whatever is owing by, or due from one man to another.

DE'BTOR (S.) any perſon or accompt that owes any thing to another.

DE'CADE (S.) the number of ten, or any thing divided in a ten-fold manner, as the common numeration-table, &c.

DECA'DENCY (S.) a falling down, a decaying, waſting, or coming to ruin.

DE'CAGON (S.) a geometrick figure of ten ſides, or a polygon forming ten angles.

DE'CALOGUE (S.) the ten commandments given by *Moſes* to the *Iſraelites*.

DECA'MERIS (S.) a term uſed by ſome writers upon ſound for a tenth part.

DECA'MERON (S.) a volume or book divided into ten heads, chapters, parts, or books.

DECA'MP (V.) to break up or move a camp at or from one place, and to march or go to another that is more convenient.

DECA'NT (V.) to rack or pour off liquor out of one veſſel into another, ſo that it may be fine and free from the dregs, by leaving all the ſediment behind.

DECA'NTER (S.) one that pours or racks off liquor from the lees into other veſſels; alſo a handſome flint glaſs bottle to put wine, ale, &c. into, for the more eaſy pouring it into glaſſes.

DECA'NUS (S.) an officer among the *Romans*, who had ten perſons under him.

DECAPITE' (A.) ſee *Deffait*.

DECA'STYLE (S.) in *Architecture*, a building that has ten columns in front.

DECAY' (S.) a gradual waſting or conſuming, or falling away.

DECAY' (V.) to ſpoil, wither, waſte, and gradually come to ruin or diſſolution.

DECEA'SE (V.) to die a natural and common death, without any external or accidental violence.

DECEA'SE (S.) the natural dying or going out of this life of any perſon.

DECEI'T (S.) a crafty, ſubtle, ſly, wily impoſition, fraud, or cheat.

DECEI'TFUL (A.) a perſon or thing that appears or pretends to be one thing, and is really quite the contrary.

DECEI'TFULNESS (S.) fraud, couſenage, falſe dealing, hollow-heartedneſs, &c.

DECEI'VABLE (A.) that may be impoſed upon, or cheated.

DECEI'VE (V.) to cheat, impoſe upon, beguile, or deal treacherouſly with any one.

DECE'MBER (S.) with ſome the tenth, and with others, and now with us, the laſt month in the year, wherein the ſun enters *Capricorn*, and makes the winter ſolſtice. In *Romulus*'s year it was the tenth month, and was conſecrated to *Saturn*; upon the 5th, they kept the *Faunalia*; on the 17th, the *Saturnalia*; on the 22d, the *Lararia*; and on the laſt day, the *Juveniles Ludi*; and the peaſants kept the feaſt of the goddeſs *Vacuna*, they having got in their fruits, and ſown their corn. The *Painters*, *&c.* repreſent this month by an old man with a rough, grim aſpect, clothed in furs, with various coverings upon his head, his noſe red, and his beard hanging with icicles, carrying a bundle of holly and ivy at his back, and holding a goat in his hand.

DECE'MPEDA (S.) a meaſure of ten foot uſed by the ancients.

DECE'MVIRATE (S.) among the *Romans*, was the office of the decemviri.

DECE'MVIRI (S.) a body of magiſtrates in the *Roman* government, conſiſting of 10 perſons, in whom was lodged the ſovereign authority; they had the power of making laws for the people, and it was by them that the law of the twelve tables was compoſed. The *decemviri* were alſo appointed to take care of certain affairs, as commiſſioners are now, *viz.* to adminiſter juſtice in the abſence of the prætors, take care of the *Sibyls* books, and the ſacrifices, conduct colonies, prepare feaſts; ſometimes in lieu of *decemviri* only *ſeptemviri*, *triumviri*, or *duumviri* were conſtituted.

DE'CENCY or DE'CENTNESS (S.) modeſty, comelineſs, any thing fit to be done; order, regularity, &c.

DECENNA'LIA (S.) feaſts held by the *Roman* emperors every tenth year of their reign, with ſacrifices, games, largeſſes to the people, &c.

DECE'NNIAL (A.) any thing that is to be continued for ten years, and then ceaſe or begin again.

DE'CENT (A.) handſome, commendable, fit to be done, convenient.

DECE'PTION (S.) a fraud, impoſition, or wrong appearance.

DECE'RPTIBLE (A.) that may be penetrated, parted or made leſs.

DECI'DE (V.) to arbitrate or conclude an affair that was in diſpute.

DECI'DUOUS (A.) ready to fall, tottering.

DE'CIL (S.) the aſpect of two planets when they are diſtant from one another a tenth part of the Zodiack.

DE'CIMAL ARITHMETICK (S.) that part of arithmetick which conſiders units or whole numbers made in *decimal* fractions.

Decimal Fractions, are thoſe whereof the denominators are decuples of 1, or are a 1 with one or more cyphers; as 10, 100, 1000, 10000, &c. thus $\frac{4}{10}$, $\frac{46}{100}$, $\frac{862}{1000}$, &c. are *decimal fractions*; but as the denominators of this ſort of fractions are always known, they are ſeldom expreſſed in writing, but the fraction is diſtinguiſhed by a point placed before it thus, .6 .46 .862; and as cyphers placed after integers increaſe their value decimally, ſo being placed before a decimal, they decreaſe its value decimally; but being placed before integers, and after fractions, neither of them is increaſed or diminiſhed.

DECIMA'TION (S.) among the *Romans*, a manner of puniſhing thoſe ſoldiers who mutinied,

nied, or behaved themſelves cowardly, which was done by putting to death every tenth man, for which they drew lots.

DE'CINERS, DECE'NNIERS, or DO'ZINERS (S.) officers who had a check upon the ſix burghs or diſtricts, for the maintenance of the publick peace.

DECI'PHER (V.) to explain, or find out the meaning of a letter wrote in obſcure characters; to expound riddles or difficult propoſitions; to get a clear and thorough knowledge of any hidden, difficult, or myſterious buſineſs.

DECI'SION (S.) the ending, or finiſhing a matter in diſpute; the awarding how a thing ſhall, or ought to be.

DECI'SIVE (A.) the laſt or finiſhing ſtroke to a controverſy, battle, diſpute, &c.

DECK (S.) a floor of a ſhip whereon the guns are laid, and upon which the men walk to and fro, which is like a ſtory of a houſe; hence a ſhip is ſaid to have two or three *decks*, when ſhe has ſo many ſtories.

Rope Deck, is made of cords interwoven, and is ſtretched over veſſels that have no deck, thro' which they annoy the enemy when they have boarded them.

Half Deck, a deck reaching from the main maſt to the ſtern of the ſhip.

Quarter Deck, goes from the ſteerage aloft to the maſter's round-houſe.

DECK (V.) to dreſs, beautify, adorn, or ornament a thing.

DECLAI'M (V.) to ſpeak publickly like an orator; alſo to find fault with, or inveigh againſt a perſon, matter, or thing.

DECLAMA'TION (S.) a kind of oratorial deſcant upon a ſubject, compoſed by boys for their ſchool exerciſe, and to teach them to ſpeak in publick.

DECLA'RABLE (A.) that may be publiſhed, ſet forth, or made known.

DECLARA'TION (S.) a ſetting forth, or ſhewing the matter; and in *Law*, the writing down the cauſe of complaint the plaintiff has againſt the defendant; alſo a publick order or proclamation of a ſtate.

DECLA'RATIVE or DECLA'RATORY (A.) a making known, publiſhing, or ſetting forth, &c.

DECLA'RE (V.) to publiſh, manifeſt, or openly ſhew, make plain, or known; alſo to denounce, threaten, or proclaim; alſo to unboſom one's ſelf, and freely to tell one's mind, thoughts, or reſolutions to another perſon.

DECLE'NSION (S.) the varying the ending of nouns, according to the uſage of particular languages; in *Phyſick*, it means a diſeaſe abating or growing leſs; but in *Morals*, it ſignifies vice and immoralities growing ſtronger and more violent; and in *Trade*, the decay of the whole, or ruin of ſome particular branch of manufacture.

DECLINA'TION (S.) the falling down, waſting, or decaying, &c. of any thing; and in *Aſtronomy*, it is the diſtance of a planet, ſtar, &c. from the equator, either northward or ſouthward towards the poles.

Declination, is an arch of a great circle, intercepted between a given point and the equator, and perpendicular to it.

The Declination of a planet or ſtar is found by ſubſtracting the altitude of the pole from 90°.

Circle of Declination, a great circle paſſing thro' the poles of the world.

Parallax of the Declination, an arch of the circle of declination, by which the parallax of the altitude increaſes or diminiſhes the declination of a ſtar.

Refraction of the Declination, an arch of the circle of declination, whereby the declination of a ſtar is encreaſed or diminiſhed by refraction.

Declination of the Needle, the variation of the compaſs from the true meridian.

Declination of a Plane, in *Dialling*, an arch of the horizon comprehended between the plane and the prime vertical, reckoning from eaſt to weſt, and between the plane and the meridian, from north to ſouth.

DECLINA'TOR (S.) an inſtrument uſed in *Dialling*, to find the declination, inclination, and reclination of a plane.

DECLI'NE (V.) to decay, grow weak, bow down, avoid, ſhun, refuſe, forſake, diſcontinue, or leave off.

DECLI'NING (S.) the growing weak, decaying, leaving off, leaning, or bowing down; and in *Dialling*, thoſe dials whoſe planes are not exactly under one of the four cardinal, or N. E. W. or S. points, are called *decliners*.

DECLI'VITY (S.) the ſteepneſs of a hill or other thing, reckoning from the top to the bottom, or downwards.

DECO'CT (V.) to ſeethe, boil, or ſtew over the fire, in ſome proper liquor.

DECO'CTION (S.) a boiling over the fire, particularly applied to phyſical preparations, either for diet drinks, or other uſes.

DECO'LLATE (V.) to behead, or ſeparate the head from the other part of the body, by cutting it off.

DECOLLA'TION (S.) beheading; it is a word ſeldom uſed in any other ſenſe, than to ſignify a painting or picture, repreſenting St. *John Baptiſt*'s head ſevered from his trunk.

DECOMPOSI'TION (S.) an analyſis, or reſolution of a body into its firſt principles.

DE'CORATE (V.) to ornament, beautify, ſet off, dreſs or embelliſh.

DECORA'TION (S.) any thing that enriches, beautifies, ornaments, or ſets a thing off.

DECORTICA'TION (S.) the peeling or taking off the ſhell, bark, or huſk of any ſeed, plant, tree, &c.

DECO'RUM (S.) order, decency, good behaviour; and in *Architecture*, it is the ſuiting

or proportioning every part and member, ſo as to render the whole moſt beautiful, commodious, and laſting.

DECOU'PLE (S.) in *Heraldry*, ſeparated, parted, not joined; thus a chevron *decouple* is one who wants ſomething towards the point, whereby it is not joined, but is in two parts.

DECOU'RS or DECRE'SSANT (A.) ſee *Decrement*.

DECOY' (V.) to allure, entice, draw in, deceive, or cheat.

DECOY' (S.) a ſnare, a trap, allurement, wheedle, or pretence.

DECREA'SE (V.) to waſte, diminiſh, leſſen, or decay.

DECREE' (V.) to ordain, appoint, command, reſolve upon, or determine.

DECREE' (S.) a law, ſtatute, or order; alſo a purpoſe, reſolution, or determination.

DE'CREMENT (S.) a decreaſing, or waſting; in *Heraldry*, it ſignifies the wane of the moon facing the left ſide of the eſcutcheon.

DECRE'PID (A.) lame, weak, infirm, ſpoken of perſons worn out with age, by reaſon whereof they go ſtooping, or bowing down.

DECREPITA'TION (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, the drying or calcining ſalt over the fire, till it ceaſes to crackle; alſo the noiſe or crackling which the ſalt makes while it is over the fire.

DECRE'TAL (S.) a name given to a pope's letter, wherein are anſwers to queſtions relating to eccleſiaſtical affairs.

DECRY' (V.) to run down, undervalue, ſpeak againſt on ill of a perſon or thing.

DECU'MBITURE (S.) a lying down, or reſting upon; the being violently ſeized with a diſeaſe that compels the patient to take his bed.

DE'CUPLE (A.) ten-fold, or one number or thing ten times as much as another, as 1, 10; 2, 20, &c.

DECUSSA'TION (S.) the interſection or croſſing of lines, rays, nerves, &c.

DE'DDINGTON (S.) in *Oxfordſhire*, formerly a town corporate, that ſent burgeſſes to parliament, but does not now; it is governed by a bailiff; and tho' a pretty large town, yet it has but a ſmall market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 51 computed, and 62 meaſured miles.

DE'DICATE (V.) to ſeparate or appoint a thing for a particular purpoſe, and commonly is meant in a religious ſenſe; alſo to addreſs or preſent a book to a prince, nobleman, ſcholar, &c.

DEDICA'TION (S.) the ſolemn act of ſeparating or appointing a church, perſon, book, &c. to ſome religious uſe or purpoſe; alſo the inſcribing a thing to ſome great perſon, as a protection or honour to it; alſo a feaſt kept by the *Jews* on the 25th of the month *Ciſleu*, which anſwers to part of our *November* and *December*; this feaſt laſts a whole week.

DE'DICATORY (A.) of, belonging, or pertaining to a dedication.

DEDI'TION (S.) a yielding, giving up, or ſurrendering a place that is beſieged.

DEDU'CE (V.) to collect, draw, or infer one thing from another.

DEDU'CIBLE (A.) that is capable of, or may be drawn or inferred from another.

DEDU'CT (V.) to withdraw, leſſen, ſubſtract, or take one thing out, or from another.

DEDU'CTION (S.) a concluſion, conſequence, or inference; alſo the actual leſſening, ſubſtracting, or taking one thing out of, or from another.

DEED (S.) ſomething really performed or done, an action; in *Law*, certain writings that contain the conditions of a contract or agreement between party and party, one or more; ſometimes they are called indentures, from indentions or notches upon the edges, which do or ought to exactly tally or agree with the counter part ſigned by the contrary party or parties, and put into the poſſeſſion of that, or thoſe parties by whom it is not ſigned, and is mentioned in the deed itſelf to be interchangeably or ſeverally ſigned, ſealed, and delivered for the purpoſes therein mentioned, to prevent all frauds or miſrepreſentations whatever; but a deed poll is a plain, ſingle, unindented inſtrument, ſigned, ſealed, and delivered by one party only.

DEEM (V.) to value, eſteem, judge, think, imagine, or ſuppoſe.

DEE'MSTERS (S.) perſons in the iſle of *Man*, to whom differences are referred, and by them decided without any proceſs or charges.

DEEP (A.) the third quality of the dimenſion of body, and is the ſame with thick, in contradiſtinction to long and broad, which conſtitute a ſurface; alſo profoundly learned, hard to underſtand, difficult to come at, ſecret, obſcure, hidden, dark.

Deep Sea-Line, a ſmall line with which navigators ſound deep waters; at the end of the line is faſtened a piece of lead, called the *deep-ſea-lead*, the bottom of which is covered with tallow, which brings up part of the ſoil from the bottom, whereby they diſcover what coaſt they are on, though they cannot deſcry land.

DEEP (S.) the great ſea or conflux of waters, ſo called from its great depth that is ſcarcely to be fathomed.

DEE'PING or DIE'PING (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, a ſmall market town, ſituate in a fenny ground; its market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 70 computed miles.

DEER (S.) thoſe wild beaſts of the chace whoſe fleſh, when dead, is called veniſon, and which are commonly kept in the foreſts and parks of princes, noblemen, and gentlemen.

DEFA'CE (V.) to blot, ſmear, ſpoil, hurt, damage, or injure a picture, ſtatue, book, writing, &c.

DE FACTO (S.) actually, really, positively, and truly done or performed.

DEFALCA'TION (S.) an abating or deducting something in an accompt; and in *gardening*, it is the pruning, trimming, or cutting vines and other trees.

DEFA'MATORY (A.) slanderous, injurious, false, abusive.

DEFA'ME (V.) to speak ill and falsely of a person; to slander, backbite, or discredit.

DEFAU'LT (S.) an error, imperfection, want, flaw, or defect; and in *Law*, it is the rendering a person obnoxious to the fine, forfeit, amerciament, or other punishment of the court, for omitting something that ought to have been done, or committing or doing something forbidden.

DEFEA'SANCE or DEFEI'SANCE (S.) in a *Law Sense*, is a condition relating to a deed, which when performed, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done; the difference between a *defeasance* and a proviso is, that a *defeasance* is made a separate deed or instrument which terminates with the act, but a proviso is inserted in the body of the general contract or deed.

DEFEA'T (S.) in *War*, is the loss of the battle, a driving violently out of the field, a compleat overthrow, a thorough rout, slaughter or destruction; in *Civil Affairs*, a disappointment, prevention, or hindrance.

DE'FECATE (V.) to clarify, purge, or refine from dregs, sediment, &c.

DEFE'CT (S.) a blemish, or imperfection; an omission, or want of something.

DEFE'CTION (S.) a deserting, leaving, forsaking, or falling off from a party, whether religious or civil.

DEFE'CTIVE (A.) wanting something, or that is full of faults, or imperfections.

DEFE'NCE (S.) guard, protection, prop, support; also answering, maintaining, upholding, defending, or justifying; and in the *Military Language*, opposition or resistance; in *Law*, it is that reply a defendant ought to make as soon as the plaintiff hath made his count or declaration.

DEFE'NCELESS (A.) weak, impotent, without friends or support; also guilty.

DEFE'NCES (S.) in *Heraldry*, the weapons of any creature, as the horns of a bull or stag, the paws of a lion, the tusks of a boar, &c. In *Fortification*, they are all such works as cover or protect the opposite posts.

DEFE'ND (V.) to protect, take care of, justify and support, vindicate, help, or maintain.

DEFE'NDABLE (A.) that may be vindicated, justified, protected, or helped.

DEFE'NDANT (S.) in *Law*, is the person prosecuted, or sued in a personal action.

DEFE'NDER (S.) was formerly an officer of great trust both in church and state; his business was to see that justice was administer'd impartially, and to relieve the poor and needy.

Defender of the Faith, a title of honour borne by the kings of *England* ever since *Henry* VIII. to whom it was granted by pope *Leo* X. on the account of his writing against *Luther*, in defence of the church of *Rome*.

DEFE'NSITIVE (S.) any thing that serves as a help, protection, or assistance, whether in *Physick*, as bandages, plaisters, &c. or in *Civil Affairs*, by arguments, weapons, clothing, or any other way of keeping from danger, hurt, injury, or damage.

DEFE'R (V.) to delay, put off, or adjourn from one time to another.

DE'FERENCE (S.) respect, compliment, condescension, regard, or submission.

DE'FERENT CIRCLE (S.) in the ancient *Astronomy*, a circle invented to account for the eccentricity, perigee, and apogee of the planets.

DEFAI'T (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when the head of a beast seems to be cut off smooth.

DEFI'ANCE (S.) a challenging, daring, or open provoking.

DEFI'CIENCY (S.) wanting, coming short, failing.

DEFI'CIENT (A.) unable, incapable, unfit, that wants something necessary.

DEFI'LE (V.) to unhallow, pollute, profane, corrupt, spoil, daub, smear; also to ravish or deflower a virgin or matron; in the art of *War*, it is to march or fall off by files or small ranks.

DEFI'LE (S.) in *War*, a strait, narrow line, thro' which an army can pass only in file.

DEFI'LEMENT (S.) the polluting, unhallowing, or profaning any holy or consecrated person, place, or thing.

DEFI'NE (V.) to explain, clear up, declare, determine, decide, or appoint.

DE'FINITE (A.) limited, bounded, ascertained, determined.

DE'FINITENESS (S.) certainty, limitedness, determinateness.

DEFINI'TION (S.) a clear, short, plain, and general account or description of a thing, wherein should be contained the nature and general properties of the thing defined, by which it may be more easily and clearly understood.

DEFI'NITIVE (A.) decisive, ending, positive, and express.

DEFINI'TOR (S.) a term in several religious orders, for an assessor or counsellor to a general or superior; when in the convent, he takes place next to the superior; but out of it, he takes the precedence of him; *definitors* are subject to the superiors of the convents they live in, so far as relates to the monastick life, but in nothing else.

DEFLAGRA'TION (S.) in *Chymistry*, the setting fire to a body which has been first mixed with some sulphurous matter, in order to purify it.

DEFLE'CTION or DEFLE'XURE (S.) a stooping, bowing, or bending; also a going out of the right way, as a ship does, that by

reaſon of currents and other hindrances, cannot fail upon her due courſe; and in *Opticks*, it is called by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, inflection, or bending inwards.

DEFLO'WER (V.) to raviſh or force a woman againſt her will; alſo to ſpoil or take away the beauty of a thing.

DEFLU'XION (S.) a falling or flowing down; and in *Phyſick*, it is the humours of the body flowing from a ſuperior to an inferior part.

DEFO'RCEMENT (S.) a violent detaining an eſtate from the right owner.

DEFO'RCOUR (S.) one who by violence diſ ſeizes another of his eſtate.

DEFO'RM (V.) to make a perſon or thing ugly or irregular; to diſguiſe, marr, or ſpoil the regular form or figure of a thing.

DEFO'RMITY or DEFO'RMEDNESS (S.) the ill ſhape or ugline's of a thing that is ſpoiled, or rendered unpleaſant to the ſight, by diſguiſing, adding to, or taking from it ſomething it ought to have to make it agreeable.

DEFRAU'D (V.) to cheat, impoſe upon, rob, purloin, deceive, trick, or cozen.

DEFRAY' (V.) to pay the expence, or bear the charge of a perſon or thing.

DE'FTARDAR (S.) the name of the treaſurer in the empires of *Turkey* and *Perſia*.

DEFU'NCT (A.) dead, deceaſed, or one that is deprived of life.

DEFY' (V.) to challenge, dare, out-brave, or provoke.

DEGE'NERACY (S.) a falling off from virtue and goodneſs, a becoming bad, vile, or naughty.

DEGE'NERATE (V.) to grow bad or worſe; to fall from its firſt condition to a meaner or more corrupt ſtate.

DEGRADA'TION (S.) the act of depriving a perſon of his dignity or honour.

DEGRA'DE (V.) to render vile, mean, or contemptible, by accuſing a perſon of doing bad acts; to put out of a poſt or office, to take away the honourable title of a man's anceſtors.

DEGREE' (S.) the ſtate or condition that a perſon is in, or that may be changed from a higher to a lower, or from lower to higher; and in a *Mathematical Senſe*, it is the 360th part of a circle; in *Phyſick*, it is the intenſeneſs, or remiſſion of any quality, hot or cold, in a plant, drug, mineral or compoſition.

DEHO'RT (V.) to diſſuade a perſon from, or adviſe to the contrary of what a perſon ſeems inclined to.

DEJE'CT (V.) to caſt down, afflict, grieve, trouble, or diſpirit.

DEJE'CTION or DEJE'CTEDNESS (S.) the being caſt down, afflicted, grieved, or diſpirited.

DEIFICA'TION (S.) a making or eſteeming a perſon or thing, a god, and under that pretence paying divine honours to it.

DE'IFY (V.) to make into, or put inſtead of God.

DEIGN (V.) to condeſcend to, to comply with, to grant, vouchſafe, or yield to.

DE'ISM (S.) the belief or doctrine taught by thoſe who reject all manner of revelation, as a cheat or impoſition, and go merely by the light of nature, believing that there is a God, a providence, vice and virtue, and a future ſtate, wherein rewards and puniſhments ſhall be beſtowed upon the good and the bad; this opinion is alſo called Free-thinking.

DE'IST (S.) a profeſſor, encourager, and ſupporter of deiſm; he is alſo called a Free-thinker.

DEI'STICAL (A.) of or belonging to deiſm or deiſts.

DE'ITIES (S.) an appellation given by the poets to thoſe pretended gods worſhipped by the heathens, which were as numerous as the humours of the people, or the deſigns of their governors required.

DEJUGA'TION (S.) a releaſing, unyoaking, or ſetting at liberty.

DEIVIRI'LE (A.) a term in the ſchool divinity, for ſomething wherein the divine and human nature exiſts at the ſame time.

DELACERA'TION (S.) a rending or violently tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMA'TION (S.) the flowing down of the watry humours of the eyes, whether ariſing from pain or grief, commonly called crying or weeping, or involuntarily from ſome diſeaſe.

DELACTA'TION (S.) a weaning, or taking away from the breaſt.

DELA'Y (V.) to put off, or defer from one time to another; to hold in ſuſpenſe.

DELA'Y (S.) a put-off, a deferring, a ſtop, ſtay, or holding in ſuſpenſe.

DELE'CTABLE (A.) pleaſant, delightful, charming, or agreeable.

DELECTA'TION (S.) delight, pleaſure, agreeableneſs, pleaſantneſs.

DE'LEGATE (V.) to ſubſtitute or appoint a perſon to do an action in the room or ſtead of another; to authorize particular judges upon extraordinary occaſions.

DE'LEGATES (S.) commiſſioners appointed by a commiſſion under the great ſeal, to ſit upon an appeal to the king in the court of chancery.

Court of Delegates, the higheſt court for civil affairs which concern the church; hither a perſon may appeal from a ſentence given in an eccleſiaſtical court; from hence there lies no appeal but to the houſe of lords; but the king may grant a commiſſion of review under the great ſeal; the citations are all in the king's name.

DELEGA'TION (S.) in the *Civil Law*, is when a debtor appoints one to whom he is a creditor, to pay, anſwer, or ſatisfy his creditors.

DELE'TION (S.) a blotting out, a taking away, deſtroying, or erazing.

DELE-

DELETO'RIOUS (A.) with *Naturaliſts*, ſomething of a deſtructive or hurtful nature.

DELF (S.) a mine or quarry where coal or ſtone is got: in *Heraldry*, it is one of the abatements of honour, and is a ſquare in the middle of an eſcutcheon. A *Delf Tenne* is due to him, who revokes a challenge, which he has given, or forfeits his word of honour: If there are two or more *delfs* in an eſcutcheon, it is not an abatement; as alſo if it be metal, or charged upon it, for it then becomes a perfect bearing.

DE'LIA (S.) a famous feſtival held by the *Athenians*, in honour of *Apollo*; this feſtival was held ſo ſacred, that they would not execute any malefactor while it laſted: Thus *Xenophon* and *Plato* inform us, that *Socrates* was kept in priſon thirty days after his condemnation, becauſe of the *Delian* ſolemnities, whereas they did not ſcruple to put *Phocion* to death upon a feſtival dedicated to *Jupiter*.

DELI'BERATE (V.) to conſult, think upon, debate, weigh, or conſider.

DELIBERA'TION (S.) a prudent, wiſe, thoughtful, thorough conſulting or thinking upon a thing.

DELI'BERATIVE (A.) of or belonging to deliberation; in *Rhetorick*, it is ſuch arguments or illuſtrations as are made uſe of to prove ſomething and to induce the audience to put in execution, what is recommended to them.

DE'LICACY or DE'LICATENESS (S.) curiouſneſs, accuracy, perfectneſs; alſo daintineſs, ſqueamiſhneſs, fantaſticalneſs, pride, deliciouſneſs, voluptuouſneſs.

DELI'CIOUS (A.) extraordinary pleaſant in taſte, ſweet, rich, valuable, fragrant, curious.

DELI'GHT (S.) joy, pleaſure, ſatisfaction; the bent or inclination of the mind.

DELI'GHT (V.) to practiſe a thing by choice, and with great pleaſure and ſatisfaction.

DELI'GHTFUL or DELI'GHTSOME (A.) pleaſing, ſatisfactory, &c.

DELI'NEATE (V.) to ſketch, draw, deſcribe, declare, repreſent, ſet forth, or make plain, as a painter or mathematician doth any figure or body by lines, &c.

DELINEA'TION S.) the ſketching or drawing the outlines of a picture, &c.

DELI'NQUENCY (S) the failing in, or falling off from one's duty or promiſe; an offending or faultineſs.

DELI'NQUENT (S.) an offender, a criminal, or guilty perſon.

DELI'QUIUM (S.) a ſwooning or fainting away, called alſo lipothymy and ſyncope; in *Chymiſtry*, it is the cauſing a ſalt to melt into water, by putting it into a moiſt place; alſo a diſtillation by fire.

DELI'RIOUS (A.) mad, ſenſeleſs, doting, light-headed, one beſide himſelf.

DELI'VER (V.) to redeem from captivity, or any imminent danger, to reſtore or put into the poſſeſſion of a thing, to releaſe one from any trouble, to lay a woman in child-birth; alſo to ſpeak one's mind freely in a publick audience.

DELI'VERANCE (S.) a ſetting free or at liberty, the giving or ſurrendering a thing up that was with-held, the manner of ſpeaking publickly.

DELI'VERY or PARTURI'TION (S.) the bringing forth a perfect fœtus, whether living or dead.

Legitimate Delivery, in *Midwifry*, is that which happens at the true time, that is, in the 10th lunar month.

Illegitimate Delivery, is that which happens before or after the right time.

Natural Delivery, is when the fœtus comes into the world uniformly, and without any impediments.

Delivery, in *Law*; ſee *Replegiare*.

DELPHI'NUS or DO'LPHIN (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting, according to *Ptolemy*, of 10, *Tycho* 10, and Mr. *Flamſteed* 18 ſtars.

DELU'DE (V.) to enſnare, entice, impoſe upon, cheat, defraud, deceive, draw in, beguile.

DELVE (V.) to dig or turn up the ground like a gardener.

DE'LUGE (S.) an overflowing or inundation of water covering either the whole or part of the earth; alſo any violent or ruinous trouble that comes haſtily upon a nation or private perſon.

DELU'SION (S.) an impoſture, cheat, or pretended miracle.

DELU'SIVE or DELU'SORY (A.) a falſe pretence, a thing or perſon that cheats, impoſes, deceives, or beguiles one by fair pretences.

DE'MAGOGUE (S.) a captain, head or ringleader in a faction, rabble, mob, &c.

DEMAI'N or DEME'SN (S.) in its *vulgar Senſe*, ſignifies the lord's manor place, with the lands and buildings thereunto belonging, which he and his anceſtors have from time to time kept in their own hands; in *Law*, it ſignifies a lord's patrimony, or thoſe lands which he holds of himſelf; it is alſo uſed for a diſtinction between thoſe lands, which a lord of a manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of a leſſee demiſed upon a rent for a term of years or life, and thoſe lands belonging to the ſaid manor, which are the free or copy-holds; it alſo ſignifies ſuch lands as are held for life, and ſometimes thoſe only which are held in fee; it is alſo uſed in oppoſition to frank fee.

DEMA'ND (V.) to aſk, lay claim to, require or own.

DEMA'ND (S.) an aſking, claiming, requiring or owning a thing, as being the proper owner of it.

DEMA'NDANT (S.) a *Law* term, ſignifying the proſecutor in a real action, ſo called, becauſe he aſks for or claims lands, &c. and is the ſame with plaintiff in perſonal actions.

DEMEA'N (V.) to behave, carry, or act well or ill in company, or otherwise.

DEMEA'NOUR (S.) behaviour, carriage, or acting well or ill.

DEMEMBREE' (S.) in *Heraldry*, is when any of the limbs of an animal are cut off.

DEME'RIT (S.) the deserving punishment for ill doing or behaving.

DE'MI (S.) the half or diminutive of a thing; as a *demi-bastion*, in *Fortification*, is one with only one face and one flank; so a *demi-cannon* is a lesser or smaller piece of ordnance than a cannon, of which there are various sorts; the like may be said of a *demi-culverin*.

DE'MI-GOD (S.) among the *Ancients*, was one who was not a god by birth, but was raised to that honour for his heroick actions.

DE'MI GORGE (S.) in *Fortification*, half the gorge or entrance into the bastion taken from the angle of the flank to the centre of the bastion, or the angle the two courtines would make, if continued till they met in the bastion.

DEMI'SE (V.) to lett, or make over lands or tenements by lease or will.

DEMI'SE (S.) the letting or making over lands, &c. by lease or will; also the death of a king or other person.

DEMO'CRACY (S.) a form of government, wherein the supreme authority is in the hand of the people.

DEMOCRA'TICAL (A.) of or belonging to the government of democracy.

DEMO'LISH (V.) to pull or throw down, to raze or ruin any thing built, to destroy, hurt, or spoil a thing.

DEMOLI'TION (S.) the destroying, pulling down, hurting, or ruining a thing.

DE'MON (S.) a name given by the ancients to certain spirits, who, they pretended, had the power of doing to mankind either good or evil; they also called them *Genii*.

DEMO'NIACK (S.) a person possessed with a spirit or devil.

DEMO'NIACKS (S.) a branch of the Anabaptists, who believe, that the devils shall be saved at the end of the world.

DEMO'NSTRABLE (A.) any thing that is capable of being made plain and clear to the understanding.

DEMO'NSTRATE (V.) to prove the truth of a proposition so clearly, that to deny it a person must give himself the lye, or be totally ignorant of the matter in question; but this proof is hardly applicable to any thing but mathematical conclusions.

DEMONSTRA'TION (S.) the actual or undeniable making a thing so plain and incontestable, by evident and clear proof drawn from self-evident principles, that every body must own the truth of the proposition.

DEMO'NSTRATIVE (A.) that proves or shews the truth asserted beyond all contradiction; also that may be demonstrated.

DEMU'R (V.) to object against an adversary's bill, to shew the deficiencies of a plaintiff's assertions, &c.

DEMU'RE (A.) precise, affectedly grave, over-modest, reserved, or bashful.

DEMU'RRAGE (S.) an allowance made for a ship's staying longer in a port, for the convenience of loading, &c. than the time agreed upon by the charter-party.

DEMU'RRER (S.) a stop put to the proceedings in an action, upon the starting of some difficulty, which must be clear'd up by the court before they can proceed any farther.

DEN (S.) the cave or place where lions and other wild beasts lodge themselves in, or are kept by those who have them as rarities; also a dark retired part of a prison.

DENA'RIUS (S.) a silver coin among the *Romans*, in value seven-pence sterling; it weighed a dram, or the 8th of an ounce, and was marked with an X. to shew that it was equivalent to ten asses or four sesterces; there was also another sort coined in the time of the *Roman* emperors, and weighed the 7th part of an ounce; it is also used in our law books for an *English* penny.

DE'NBIGH (S.) the principal town of *Denbighshire*, seated on the hanging of a rocky hill, on a branch of the *Clwyd*, once a place of great strength, when its impregnable castle was in its full vigour and duly garisoned; the town is moderately large, well built, and chiefly inhabited by glovers and tanners, has a pretty good trade, and is governed by two aldermen, two bailiffs, and 25 capital burgesses, with sub-officers, sends one member to parliament, and has a good market weekly on Wednesday, for corn, cattle, and provisions; 160 computed, and 209 measured miles distant from *London*.

DE'NBIGHSHIRE (S.) in *North-Wales*, is a county generally very hilly, some of which hills are so high, that they have continual snow upon them, the tops whereof are the countryman's morning almanack, to denote a fair day by the rise of the vapours from them; it is of a different soil, the western part being heathy, and is much inclined to sterility, and but thinly inhabited; the eastern part beyond the vale of *Clwyd*, is fruitful, but the middle, which is a plain, is both the most pleasant and fertile, and well inhabited with gentry. The bishopricks of *Bangor* and St. *Asaph* have each their jurisdictions in the respective parts of this county, which is from east to west 31 miles long, and from north to south 20; it is divided into 12 hundreds, which contain 57 parish churches, 4 market-towns, and 6400 houses; it sends 2 members to parliament. Rye, commonly called amel-corn, is produced in the greatest quantity; goats and sheep are also plentiful; besides which there are several mines, that produce great parcels of lead ore, particularly that called the marquis of *Powis*'s.

DENCHEE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when an ordinary is indented, or full of notches like teeth.

DENE-

DENEGA'TION (S.) a denial, refuſal or diſowning.

DENI'AL (S.) a refuſing, turning away or diſowning.

DENIE'R (S.) a ſmall *French* copper coin, 12 of which make their ſol or ſhilling; it is equal to two mailles or four oboles, and is about one 13th part of our penny; *denier* was formerly a general name for all *French* money.

DE'NISON or DE'NIZEN (S.) in *Law*, an alien, who by the king's charter is infranchiſed, whereby he is in ſome reſpects enabled to act as the natives of the land do, viz. purchaſe eſtates, bear offices or dignities; but cannot inherit lands by deſcent; whereas a ſtranger who is naturalized may.

DENO'MINATE (V.) to name, or call by ſome particular appellation.

DENOMINA'TION (S.) a naming or calling people or things by proper diſtinctions.

DENOMINA'TOR (S.) the giver of names or diſtinctions; from whence, in *Arithmetick*, that part of a vulgar fraction that ſhews into how many parts the whole thing is divided, is ſo called.

DENOMINA'TRIX (S.) a godmother, or female name-giver.

DENOTA'TION (S.) a marking, noting, or ſpecifying that ſuch or ſuch a thing is the property of ſuch a perſon, or is to go by ſuch or ſuch a name.

DENOU'NCE (V.) to make a publick declaration of ſome puniſhment to be inflicted upon a private perſon; to publickly threaten a nation or people.

DENSE (A.) thick, ſolid, ſubſtantial; in *Natural Philoſophy*, it is ſpoken of bodies that are naturally thin, light, fluid, or aerial, which by the addition of ſomething accidental become heavy, congealed, &c. as the air, water, &c. and of bodies of the ſame bulk, the heavieſt is ſaid to be the moſt *denſe*.

DE'NSITY or DE'NSENESS (S.) the cloſeneſs or compactneſs of any particular thing, that contains a certain quantity of matter under a certain meaſure or ſpace, from whence the proportion or ſpecifick weight of bodies to one another is known, as of gold to ſilver, lead to marble, &c.

DENT (S.) a notch or piece cut out of the edge of a thing; alſo a mark made in any pliable matter, by thruſting the parts in, or making a mark by a blow.

DE'NTAL LETTERS (S.) thoſe letters which cannot be clearly pronounced, unleſs the tongue touches the teeth, as, *d*, *g*, *n*, *t*.

DE'NTED VERGE (S.) in *Botany*, is ſpoken of thoſe leaves, the edges of which are jagged or notched.

DE'NTICLES or DE'NTILS (S.) one of the diſtinguiſhing members of the *Ionic* cornice, conſiſting of ſquares cut out of convenient diſtances, making it repreſent a ſet of teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE (S.) a medicine or powder proper to ſcour, cleanſe and beautify the teeth.

DENTI'LOQUIST (S.) one that liſps, or ſpeaks thro' the teeth.

DENTI'LOQUY (S.) a liſping, or ſpeaking thro' the teeth.

DENTI'TION (S.) a breeding or bringing forth of the teeth, which in young children is commonly about the ſeventh month.

DENU'DATE (V.) to ſtrip, uncloath, make bare or naked.

DENUDA'TION (S.) a ſtripping, uncloathing or making naked.

DENU'NCIATE (V.) to denounce, threaten, proclaim or declare.

DENUNCIA'TION (S.) a proclaiming, threatening, giving warning, or declaring.

DENY' (V.) to refuſe, diſown, gainſay, or oppoſe.

DE'ODAND (S.) in our *ancient Cuſtoms*, is when a man was accidentally killed, the inſtrument that occaſioned his death was forfeited to the king, and by his almoner diſpoſed of to charitable uſes, to make in ſome meaſure an atonement to God for a man's coming to a violent end.

DEO'SCULATE (V.) to kiſs with much eagerneſs, affection and deſire.

DEOSCULA'TION (S.) an hearty or eager kiſſing a perſon with much affection and pleaſure.

DEPAI'NT (V.) to characterize, draw, or ſet forth the good or bad actions of a prince, nobleman, or private perſon.

DEPA'RT (V.) to forſake, ſeparate, or go away from a perſon, place or opinion.

DEPA'RT (S.) a method of refining gold by aqua fortis.

DEPA'RTURE (S.) a going from, leaving, or forſaking; in *Navigation*, it is when a ſhip ſails eaſt or weſt to the meridian it departed from; or it is the difference of longitude either eaſt or weſt, between the meridian a ſhip is under, and that where the laſt obſervation or reckoning was made; in *Law*, it is when a plaintiff in his reply to the defendant's anſwer makes a declaration different from his firſt, as if he ſhould plead a general agreement in bar, and in his rejoinder alledge a ſpecial one.

Departure in deſpite of the Court, is when a tenant or defendant appears to the action brought againſt him, and has a day over in the ſame term, if he does not appear, but makes a default, he is ſaid to make a *departure*, &c. he ſhall therefore loſe his cauſe.

DEPAU'PERATE (V.) to impoveriſh, or make poor, by violently taking away the goods or property of another.

DEPAUPERA'TION (S.) a rendering or making poor by violence.

DEPE'CULATE (V.) to rob the exchequer, or publick treaſury of a prince or commonwealth.

DEPE'ND (V.) to rely upon, to hang on, to proceed from, or act by another's power.

DEPE'NDENCE or DEPE'NDENCY (S.) a reſting,

reſting, ſtaying, or relying upon; alſo an inferiority or ſubjection to a perſon, as a ſervant to his maſter, &c.

DEPE'NDANT (S.) one that is kept or ſupported by another.

DEPE'NDENT (A.) relying, or waiting upon another.

DE'PHLE'GMATE (V.) to purge or clarify any diſtilled liquor from phlegm or water.

DEPI'LATORY MEDICINES (S.) ſuch as cauſe the hair to fall off.

DEPLO'RABLE (A.) that deſerves pity or compaſſion; any thing that moves or excites lamentation or ſorrow, by the miſery, calamity or diſtreſs that a perſon or thing is in.

DEPLO'RE (V.) to lament, bewail, pity or commiſerate either one's own or another's misfortunes.

DEPLU'ME (V.) to pull off the feathers or covering of a creature or perſon.

DEPLUMA'TION (S.) a ſtripping or pulling off of feathers, &c. In *Surgery*, it is a diſtemper called alſo ptiloſis, where the eyelids with their callous tumour and hair fall together.

DEPO'NENT (S.) one who gives evidence or information upon oath before a magiſtrate, either in a civil or criminal cauſe; with the *Grammarians*, it is a name applied to ſuch verbs, as have a paſſive termination, but an active ſignification.

DEPO'PULATE (V.) to make a country thin or bare of people; to cut off, ruin and deſtroy a kingdom, by ſword, famine, or peſtilence.

DEPOPULA'TION (S.) the rendering a country deſolate or uninhabited, by deſtroying the people.

DEPORTA'TION (S.) among the *Romans*, was when a criminal was baniſhed to any particular place, and prohibited to ſtir out of it on pain of death.

DEPO'RTMENT (S.) the behaviour, carriage or manners of a perſon.

DEPO'SE (V.) to give evidence, intelligence or information upon oath in any cauſe judicially; to pull down, ſet aſide, or take a perſon from the dignity of a publick office, as to dethrone a king, &c.

DEPO'SIT or DEPO'SITUM (S.) a thing committed to the charge of a perſon to be kept for another's uſe, as a ſecurity for the performance of ſome contract.

DEPO'SITARY (S.) the place or perſon into whoſe cuſtody any pledge or ſecurity is committed, or with whom it is lodged till the conditions are performed.

DEPO'SITE (V.) to pledge, pawn, or put a ſecurity into the hands of another, for the performance of a certain matter or contract.

DEPOSI'TION (S.) the laying a thing down, or pledging a thing as a ſecurity for the performance of a contract; alſo the evidence given upon oath before a magiſtrate in writing; alſo the ſequeſtring or ſtripping a perſon of his dignity; it differs from abdication in this, that the latter is ſuppoſed to be the voluntary deed of the party who poſſeſſes the dignity or office, whereas the former is an obliging him to leave it by force; it is the ſame with deprivation and degradation; the latter indeed is ſomething more formal and ceremonious.

DEPRAVA'TION (S.) a ſpoiling, marring or making a thing bad, or worſe than it now is.

DEPRA'VE (V.) to corrupt, adulterate, prejudice, or ſpoil a thing.

DEPRA'VEDNESS (S.) a ſettled, habitual practice of what is evil, naughty, or bad.

DE'PRECATE (V.) to implore, beg, or deſire help or aſſiſtance in, or againſt a publick or private diſtreſs, calamity, or evil.

DEPRECA'TION (S.) a figure in *Rhetorick*, whereby an orator invokes the aid or aſſiſtance of ſomebody, or wiſhes ſome dreadful puniſhment may fall on himſelf or his adverſary, if either of them ſpeak falſely; and in *common Speech*, it means the earneſt praying or deſiring God to take away thoſe calamities or afflictions that threaten us, or are actually exerciſing of us, as a nation or people, or that we fear will come upon us in our private capacity, or that we now feel.

DEPRE'CIATE (V.) to undervalue, ſpeak meanly of; to beat down the price or raiſe of a commodity; to diſeſteem, or ſet light by a perſon or thing.

DE'PREDATE (V.) to rob, plunder, ſpoil or prey upon.

DEPREDA'TION (S.) the preying upon, robbing, ſpoiling, or plundering.

DEPRE'SS (V.) to humble, abaſe, or bring down, to lower or ſubject; in *Aſtronomy*, to *depreſs* the pole is to ſail from a northern or ſouthern latitude, nearer the equinoctial.

DEPRE'SSION (S.) a bringing down, lowering or humbling a people; a forcing or taking away ſome privileges they had before; with the *Mathematicians*, it is the reducing or bringing an equation into lower terms for the more eaſy giving the ſolution of the propoſition; alſo the ſailing nearer to the equinoctial than the place is from whence a ſhip departs.

DEPRE'SSOR (S.) in *Anatomy*, a name given to divers muſcles, from their office of lowering or bringing down the parts they are fixed to; alſo any perſon or thing that preſſes, keeps down, or ſubjects another.

DEPRIVA'TION (S.) a taking away, robbing or bereaving a perſon of his goods, office, children, &c. In the *Canon Law*, it is the act of diveſting a perſon of or taking away a church promotion, or ſpiritual dignity, which is divided into *ab officio*, when the offender is ſtripped of holy orders for ever, and *a beneficio*, which only deprives the miniſter from his then benefice or living.

DEPRI'VE

DEPRI'VE (V.) to take away from, rob, or bereave a perſon of any thing.

DEPTH (S.) is the ſame with thickneſs; and in the *Military Art*, is the number of men in a file, which in a ſquadron is commonly three, and in a battalion ſix.

DEPU'LSION (S.) a thruſting, forcing, driving, or beating away.

DE'PURATE (V.) to purge, purify, or ſeparate the groſs, impure part from the finer and clearer part of any thing.

DEPUTA'TION (S.) the authorizing or impowering one or more perſons to do certain acts for, and in behalf of another; alſo the inſtrument, writing, commiſſion or warrant that is given to the cuſtom houſe and Exciſe-officers, by virtue of which they act in their ſeveral places, make ſeizures, &c.

DEPU'TE (V.) to ſeparate or appoint one or more perſons to negotiate a publick or private affair with a prince, ſtate or private perſon.

DE'PUTY (S.) an ambaſſador, or perſon appointed to negotiate affairs with another; a ſub-governor or lieutenant; and in a *Law Senſe*, one who executes any office, &c. for or in the right of another, upon whoſe miſdemeanour or forfeiture the principal is ſubject to loſe his office.

DE'RBY (S.) the principal town of *Derbyſhire*; it is a large, neat, populous, and well built town, conſiſting of five pariſhes, and very much improved of late years, by rebuilding one of the churches, the market place, &c. it is of a very ancient date, and endowed with many privileges, particlarly its exemption from paying toll both in *London*, and moſt other parts of the kingdom; the trade of this town is not very conſiderable, being more inhabited by gentry than manufacturers, though it is a ſtaple for wool; yet the traffick is moſtly retail, conſiſting in buying corn, and ſelling it again to the high-land countries, in making malt and brewing ale, for which it is much noted: This town is governed by a mayor, high ſteward, 9 aldermen, a recorder, 24 brethren, 14 common-council-men, and a town-clerk; it ſends two members to parliament; the aſſizes are uſually held in the town hall, which is a beautiful ſtone building; there are three markets kept here weekly, *viz.* Wedneſday, Friday and Saturday, and ſeven fairs annually; it is 98 computed, and 122 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

DE'RBYSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, whoſe form is ſomewhat irregular, being but ſix miles broad in the ſouth, and 30 in the north; about 38 miles long, and 200 in circumference; it is divided into ſix hundreds, in which are nine market-towns, 160 pariſhes, 56,000 houſes, and 283,000 inhabitants; and ſends four members to parliament; it is divided into two parts by the courſe of the river *Derwent*, which riſing in the north borders of it, runs quite croſs it, and empties its water, which is coloured black by the ſoil, into the *Trent*, which glides by its ſouthern coaſt; the ſoil on each ſide is of a very different nature, the eaſt and ſouthern parts being well cultivated, fruitful, and full of gentlemens ſeats and parks; but the weſtern, which is called the *Peak*, is mountainous and barren, as to corn, graſs, &c. but is nearly as advantageous to the inhabitants, by the great number of lead, coal and iron mines and quarries, that produce marble, alabaſter and cryſtal; alſo mill-ſtones, grindſtones, ſcythe-ſtones, &c. *Buxton-Wells* is much reſorted to, and for the ſame reaſons that the *Bath* is frequented, the waters, both hot and cold, having much the ſame virtues; the three wonderful caves, called the *Devil's Arſe*, *Elden-Hole* and *Pool's Hole*, are the ſurprize of all travellers that go to ſee them.

DE'REHAM, DEE'RHAM or MARKET-DE'REHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*; this town was almoſt wholly reduced to aſhes, by a terrible fire, but is now beautifully rebuilt; in queen *Elizabeth*'s time it belonged to the biſhops of *Ely*; but was afterwards in the crown, and was made part of the ſettlement of queen *Katherine*, conſort of king *Charles* II. It is a large town, and hath many hamlets; its market is weekly on Friday, where large quantities of wool are conſtantly brought; and is diſtant from *London* 83 computed, and 97 meaſured miles.

DERELI'CTION (S.) a leaving, forſaking, or expoſing to danger, diſtreſs, or damage; in a *Law Senſe*, it is the wilful throwing away or diſowning any parcel or quantity of goods.

DE'RELICTS (S.) goods wilfully neglected or thrown away by the owner; alſo ſuch lands as the ſea once covered, but now leaves dry and fit for cultivation.

DERI'DE (V.) to mock at, ſcorn, or deſpiſe; to laugh, jeer, or flout at.

DERI'SION (S.) a mocking, laughing at, ſcorning, or deſpiſing.

DERI'SORY (A.) deſpiſable, that deſerves to be contemned, laughed at, or rejected.

DERIVA'TION (S.) a fetching a thing or word from its original; a flowing or coming from; in *Medicine*, the diverting or preventing a humour from falling on ſome noble part, by drawing it to one where it is leſs dangerous.

DERI'VATIVE (A.) any perſon or thing that comes from, or takes its riſe from another.

DERI'VE (V.) to draw or fetch from another; to ariſe or come from another.

DER'MA (S.) in *Anatomy*, that ſkin or tegument of an animal, which lies immediately under the ſcarf-ſkin.

DERN or DARN (V.) to mend ſtockings, gloves, aprons, &c. that have holes broke in them, by laying the threads in the manner of weaving.

DE'ROGATE (V.) to ſwerve or fall away; to leſſen or undervalue; to diſparage.

DEROGA'TION (S.) a leſſening, undervaluing or detracting from the worth or eſteem of a perſon; in *Law*, it is an act which deſtroys a preceding one; a *derogation*, in *general Terms*, is not allowed in a court of judicature; they muſt be particularized with a great deal of form.

DERO'GATORY (A.) that leſſens or takes away from the dignity or value of a perſon or thing; in *Law*, ſomething importing derogation; thus, if a perſon owns himſelf indebted in a certain ſum, altho' he has received an acquittance for the ſame, the act is *derogatory*.

DE'RVICES or DE'RVISES (S.) a kind of monks among the *Turks*, who lead a very auſtere life, and profeſs extreme poverty; there is alſo another ſort, called Mevelavites, from their founder *Mevelava*, who affect a great deal of humanity, patience, modeſty, and charity; always go bare-legged, and open breaſted: They faſt every Wedneſday, Tueſday, and Friday; they hold meetings, at which the ſuperior preſides; one of them plays all the while upon a flute, the reſt turning themſelves round with incredible ſwiftneſs; the greateſt part of them apply themſelves to magick, legerdemain, poſtures, &c. and, contrary to *Mahomet*'s precepts, drink ſtrong liquors.

DE'SART (S.) a loneſome, uninhabited place, conſiſting of large tracts or ſpaces of ground.

DESCA'NT (V.) to enlarge, explain, or paraphraſe upon a ſubject; in *Muſick*, it is the art of compoſition, and according as it is employed, is called *plain* or *figurative*: *Plain*, when it only relates to counter-point, as in *Pſalmody*; and *figurative*, when it employs the whole art and fancy of the compoſer, both as to air, meaſure, and all the other parts of compoſing.

Double Deſcant, is when the parts are ſo contrived, that the baſs may be made the treble, and the treble the baſs.

DESCE'ND (V.) to come down from a high to a low place; to ſtoop, yield, or comply with what is below a perſon's dignity; alſo to come from a particular family, or noted anceſtors.

DESCE'NDANTS (S.) children, offſpring, progeny, poſterity.

DESCE'NDING (S.) falling, or moving lower, coming down as from the top of a hill, ladder, &c. alſo coming of, or ſpringing from a particular perſon or family.

DESCE'NSION (S.) going down, or moving lower; with the *Chymiſts*, it is the falling down of the eſſential juice diſſolved from the diſtilled matter; in *Aſtronomy*, ſpeaking of a ſign, it is either *direct* or *oblique*; *direct*, when the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign or ſtar in it, comes below the horizon of a right ſphere; and *oblique*, when a part of the equator deſcends with the ſun or ſtar, or any point in an oblique ſphere.

DESCE'NSIONAL DIFFERENCE (S.) is the difference between the right and oblique deſcenſion of a ſtar.

DESCE'NT (S.) the motion of a thing from above downwards; alſo birth or extraction, noble or baſe; alſo the invaſion of a country by landing an army of enemies in ſome defenceleſs part of it ſuddenly; in *Heraldry*, it is when a creature is expreſſed, as though he were going to leap down from ſome high place, &c.

DESCRI'BE (V.) in *Geometry*, is to draw or make any figure, as a triangle, ſquare, circle, ellipſis, &c. in *Literature*, is to ſet out, explain, and enumerate the ſeveral parts of a ſubject, hiſtory, &c. in *Painting*, it is to delineate, make, or draw the ſhape, form, or repreſentation of a thing.

DESCRI'BENT (S.) one perſon or thing that explains, delineates, or deſcribes another.

DESCRI'PTION (S.) an account of the general accidents, ſhapes, and properties of a thing, in order to know and diſtinguiſh it from ſomething elſe; in *Geometry*, it is the conſtructing or forming a figure.

DESCRY' (V.) to diſcover, perceive, or diſcern afar off.

DE'SECRATE (V.) to profane, or turn to a vile, mean, or common uſe, any thing that had been conſecrated to a religious purpoſe, as a church into a ſtable, &c.

DESE'RT (V.) to forſake or leave; alſo to run away from his colours, as ſoldiers do.

DESE'RT (S.) merit, worth, value; alſo ſweet-meats, fruit, &c. ſerved up at the concluſion of a feaſt; alſo a loneſome place, a wilderneſs, or large uninhabited country.

DESE'RTER (S.) one that forſakes his companions, friends, or opinion; alſo a ſoldier who quits or runs away from his company without leave, and liſts himſelf under another, or runs away from the ſervice quite.

DESE'RTION (S.) a leaving or forſaking a perſon or party; the running away of a ſoldier from his colours.

DESE'RTLESS (A.) one that has no merit or worth in him, that can claim no favour or pity, &c.

DESE'RVE (V.) to merit, or be worthy of rewards or puniſhments.

DESE'RVEDLY (Part.) juſtly, truly, fitly, &c.

DESE'RVING (A.) worthy of reward or puniſhment.

DESHABI'LLE (S.) an undreſs.

DESHACHEE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when the limbs of a beaſt are cut off, but yet remain on the eſcutcheon at a ſmall diſtance from the body.

DESI'CCATIVE (S.) a medicine that dries up ſuperfluous moiſture.

DESI'GN (V.) to intend, to project, to contrive,

trive, to ſketch out the plan or draught of a work, picture, &c.

DESI'GN (S.) the purpoſe, project, intention, draught, plan, &c. of a work; alſo the thing when finiſhed, and duly executed.

DESIGNA'TION or DESI'GNMENT (S.) the marking a thing that it may be known.

DESI'RABLE (A.) whatever is worthy of praiſe, love, eſteem, or poſſeſſion.

DE'SIRE (V.) to covet after, long, or wiſh for; alſo to beſeech, pray, requeſt, or intreat.

DESI'ROUS (A.) a paſſionate longing after, wiſhing, praying, or requeſting for a thing.

DESI'ST (V.) to leave off, diſcontinue, give over, or forbear.

DESK (S.) ſometimes means the pew or room that a reader in a church has appointed for him to perform his office in, and ſometimes a conveniency, either fixed or moveable, to write on, and put papers in, &c.

DE'SOLATE (A.) afflicted, mournful, loneſome, frightful and horrid; ruinous, uncomfortable, or diſtreſſed.

DESOLA'TION (S.) a deſtroying, ruining, or laying waſte by fire, ſword, or other grievous calamity.

DESPAI'R (S.) a paſſion of the mind excited by imagining the object or ſubject deſired is unattainable, either by ſuperiority of ſituation, or difficulty of acceſs, which creates in different minds different effects, in ſome a total negligence of doing even what might conduce to the accompliſhing the thing deſired, and in others a melancholy or madneſs very difficult to cure or remove.

DESPAI'R (V.) to be paſt all hopes or expectations, to give a thing over for loſt or unattainable.

DESPERA'DO (S.) a bold, reſolute fellow, that flinches at no danger or difficulty.

DE'SPERA'TE (A.) mad, furious, without conſideration, raſh, thoughtleſs.

DESPERA'TION or DE'SPERATENESS (S.) without hope, melancholy; alſo imprudence, raſhneſs, furiouſneſs, madneſs, folly.

DE'SPICABLE or DESPI'SEABLE (A.) mean, baſe, vile, contemptible, nothing worth.

DESPI'SE (V.) to ſcorn, contemn, diſeſteem, ſlight, ſet at nought, undervalue, which may ariſe either from the pride and haughtineſs of the one party, or the wickedneſs and real worthleſſneſs of the other.

DESPI'TE (S.) hatred, malice, ſcorn, contempt, grudge, or pique.

DESPOI'L (V.) to rob, ſtrip, plunder, or take away the goods of another.

DESPO'ND (V.) to deſpair, be out of heart, to loſe all courage or expectation.

DESPO'NDENCE or DESPO'NDENCY (S.) a fainting, deſpairing, or loſing all courage or expectation of doing or attaining a thing.

DE'SPOT (S.) a title given to the princes of *Servia*, *Wallachia*, and ſome of the neighbouring princes.

DESPO'TICK or DESPO'TICAL (A.) abſolute, uncontroulable, arbitrary, poſitive, without check, ſupreme; as is ſuch a king, who governs not by ſtated and fixed laws, made by advice and conſent of the people, or their repreſentatives, but by the ſole will and pleaſure of himſelf, varying or altering any uſage, cuſtom or law heretofore practiſed, either by his anceſtors or himſelf, when and where he thinks fit.

DE'POU'LLE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the ſkin of a beaſt with the head, feet, claws, &c. ſtuffed, ſo that it appears to be the real creature.

DE'SPUMATE (V.) to clarify, purge, purify or refine liquors, by firſt heating or boiling them, to raiſe the ſcum, and then taking it off as it riſes.

DE'SQUAMATE (V.) to ſcrape off the ſins from fiſh; and in *Surgery*, to ſcale off the corrupt or ſhattered part of bones.

DE'STIN or DE'STINATE (V.) to appoint, deſign, condemn, ordain, or determine.

DE'STINIES (S.) ſee *Parcæ*.

DE'STINY (S.) the order, diſpoſition, or chain of ſecond cauſes, which carry with them a neceſſity of event; alſo the good or ill that does or ſhall happen to people, ſo long as they are in this life.

DE'STITUTE (A.) helpleſs, forlorn, forſaken, in want and miſery.

DESTROY' (V.) to ruin, overthrow, raze, ſpoil, lay waſte, kill, or deface.

DESTRU'CTION (S.) ſpoiling, ruining, hurting, laying waſte, or overthrowing.

DESTRU'CTIVE (A.) hurtful, miſchievous, ruinous, tending to waſte, deadly.

DESULTO'RES (S.) among the *Ancients*, were perſons who jumped from the back of one horſe upon that of another, which they held in their hand; they who were very expert, would place four or ſix horſes a-breaſt, and jump from the firſt to the fourth or ſixth.

DESU'LTORY (A.) unfixed, changeable, wavering, going, or leaping from one place or thing to another.

DETA'CH (V.) to draw off, or ſend away a party of ſoldiers to reinforce a garriſon, or another party not ſtrong enough to perform an exploit, or ſtand the ſhock of the enemy.

DETA'CHED (A.) drawn off, ſeparated from, diſengaged; in *Painting*, the figures are ſaid to be well *detached*, when they appear free, and with a good relievo, and not entangled one with another.

Detached Pieces, in *Fortification*, are any works, ſuch as ravelins, horn and crown works, and demi-lunes, that ſtand at a diſtance from the main works.

DETA'CHMENT (S.) in *War*, a body of ſoldiers taken from an army for ſome particular enterprize, as to reinforce another army, attack a party, relieve a garriſon, or ſuccour a party engaged.

DE'TAIL (S.) a liſt or inventory of goods, or the

the particulars of an affair in diſpute, the circumſtances of a ſtory, &c.

DETAI'N (V.) to with-hold, keep back, ſtop, ſett, or hinder.

DETE'CT (V.) to diſcover, lay open, diſcloſe, or declare a ſecret or hidden affair.

DE'TENT (S.) in *Clock-work*, is the little wire with a flat end, that falls into the ſeveral notches that are made in the ſtriking-wheel, to ſtop the clock from ſtriking more than it ought.

DETE'NTION (S.) a keeping back or from, confinement, impriſonment, &c.

DETE'R (V.) to diſcourage, affright, threaten or keep a perſon from doing a thing, by laying dangerous conſequences before him.

DETE'RGENT (A.) wiping off, cleanſing, ſcouring or brightening; ſo in *Phyſick*, ſuch medicines as mundify and carry off viſcid and glutinous humours, are called *detergents*.

DETE'RMINABLE (A.) a matter in queſtion that is capable of being ended, finiſhed, or decided.

DETE'RMINATE (A.) limited, bounded; alſo poſitive, finiſhed, accompliſhed.

DETERMINA'TION (S.) the ending, adjudging, or deciding a matter in diſpute; alſo a purpoſe, reſolution, or deſign of doing a thing.

DETE'RMINE (V.) to finiſh, end, decide, adjudge, or arbitrate a matter in queſtion; alſo to fix a reſolution, purpoſe or deſign to do this or that matter or thing.

DETE'RSIVE (A.) of a cleanſing nature; ſo medicines that free or purge the body from ſluggiſh and viſcous humours, are called *deterſive* medicines.

DETE'ST (V.) to abhor, loath, hate or ſhew our diſlike of a thing.

DETE'STABLE (A.) vile, wicked, baſe, that deſerves to be forſaken, loathed and rejected.

DETESTA'TION (S.) abhorrence, loathing, exclaiming againſt, hating or ſhewing diſlike.

DETHRO'NE (V.) to pull down or depoſe a king, to keep him from acting as ſuch, and ſetting up, or putting another in his place, room, or ſtead.

DETI'NUE (S.) a writ lying againſt him who having goods or chattels delivered to him to keep, refuſes to re-deliver them.

DETRA'CT (V.) to leſſen, undervalue, take from, abate, or ſlander a perſon, by ſpeaking meanly of him.

DETRA'CTION (S.) backbiting, ſlandering, or undervaluing a perſon or thing.

DETRANCHEE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, a line bend-wiſe, which does not come from the angle, but from ſome part of the upper-edge, and thence falls athwart or diagonally, or from ſome part of the dexter-ſide.

DE'TRIMENT (S.) hurt, damage, injury, loſs, or prejudice.

DETRIME'NTAL (A.) any thing that brings or procures hurt, loſs, damage, or prejudice.

DETRU'NCATE (V.) to cut or chop off, to behead or ſeparate one part from another.

DETRU'SION (S.) a thruſting down, a forcing or putting away.

DEVASTA'TION (S.) a ruining totally, a deſtroying quite, a laying waſte like a violent fire.

DE'VIATE (V.) to ſwerve, to go out of the way or wrong; to follow the falſe method, copy, road, or practice.

DEVIA'TION (S.) a going out of the way, the following a wrong path, the not keeping up to the original.

DEVI'CE (S.) a contrivance, plot or deſign; alſo an enigmatical manner of expreſſing the intention of the mind by ſome hieroglyphick figure, like the ancient *Egyptians*, or the modern medals, &c. which have now commonly a motto affixed to them, to point out the general meaning.

DE'VIL (S.) an evil angel, and one of thoſe ſpirits which were caſt into hell for rebelling againſt God.

DE'VILISH (A.) malicious, injurious to mankind, hurtful, inclined to all manner of wickedneſs.

DEVI'SE (V.) a *Law* term, ſignifying to give or make over lands, goods, or tenements, by virtue of a perſon's laſt will and teſtament; alſo to imagine, invent, contrive, deſign, plot, conſult, or project.

DEVISEE' (S.) the perſon to whom any thing is left or bequeathed by the laſt will and teſtament of another.

DEVI'SOR (S.) the perſon who bequeaths or leaves any thing to another by will or teſtament.

DEVI'ZES (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, is a large and important town, full of wealthy clothiers, who, from making broad-cloths, do now more generally manufacture druggets; it is a borough town that ſends two members to parliament: It was formerly much ſtronger and more noted than at preſent, its ſtrong caſtle being neglected; tho' it is ſtill well inhabited, and has a conſiderable market weekly on Thurſdays, much frequented for horſes, and all ſorts of cattle and proviſions; diſtant from *London* 72 computed, and 89 meaſured miles.

DE'UNX (S.) a part of the *Roman* libra, containing 11 ounces.

DEVOI'D (A.) empty of, or wanting.

DEVOI'R (S.) the duty or reſpect owing to another, the part or behaviour that every one ought to regard with reſpect to himſelf and others, according to juſtice, reaſon and civility.

DEVO'LVE (V.) to come, deſcend or fly down; to fall from one to another as an eſtate does by right of inheritance.

DEVOLU'TION (S.) a rolling, falling, tumbling, or deſcending downwards; the paſſing from one to another, as an eſtate does.

DE'VONSHIRE (S.) is waſhed by the ſea on the northern and ſouthern ſides, and is about

54 miles broad in the wideſt place, and 61 long; it ſends 26 members to parliament, has 40 market-towns, and 394 pariſhes in 33 hundreds; contains about 56,300 houſes, and 300,000 inhabitants, and is about 200 miles in circumference. The ſoil of this county is ſo different, that ſome parts are ſo fertile as to need no improvement of art, and others ſo barren, that no art can mend it; but in theſe ſteril parts nature has made ample amends, by fixing many fine mines, that produce tin, lead, &c. and the ſea that, in a great meaſure, ſurrounds it, is filled with pilchards, herrings, and other fiſh, both for their own uſe, and exportation. The manufactures of this county are chiefly kerſeys and ſerges, in which, it is computed, they deal for 10,000 *l. per* week.

DEVO'TE (V.) to ſet apart, conſecrate, or appoint to a particular purpoſe, eſpecially a religious one.

DEVOTEE' or DEVO'TO (S.) a religious perſon who, out of an extravagant regard for the principles he has embraced, does, and commits many monſtrous abſurdities, in order to gain the favour of God, or the admiration of the people; a bigot, or ſuperſtitious perſon.

DEVO'TION (S.) the true and religious duty and reſpect we owe to God; alſo the extravagant performances of bigots and enthuſiaſts; alſo the being firmly attached to, and at the diſpoſal of another.

DEVOU'R (V.) to eat greedily, ſwallow up haſtily, to deſtroy covetouſly, or endeavour to acquire what does not belong to us.

DEVOU'RING (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when fiſhes are borne in an eating poſture; alſo the act of eating or ſwallowing greedily.

DEVOU'T (A.) religious, godly, inclined to acts of devotion.

DEUTEROCANO'NICAL BOOKS (S.) in the *Scriptures*, thoſe which were added to the canon after the reſt, ſuch as *Eſther*, &c.

DEUTERONOMY (S.) the laſt of *Moſes*'s five books, ſo called by the *Greeks*, becauſe it repeats the law that he had eſtabliſhed in the former books: The *Jews* call it *Ellebaddebarim*, which are the firſt words of it; ſome rabbins call it *Miſhnah*, or the book of the ſecond law; others the book of the reprehenſions, from the reproaches which *Moſes* caſt upon the *Jews* in the 1, 8, 9, 28, 30, and 31 chapters. This book alſo contains a hiſtory of what paſſed in the wilderneſs, from the beginning of the eleventh month to the ſeventh day of the twelfth moon, in the fortieth year of their departure out of *Egypt*.

DEW (S.) a thin, light, miſty rain, which inſenſibly falls while the ſun is below the horizon, and by being united or collected upon the leaves of trees, plants, &c. becomes viſible drops, &c.

DE'W-LAP (S.) the looſe ſkin that hangs down under the throat of an ox, bull, or cow, &c.

DE'WY (A.) moiſt or wet with dew, or that has drops of dew hanging or lying on it.

DE'XTER (A.) the right ſide or hand.

DEXTE'RITY (S.) ſkill, readineſs, nimbleneſs, addreſs, capacity.

DE'XTEROUS or DE'XTROUS (A.) cunning, ſkilful, ready, briſk, artful, good management.

DEXTROCHE'RE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is when the right arm is repreſented, either naked, cloathed, or covered with a bracelet, or holding a weapon.

DEY (S.) the principal governor at *Tunis*; the grand ſeignior has a baſſa here, but he is ſubject to the *dey*.

DIABE'TES (S.) a very troubleſome diſtemper, in which the patient is afflicted with an involuntary and immoderate flux of urine, attended with exceſſive thirſt, and weakneſs of the whole body; beſides the urine, whatever the patient drinks is voided again without any alteration; it ordinarily proceeds from a too much exalted, or a too acid ferment in the reins.

DIABO'LICAL (A.) wicked, deviliſh, hateful, deteſtable.

DIACALCI'TEOS (S.) a plaiſter applied after the amputation of a cancer.

DIACAU'STICK CURVES (S.) in *Geometry*, are curves formed by refraction.

DIA'CHYLON (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a plaiſter wherein are mixed mucilages, or the thick ſlimy juices of certain plants.

DIACO'DIUM (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a ſyrup, made of the tops of white poppies.

DIACO'NICON (S.) in the *ancient Churches*, was a place where the veſtments and ſacred utenſils were depoſited.

DIACOU'STICKS (S.) the art or ſcience of refracted ſounds paſſing through diverſe mediums.

DIACYDO'NITES (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a medicine wherein quinces are the ingredient.

DI'ADEM (S.) a head-band or fillet worn by the ancients, inſtead of the crown, which was conſecrated to the gods; it was a kind of white ribbon made of ſilk, thread, or wool, and was tied round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck; it was uſually quite plain, tho' it was ſometimes embroidered with gold, and beſet with pearls and diamonds.

DIAGNO'SIS (S.) the art or ſkill of diſcerning or knowing the ſtate or condition of a thing or diſeaſe by the external ſigns or ſymptoms.

DIAGNO'STICKS (S.) a making appear, a ſhewing and declaring, a ſignifying or foretelling, &c.

DIA'GONAL (S.) the ſlant or croſs line drawn from one angle of a figure to the oppoſite one.

DI'AGRAM (S.) the figure that mathematicians make uſe of to demonſtrate or ſolve a propoſition; alſo the gamut in *Muſick*.

DIAGRY'DIUM (S.) the drug ſcammony prepared by boiling it in a quince.

DIAHE'XAPTE (S.) with *Farriers*, a drink for a horſe, compoſed of birthwort, gentian-root, ivory ſhavings, drops of myrrh, bay-berries, and juniper-berries, mixed together in a proper menſtruum.

DI'AL (S.) an inſtrument to know the hour of the day; and very often it is taken for the plane, upon which are marked at certain diſtances, the ſeveral hours of the day or night, which in a clock, and ſome *ſun-dials*, are equal, but commonly more or leſs unequal, according to the ſituation or conſtruction thereof: The methods, demonſtration, and performance whereof, is a very curious part of the mathematicks, and till of late, that clock-making is come to ſo much perfection, it was very much in vogue, ſcarce any palace, church, garden, &c. but was adorned with this furniture.

DI'ALECT (S.) the manner of ſpeaking uſed in any country or province.

DIALE'CTICA (S.) logick, or the art of thinking and reaſoning juſtly.

DIALE'CTICAL ARGUMENTS (S.) in *Logick*, are ſuch as are only probable.

DI'ALLING (S.) the art of drawing all manner of dials, both theoretick and practical; and in the *Miners Language*, it is the method of uſing a compaſs and line to direct them where to ſink ſhafts for air, or to meet the vein, in order to draw the ore up with the moſt eaſe and certainty.

DI'ALOGUE (S.) the talking or converſing of two or more perſons together alternately, and this is either actually, or repreſentatively in writing; in *Muſick*, it is a compoſition for two or more voices or inſtruments, which frequently unite, and make a trio with the thorough baſs.

DIALTHE'A (S.) in *Pharmacy*, an unguent made of mucilages drawn from the root of the althea, linſeeds, ſquillæ, and fennigreek, and common oil, yellow wax, reſin, turpentine, galbanum, and ivy gum.

DIALY'SIS (S.) in *Rhetorick*, a character conſiſting of two points placed over two vowels, which would otherwiſe make a diphthong, to part them into two ſyllables.

DIAMARGARI'TON (S.) a medicine wherein pearls are the chief ingredient; there are two kinds of it, hot and cold; the hot is a powder made of pearls, ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, pellitory, and other hot ingredients; the cold is an electuary made of pearls ground fine, and white ſugar diſſolved in roſe-water, and boiled to a conſiſtence.

DIA'METER (S.) a right or ſtraight line paſſing from one ſide of the circumference of a circle, through the centre, to the other, and thereby dividing it into two equal parts; when applied to a conick ſection, it is a right line paſſing through the middle of the figure, and cutting all the ordinates into two equal parts; when conſidered mechanically, it is that line which paſſes through the centre of gravity of any body.

DIAME'TRICAL (A.) that is juſt oppoſite or contrary to another, that belongs to or is in the manner of a diameter.

DI'AMOND (S.) the hardeſt and moſt valuable among precious ſtones; in *Heraldry*, it is the black colour in a nobleman's coat.

DIA'NA (S.) in the *Heathen Mythology*, the goddeſs of hunting, and daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and ſiſter to *Phœbus* or the ſun; ſhe was invoked by women in labour under the name of *Lucina*; ſhe was called *Hecate* in hell, *Diana* on earth, and *Phœbe* or the moon in heaven. There was a very magnificent temple erected for her in *Epheſus*, which was 200 years a building, and was reputed one of the ſeven wonders of the world; it was burnt by a villain named *Heroſtratus* (who did it to make himſelf talked of) the ſame day that *Alexander* the Great was born, in the 106th olympiad.

Diana's Tree, in *Chymiſtry*, the juſt repreſentation of a tree, produced by a diſſolution of ſilver in an acid menſtruum.

DIANU'CUM (S.) a compoſition in *Pharmacy*, made of the juice of green walnuts and ſugar boiled to the conſiſtence of a treacle.

DIAPA'LMA (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a plaiſter made of common hog's greaſe and litharge; while boiling it is ſtirred with a ſpatula made of the wood of a palm-tree.

DIAPA'SMA (S.) a common name for any perfume applied to the body.

DIAPA'SON (S.) that interval in muſick called an octave; thoſe authors who have wrote on this ſcience, mean the old octave of the *Greeks*; it is the firſt and moſt perfect concord; ſimply conſidered, it is but one harmonical interval; but diatonically, it conſiſts of ſeveral degrees, *viz.* three greater tones, two leſſer tones, and two greater ſemitones.

DIAPASONDIAE'X (S.) in *Muſick*, a compound concord, in proportion, as 10 to 3, or 16 to 5.

DIAPASONDIAPE'NTE (S.) in *Muſick*, a compound conſonance, in ratio, as 3 to 9.

DIAPASONDIATE'SSARON (S.) in *Muſick*, a compound concord, in ratio, as 8 to 3.

DIAPASONDI'TONE (S.) in *Muſick*, a concord, in proportion as 5 to 2.

DIAPASONSE'MIDITONE (S.) in *Muſick*, a concord, in proportion as 12 to 5.

DIAPEDE'SIS (S.) an eruption or oozing of the blood through the coats of the veſſels it is contained in.

DIAPE'NTE (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a medicine made of five ingredients; and in *Muſick*, it is uſually called a fifth; diatonically conſidered, it conſiſts of two greater tones, a leſſer tone, and a ſemitone; otherwiſe it is but a ſimple concord.

DI'APER (S.) a flowered kind of linen, uſed chiefly for table and child-bed linen; in *Heraldry*, it is the dividing a bordure into plains like fret-work, and filling them up with figures.

DIAPHA-

DIAPHANE'ITY (S.) tranſparency.

DIAPHA'NOUS (A.) that may be eaſily and clearly ſeen through, like glaſs, thin horn, or clarified liquors, &c.

DIAPHOE'NICON (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a purging electuary, wherein dates are the principal ingredient.

DIAPHO'NIA (S.) a *Muſical* term for a diſagreeable or harſh ſound, commonly called diſcord; and in *Rhetorick*, it means the uſing of a word in a different ſenſe from which it was uſed before.

DIAPHO'NICKS (S.) that part of the ſcience of muſick that treats of the properties of refracted ſounds, as they paſs thro' different mediums.

DIAPHORE'TICKS (S.) medicines that diſcuſs, diſſolve, or purge by ſweating.

DI'APHRAGM (S.) a fence, hedge, or parting between two or more things; and in *Anatomy*, is the large, round, nervous muſcle, that ſeparates the breaſt from the abdomen or lower belly, and ſerves as a partition between the natural and vital parts.

DIAPRU'NUM (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a purging electuary made chiefly of *Damaſcus* prunes.

DIARRHO'DON (S.) in *Pharmacy*, divers compoſitions wherein roſes are the chief ingredient.

DIARRHOE'A (S.) a gentle looſeneſs or flux.

DI'ARY (S.) a journal or day-book, wherein the occurrences or tranſactions of every day are ſet down or recorded.

DIASCO'RDIUN (S.) in *Pharmacy*, an opiate wherein ſcordium is an ingredient.

DIASEBE'STEN (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a purging electuary wherein ſebeſtes was the baſis.

DIASE'NNA (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a purging electuary, ſo called from its principal ingredient ſenna.

DIA'STOLE (S.) a ſeparating, dividing, widening or pulling aſunder; and in *Anatomy*, it is the dilating or extending the heart and arteries by a particular motion, the contrary of which is the *ſyſtole*; with the *Grammarians*, it is the figure by which, when the poets are cramped, they make a word, which by nature is ſhort, to become long, to make up the quantity.

DIA'STOLE (S.) a term in *Architecture*, to expreſs a building whoſe columns ſtand at the diſtance of three diameters.

DIATE'SSARON (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a medicine compounded of four ingredients; but in *Muſick*, it is a concord compoſed of a greater and a leſſer tone.

DIATO'NICK (A.) an epithet given to the common muſick, as it proceeds by different tones both aſcending and deſcending; this kind of muſick allows of but three degrees, *viz.* the greater and the leſſer tone, and the greater ſemi-tone.

DICHO'TOMY (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, that phaſis of the moon wherein ſhe ſhews but half her diſk.

DI'CKER (S.) a *Mechanick* term uſed by the tanners, to expreſs a parcel or quantity of hides packed up together, containing ten in number.

DI'CTATE (V.) to direct, teach, or indite what another is to write; alſo to inſpire.

DI'CTATES (S.) rules, precepts, directions, or inſtructions.

DICTA'TOR (S.) one who directs another what to write; and among the *old Romans*, a magiſtrate choſen in great emergencies of the ſtate; during the continuance of his office, which never exceeded ſix months, upon pain of being guilty, and puniſhed for treaſon, unleſs the ſenate new choſe the ſame perſon, and ſo enlarged his title ſix months more, he acted like an abſolute monarch, and from his ſentence lay no appeal, not even in caſes of life and death: Recourſe was never had to this officer, but in difficult and dangerous caſes, when affairs could not be tranſacted in the uſual way without interruption; 24 axes were borne before him, whereas only 12 were carried before the conſul.

DICTA'TORSHIP (S.) the office, dignity or power of a dictator.

DI'CTIONARY (S.) a catalogue or collection of all the words in a language, or the terms of art in a ſcience, with their ſignifications, ranged in alphabetical order.

DIDA'CTICK or DIDA'CTICAL (A.) explanative, inſtructive, doctrinal.

DIE (S.) a cubical piece of ivory, on the ſix faces of which the ſix firſt digits are marked in dots; in *Architecture*, the middle part of the pedeſtal of a column, lying between the baſe and cornice; alſo a cube of ſtone put under the feet of a ſtatue, and upon the pedeſtal, to make a figure ſhew to the beſt advantage; in *Coining*, it is that ſteel inſtrument upon which the prince's head, arms, or other device is engraved, in order to ſtamp it upon the metal prepared, and cut into ſmall round pieces, on purpoſe to receive it, by which it is known and diſtinguiſhed from all others to be the current coin, or allowed money of any nation.

DI'ER (S.) one who by trade or buſineſs practiſes the art of colouring cloth, ſilk, &c. red, green, &c.

DIE'RESIS (S.) in *Surgery*, an operation that ſeparates thoſe parts, which are unnaturally joined together, or are an obſtacle to a cure; alſo a conſumption of the canals or veſſels in an animal body, either by certain paſſages being made which ſhould not have been, or the natural paſſages being dilated beyond their due ſtate, whereby the juices which ſhould be contained in them, extravaſate or run over; in *Grammar*, 'tis the dividing one ſyllable into two.

DIE'SIS (S.) in *Muſick*, an interval conſiſting of a leſſer or ſemi-tone.

DIE'SPITER (S.) among the *Ancients*, was a name given to *Jupiter*.

DI'ET

DIET (S.) the food, victuals, or nourishment a person ordinarily eats or drinks to support life, but is also understood of any restraint or particular way of living by physical prescriptions; also the assembly of the princes and states of *Germany*, to settle and regulate the publick laws, or other affairs, is called the *diet*.

DIE'TICAL (A.) something belonging to a prescribed food, or method of eating and drinking.

DIE'U ET MON DROIT, i. e. *God and my right*, the motto of the arms of *England*; it was first used by *Richard* I. to shew that he held his kingdom of no mortal but God only.

DIFFA'MATORY LIBEL (S.) a book or writing which scandalizes, or gives an ill character of a person.

DIFFARREA'TION (S.) among the *Romans*, the ceremony of divorcing their priests.

DI'FFER (V.) to vary or dissent from an opinion; to be unlike in judgment, shape, &c. also to disagree or quarrel.

DI'FFERENCE (S.) variation, controversy, dispute, quarrel; in *Philosophy*, it is something essential belonging to one thing that it not in another; in *Arithmetick*, it is the remaining quantity after a lesser is taken out of, or deducted from a greater; in *Heraldry*, it is something added to, or altered in a coat, whereby the younger families are distinguished from the elder, or to shew how far they are removed from the principal house.

Ascensional Difference, in *Astronomy*, an arch of the equator contained between the six of the clock circle, and the sun's horary circle.

Difference of Longitude, of two places, an arch of the equator comprehended between the meridians of the places.

DIFFERE'NTIAL (S.) a fluxion to any quantity.

DIFFERE'NTIAL CALCULUS (S.) a method of finding a differential, or infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, shall be equal to a given quantity.

DI'FFICULT (A.) hard to be done, understood, or pleased; uneasy, troublesome.

DI'FFICULTY (S.) troublesomness, hardness to be done, understood, or pleased.

DI'FFIDENCE (S.) suspicion, mistrust, jealousy, fearfulness.

DI'FFIDENT (A.) unresolved, unbelieving, suspicious, jealous, fearful.

DIFFU'SE (V.) to spread, or extend far and wide; to pour out or forth.

DIFFU'SEDNESS (S.) extensiveness, the being poured out, forth, or abroad.

DIFFU'SIVE (A.) that is apt to be, or capable of, spreading or extending.

DIG (V.) to open or break up the ground with a spade, pick-ax, or other proper instrument.

DIGE'ST (V.) to think upon, settle, and put in order; in *Chymistry*, to soak or steep over a gentle fire; in *Surgery*, it is to maturate or ripen ulcers, &c.

DI'GEST (S.) a collection of laws under proper heads, made by order of the emperor *Justinian*: It made the first part of the *Roman* law, and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff.

DIGE'STER (S.) an artificial substance, which has the same effect upon meats (*viz.* of dissolving them) as the stomach has.

DIGE'STION (S.) the infusing a mixed body in a menstruum proper to dissolve it; also the operation in the stomach upon our food, so that it may turn into proper nutriment.

DIGE'STIVE (A.) of a nature capable or fit to dissolve, concoct, ripen, or prepare for some certain operation; so such medicines that strengthen the tone of the stomach, that dissolve tumours, or bring them to suppuration, are called *digestives*.

DI'GIT (S.) in *Arithmetick*, any whole number under 10, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9, which are called the nine *digits*; also a measure containing $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch. In *Astronomy* it is a measure used in the calculation of eclipses, and is the 12th part of the luminary eclipsed.

DI'GITATED PLANTS (S.) among *Botanists*, are those whereof the leaves have large notches in them, or which are composed of many simple leaves set together upon one foot-stalk.

DI'GLYPHS (S.) in *Architecture*, an imperfect kind of triglyph or console, having only two channels.

DI'GNIFY (V.) to honour, advance, promote, and give large titles to a person that had them not before, especially to a divine, or clergyman.

DI'GNITARY (S.) in the *Canon Law*, an ecclesiastick belonging to a chapter, who holds a benefice, which gives him a preheminence over those who are merely priests and canons; this word, tho' by abuse, is sometimes applied to those who are only prebendaries or canons.

DI'GNITY (S.) honour, or preferment in place or title, both in church and state.

DIGRE'SS (V.) to leave off one subject or discourse to say something upon another.

DIGRE'SSION (S.) a wandering or going out of the way; a departing from the subject or matter a person was discoursing or writing upon.

DIJUDICA'TION (S.) a judging or deciding a difference between two.

DIKE, DIQUE or DIGUE (S.) a trench or ditch cut to drain water from off the land.

DIKE GRAVE or REEVE (S.) an officer, whose business it is in all marshy lands, or those next the sea, &c. to look after, and see that the publick dikes, dams, &c. are kept in good repair.

DILACERA'TION (S.) the tearing, rending or violently breaking a thing asunder.

DILAPIDA'TION (S.) a wilful deſtroying, or letting a building run to ruin for want of repairs.

DILATA'TION (S.) in *Surgery*, the widening the orifice of a wound by opening its lips; in *Phyſicks*, it is a motion in the parts of a body, whereby it expands itſelf to a greater bulk than uſual. Authors, tho' by a miſtake, generally confound it with rarefaction; for rarefaction is an expanſion of a body performed by heat; whereas *dilatation* is the effect of its own elaſticity, when compreſſed by a greater weight than uſual.

DILA'TE (V.) to widen, extend, or make broader; to rarefy or thin, as heat does the air; to expatiate or enlarge upon a ſubject.

DI'LATORY (A.) one that puts a thing off from one time to another, that is tedious, loiters, or ſhuffles.

DILE'MMA (S.) in *Logick*, an argument conſiſting of two or four propoſitions ſo circumſtanced, that take which ſide you will, your adverſary has the advantage; it is alſo called *ſyllogiſmus cornutus*, from its intricacy, and *crocodilinus*, from the deceitfulneſs of the crocodile.

DI'LIGENCE or DI'LIGENTNESS (S.) induſtry, care, application to, or conſtant practice in a thing.

DILU'CID (A.) clear, plain, manifeſt, evident, undeniable.

DILU'CIDATE (V.) to make evident, clear, plain, undeniable.

DI'LUENTS (S.) ſuch medicines as thin, or make the blood more fluent.

DILU'TE (V.) to thin, diſſolve, temper, or allay with water.

DILU'TION (S.) tempering, allaying, thinning, or diſſolving.

DIM (A.) dark, obſcure, blindiſh.

DIME'NSION (S.) the meaſure, or exact compaſs of a thing; in *Algebra*, it is ſpoken of the powers of a root in an equation; in *Geometry*, it ſometimes means length only, as when length is conſidered abſtractedly; ſometimes length and breadth, when planes are conſidered; and at other times thickneſs is added, when bodies or ſolids are conſidered.

DIMI'NISH (V.) to grow leſs, abate, or decreaſe, both in quantity and value.

DIMINU'TION (S.) a growing leſs in quantity or value; in *Architecture*, it is the leſſening of a column, whereby the diameter at top becomes leſs than that at bottom; it is generally begun from a third of the height of the column, tho' ſome begin it from the bottom, and ſo continue all the way up; in *Heraldry*, it is the putting ſomething into the eſcutcheon, that ſignifies abatement of honour, &c.

DIMI'NUTIVE (A.) ſomething ſmaller in bulk or value than things of the ſame kind commonly are; in *Grammar*, it is a word formed from ſome other, in order to take away the force of, or to expreſs a thing of that kind which is but ſmall, as *cellula*, of *cell*.

DIMI'SSORY LETTER (S.) in the *Canon Law*, a letter given by a biſhop to one born or living in his dioceſs, who ſtands a candidate for holy orders, directed to another biſhop, and giving him leave to confer ordination on the bearer.

DI'MITTY (S.) a kind of fuſtian wove full of ridges like cords.

DI'MNESS (S.) an imperfection or defect in a perſon's ſight, that renders him incapable of perceiving or ſeeing clearly.

DIMOCRITÆ or APOLLINA'RISTS (S.) a ſect of hereticks who held that the word only aſſumed a human body without having a rational ſoul.

DI'MPLE (S.) a ſmall dent or hole in the chin or cheeks, often occaſioned by contracting the muſcles by laughing.

DIN (S.) a noiſe, uproar, or ſhout.

DI'NARCHY (S.) that government where the ſupreme power is executed by two perſons.

DI'NASMOUTHYE (S.) in *Merioneth-ſhire, North Wales*, a town, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 142 computed, and 176 meaſured miles.

DINE (V.) to ſatisfy one's hunger by eating about the middle of the day.

DING (S.) a blow or ſtroke with the fiſt.

DING-DONG (Part.) haſtily, merrily, &c.

DI'NGLE (S.) a narrow vale between two large hills.

DI'NNER (S.) the meal or quantity of food a perſon eats about noon.

DINT (S.) force, power, ſtrength.

DIO'CESAN (S.) a biſhop who has the charge of a dioceſs.

DI'OCESS (S.) a biſhop's province, or ſo far as his juriſdiction extends.

DIONY'SIA (S.) among the ancients, were feaſts held on *Sept.* 3, in honour of *Bacchus*, in which it was cuſtomary for the devotees to dreſs themſelves in deer-ſkins, and fine linen, carrying various ſorts of muſical inſtruments, being crowned with ivy, vines, &c, ſome riding upon aſſes, others upon goats, and others leaping and dancing in odd manners on foot, ſhouting, ranting, and hollowing like madmen, or drunkards, and invoking *Bacchus*.

DIO'PTRICKS (S.) a branch of the ſcience of *Opticks*, which conſiders and explains the effects of the rays of light refracted by paſſing through different mediums.

DIP (V.) to put a thing into any liquid matter; alſo ſlightly to look into a book, ſtudy a ſcience, &c.

DIPHRY'GES (S.) in *Pharmacy*, the ſediment or calx taken out of the furnace wherein copper has been melted.

DI'PHTHONG (S.) two vowels meeting in one ſyllable that are both ſounded.

DI'PLOE (S.) a ſpongeous, medullary ſubſtance lying between the two tables of the cranium, and with them conſtituting the ſkull or cranium.

DIPLO'MA (S.) an inſtrument given by a college or ſociety, declaring a perſon a fellow, or electing him to any degree; alſo a licence given a phyſician, clergyman, &c. to exerciſe his function; alſo the pope's bull.

DI'PTERE or DI'PTERON (S.) in the *ancient Architecture*, a temple ſurrounded with two rows of columns, which form a kind of portico, called a wing or iſle.

DIRE or DI'REFUL (A.) terrible, horrible, fearful, ſurprizing, amazing, damnable, or curſed.

DIRE'CT (A.) ſtrait forward, in a right line; in *Aſtronomy*, the planets are ſaid to be *direct*, when they move forward according to the ſucceſſions of the ſigns.

DIRE'CT VISION (S.) in *Opticks*, is that which is performed by direct rays, or thoſe which paſs in right lines from the luminary to the eye, without being turned out of their rectilinear direction by any intermediate body.

DIRE'CT (V.) to inſtruct, rule, command, teach, or guide.

DIRE'CTION (S.) command, ordering, overſeeing, or managing; the tendency, inclination, or motion towards a place or thing; alſo advice, rules, or obſervations to guide a perſon to a place, or to do a thing.

DIRE'CTION (S.) with *Aſtrologers*, is a kind of calculus, whereby they pretend to find out when any notable accident ſhall happen to a perſon.

Direction of the Loadſtone, that property in the magnet, whereby it always turns one of its ſides towards the north, and the other towards the ſouth pole.

DIRE'CTOR (S.) a perſon that has the regulation, power, or command of an affair committed to him; in *Companies* and *Corporations*, ſuch proprietors, whoſe abilities and intereſt are large in the concern, are choſe out of the whole company to take care of the well governing and conducting the affair to advantage.

DIRECTORY (S.) a kind of regulation for religious worſhip, drawn up by the aſſembly of divines, by order of the parliament in 1644; the deſign of it was, that the miniſters might not be wholly at a loſs in their devotions after the putting down of the Common-Prayer; there were ſome general hints given, which were to be managed at diſcretion, for the directory preſcribed no form of prayer, nor manner of external worſhip, nor enjoined the people to make any reſponſes, except *Amen*.

DIRGE (S.) a mournful ſong, ſung at the death of ſome eminent perſon, great in power or parts; in the church of *Rome*, it is the ſervice they uſe for dead perſons.

DIS, a particle, frequently put at the beginning of words, ſignifying, in *Compoſition*, a negation of what the word ſingly means, as *diſ-unite*, to ſeparate, or part aſunder.

DISA'BLE (V.) to render unfit, or incapable of doing a thing.

DISABI'LITY (S.) weakneſs, unfitneſs, incapacity; in *Law*, it is when a perſon is made incapable of inheriting.

DISABU'SE (V.) to ſet to rights; to inform truly; to undeceive.

DISADVA'NTAGE (S.) loſs, hurt, prejudice, damage, hindrance.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS (A.) prejudicial, hurtful, any thing that hinders or interrupts a perſon in doing what is proper for him to do.

DISAFFE'CTED (A.) unſatisfied, not pleaſed with, or that bears an ill-will to any thing.

DISAGREE' (V.) to be at variance with a perſon; to quarrel with; to differ in opinion from him.

DISAGREE'ABLE (A.) offenſive, troubleſome, unpleaſant.

DISAGREE'MENT (S.) a jarring with, or difference from any thing.

DIALLOW' (V.) not to permit, ſuffer, or allow a thing; to diſcountenance.

DISANNU'L (V.) to repeal; to make void, or of no effect; to aboliſh.

DISAPPEA'R (V.) to vaniſh; to go out of ſight; to become inviſible.

DISAPPOI'NT (V.) to break one's word, or fail in a promiſe; to overthrow or ſpoil a deſign; to defeat a perſon's intentions, or break his meaſures.

DISAPPOI'NTMENT (S.) a retarding, or preventing the execution of any deſign; trouble, or misfortune.

DISAPPRO'VE (V.) not to approve of, to diſlike, to be diſpleaſed with, to condemn, blame, or diſallow.

DISA'RM (V.) to take away from a perſon whatever inſtruments he can do hurt or miſchief with.

DISA'RMED (A.) ſpoken of a deer whoſe horns are fallen; and of ſoldiers, &c. whoſe ſwords, guns, &c. are taken away.

DISA'STER (S.) a great misfortune, bad luck, ill ſucceſs, an accident which prejudices a perſon or thing very much.

DISA'STROUS (A.) unlucky, unfortunate, prejudicious, fatal, or hurtful to.

DISAVOW' (V.) to deny, or diſown.

DISBA'ND (V.) to diſcharge, or put out of ſervice; as, to *diſband* an army, is to diſmiſs the ſoldiers from his or their ſervice they were liſted into.

DISBELIE'VE (V.) not to believe, to give no credit to, or put no confidence in what is told one.

DISBELIE'F (S.) miſtruſt, or thinking a thing to be falſe.

DISBU'RTHEN (V.) to unload, to eaſe, to lighten, or take off the burthen.

DISBU'RTHENING (S.) the taking or pulling a great number of leaves from a tree, that thoſe which are left on may grow the larger; unloading.

DISBU'RSE (V.) to expend, or lay out money for one's ſelf, or for the uſe of another.

DISBU'RSEMENT (S.) the ſpending, or laying out money; alſo the charges or expence of a thing.

DISC or DISK (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, the face of the ſun or moon, as it appears to us; in *Botany*, it is the central or middle part of radiated flowers, ſometimes called the pelvis, or baſon; it is compoſed of ſeveral fleurons placed perpendicularly; in *Opticks*, it is the aperture of a teleſcope, or the ſize of the glaſſes; with the *Ancients*, it was a kind of quoit, made of ſtone or metal, and about a foot in diameter, with which they exerciſed themſelves, either by throwing it upwards or ſtraight forward; it was alſo a round ſhield conſecrated to the memory of ſome great hero, and hung up in their temples as a trophy.

DISCA'LCEATED (A.) without ſhoes, or any covering upon the feet.

DISCA'LENDARED (A.) eraſed or blotted out of the regiſter or calendar; unſainted.

DISCA'RD (V.) in *Card-playing*, is to lay out cards; alſo to caſhier, diſcharge, or turn a perſon out of his place.

DISCE'RN (V.) to perceive, diſtinguiſh, or put a difference between things.

DISCE'RNIBLE (A.) viſible, that may be ſeen or perceived.

DISCE'RNING (S.) that faculty the mind has of diſtinguiſhing between ideas.

DISCE'RNMENT (S.) diſcretion, judgment, or the faculty of perceiving between the profit or diſadvantage that may ariſe from any particular thing.

DISCE'RPIBLE (A.) any thing that may be divided, ſeparated, torn, parted, or broke into ſeveral parts.

DISCHA'RGE (V.) to diſmiſs, or put a perſon out of his poſt or office; to clear, acquit, releaſe, eaſe, or ſet at liberty; to pay a debt; to empty or diſburthen, as a river does into the ſea; alſo to let off any ſort of fire arms.

DISCHA'RGE (S.) the releaſe of a priſoner out of cuſtody; alſo a receipt or acquittance for money; alſo a volley of ſhot.

DISCI'PLE (S.) the follower, pupil, learner, or ſcholar of another; as thoſe who immediately followed Jeſus Chriſt, were called his *diſciples*.

DI'SCIPLINE (V.) to inſtruct, teach, rule, order, or correct.

DI'SCIPLINE (S.) education, inſtruction, teaching; the order or management obſerved in an army; alſo ſcourging or whipping, uſed by thoſe who dwell in monaſteries, by way of mortification.

DISCLAI'M (V.) to deny, or diſown the being concerned in a thing; to renounce, or quit claim to a thing.

DISCLAI'MER (S.) in *Law*, a plea which abſolutely denies, renounces, or quits claim to a thing.

DISCLO'SE (V.) to publiſh, reveal, or make known a ſecret; alſo a hen, by hatching, is ſaid to *diſcloſe* her chickens; in *Gardening*, to bud, blow, or put out leaves.

DISCLO'SED (A.) revealed, laid open, diſcovered; alſo a hawk newly hatched.

DISCO'LOUR (V.) to change, alter, or diverſify the colour of a thing.

DISCO'MFIT (V.) to defeat, rout, put to flight, or overthrow an army.

DISCO'MFITURE (S.) an entire routing, defeating, or overthrowing an army.

DISCO'MFORT (V.) to deject, caſt down, afflict, diſhearten, diſpirit.

DISCOMME'ND (V.) to diſpraiſe, or blame.

DISCOMMENDA'TION (S.) blame, diſgrace, diſcredit, diſpraiſe.

DISCOMMO'DE (V.) to trouble, to be offenſive, to make inconvenient.

DISCOMPO'SE (V.) to trouble, diſquiet, diſorder, or diſturb a perſon's mind, to put him out of humour.

DISCOMPO'SURE or DISCOMPO'SEDNESS (S.) diſquiet, trouble, uneaſineſs, or diſorder of the mind.

DISCO'NSOLATE (A.) comfortleſs, full of grief, ſorrowful.

DISCONTE'NT (S.) ſorrow, ſadneſs, grief, or anxiety; alſo anger, rage, fury, or indignation.

DISCONTI'NUANCE (S.) a ſtopping the progreſs of a thing; an interruption, ceſſation, or breaking off; in *Law*, in the caſe of a *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion, a man may not enter his own lands or tenements, though his title be never ſo juſt, but he muſt recover them by law; in the *diſcontinuance* of a plea, whatever has been done becomes of no effect, and the ſuit muſt be begun again.

DISCONTI'NUE (V.) to leave off, ſtop, or hinder an undertaking from going forward.

DI'SCORD (S.) diſagreement, diſſenſion, variance, ſtriſe; in *Muſick*, if two ſounds ſo far differ in tune, as that being ſounded together, they compoſe a ſound that is offenſive to the ear, they are ſaid to make a *diſcord*.

DISCO'RDANT (A.) diſagreeing, jarring.

DISCO'VER (V.) to reveal, make known, or publickly to lay open; to find out.

DISCO'VERABLE (A.) that may be found out.

DISCO'VERY (S.) a finding out, a laying open, a making known, &c. In *Dramatick Poetry*, it is the unravelling a plot or fable, wherein by ſome unforeſeen accident, the name, quality, fortune, or other circumſtances of ſome great perſon, which were before unknown, are found out.

DI'SCOUNT (S.) a certain ſum *per cent.* allowed a perſon for paying money before it is due, frequent in bills of exchange.

DISCOU'NTENANCE (V.) not to permit, ſuffer, or allow; to give a check, or put a ſtop to a thing.

DISCOU'RAGE (V.) to frighten, diſhearten, or put out of countenance.

DISCOU'RAGEMENT (S.) a diſheartening, or making afraid.

DISCO'URSE (S.) an operation of the mind whereby it paſſes from one thing to another;

alſo a ſpeech, oration, or ſermon ſpoken, or tract wrote upon any ſubject,

DI'SCOUS FLOWERS (S.) in *Botany*, are thoſe whereof the flowers are compounded, and the ſeed pappous, but the leaves and ſtalks not milky when broken; or thoſe which have the flowers in a *diſcous* form, but the ſeed pappous.

DISCRE'DIT (V.) to ſpeak ill, talk ſlightly of, or give a bad character to a thing.

DISCRE'DIT (S.) diſgrace, ignominy, ſhame, or diſrepute.

DISCREE'T (A.) wiſe, prudent, ſober, grave, that conſiders things well.

DISCRE'TE (A.) ſeparate, diſtinct.

DISCRE'TE PROPORTION (S.) is when the proportion is diſjunct, or not continued, that is, there is not the ſame proportion between the ſecond and the third terms, as there is between the firſt and ſecond, or third and fourth; *e. g.* theſe numbers, 2, 4, 6, 12, are ſaid to be in *diſcrete proportion*, altho' the numbers 6 and 12 have the ſame ratio to one another, as 2 and 4, becauſe 4 and 6 do not bear the ſame proportion to each other, as 2 and 4, or 6 and 12.

DISCRE'TE QUANTITY (S.) is ſuch as is not continued or joined together.

DISCRE'TION (S.) wiſdom, prudence, good management; alſo the will, fancy, or pleaſure of a perſon; as in *Sieges*, the gariſon, when they ſurrender or deliver themſelves up to the enemy, without any conditions, is ſaid to ſurrender at *diſcretion*.

DISCRE'TIVE (A.) an epithet given to thoſe propoſitions wherein various judgments are made, and ſignified by ſuch like particles as, *although* or *but*.

DISCRI'MINATE (V.) to diſtinguiſh, or put a difference between.

DISCU'SS (V.) to ſift, examine, to enquire into; in *Phyſick*, to apply ſuch medicines to a tumour, which cure or diſperſe the morbid matter without ſuppurating or bringing it to a head.

DISCU'TIENT MEDICINES (S.) ſuch as diſſolve and diſperſe humours gathered in any part of the body.

DISDAI'N (V.) to have little regard for, to deſpiſe, ſcorn, contemn, to make light of a perſon, act, or thing.

DISDAI'N (S.) ſcorn, contempt, or deſpite, commonly proceeding from a proud, ſupercilious humour.

DISDAI'NFUL (A.) proud, ſupercilious, full of ſcorn.

DISDAI'NFULLY (Part.) ſcornfully, ſuperciliouſly, contemptuouſly.

DISDIAPA'SON (S.) in *Muſick*, a compound concord, having the ratio of 4 to 1.

DISDIAPA'SONDIAPENTE (S.) a concord, in ratio, as 1 to 6.

DISDIAPA'SONDIATESSARON (S.) a compound concord, in proportion, as 16 to 3.

DISDIAPA'SONDITONE (S.) a compound concord, in proportion, as 10 to 2.

DISDIAPA'SONSEMIDITONE (S.) a compound concord, in proportion, as 24 to 5.

DISEA'SE (S.) a diſtemper, any thing that prevents the body from performing its natural functions, or a depraved and diſorderly ſtate of the ſolids and fluids, whereby part or all the functions of the mind, or body, or both, are aboliſhed or impaired.

DISEA'SED (A.) diſtempered, ſick, full of aches, pains, ſickneſs, &c.

DISEMBA'RK (V.) to drop an undertaking, to go from on board a ſhip.

DISEMBO'GUE (V.) to unload itſelf, as a river does into the ſea; alſo a ſhip is ſaid to *diſembogue*, when it goes out of a ſtreight into the main ocean.

DISENCU'MBER (V.) to unload, to ſet free, &c.

DISENGA'GE (V.) to quit, lay down, get rid of, or forſake any thing; alſo to leave an employment.

DISENGA'GED (A.) free, at liberty, not attached to any particular thing or perſon.

DISENTA'NGLE (V.) to ſet free, looſe, extricate.

DISENFRA'NCHISE, or DISFRA'NCHISE (V.) to take away from a perſon his freedom, or deprive him of the privileges of a citizen.

DISESTEE'M (V.) to contemn, deſpiſe, neglect, to have little value or regard for.

DISESTEE'M (S.) diſreſpect, diſregard, or contempt of a perſon or thing.

DISFA'VOUR (V.) to diſlike, to take a pique at, or bear a grudge to a perſon.

DISFA'VOUR (S.) diſlike to a perſon.

DISFI'GURE (V.) to alter, change, make deformed or ugly, the figure, form, or ſhape of a thing; in *Carving*, to cut up a peacock.

DISFI'GUREMENT (S.) the diſguiſing or altering any thing from an handſome, agreeable ſhape, to a deformed or ugly one.

DISFO'REST (V.) to grub up, cut down, or root out the trees of a foreſt.

DISGO'RGE (V.) to vomit or caſt up, to diſcharge itſelf, or empty into the ſea, as a river does.

DISGRA'CE (V.) to diſparage, diſcredit, diſhonour, defame, or put out of favour; to ſhame, or put a mark of ignominy upon a perſon.

DISGRA'CE (S.) diſfavour, diſcredit, diſhonour.

DISGRA'CEFUL (V.) ſhameful, diſcreditable, ſcandalous, infamous.

DISGUI'SE (V.) to hide, change, or alter a thing, by making it have a different appearance from what it really has or ought to have; to diſſemble, or make falſe pretences.

DISGUI'SE (S.) a cloak or falſe habit, a pretence, ſham-ſtory, or colour.

DISGU'ST (V.) to nauſeate, to diſpleaſe, to give diſtaſte.

DISH (S.) a platter, or broad ſhallow veſſel uſed in kitchens, to put the victuals in after it is dreſſed.

DISHABI'LLE (S.) an undreſs.
DISHEA'RTEN (V.) to put out of heart, to diſcourage.
DISHE'RISON (S.) a diſinheriting.
DISHE'RITOR (S.) one who deprives another of his inheritance.
DISHE'VELLED (A.) hair which hangs looſe about the ſhoulders in an irregular or diſorderly manner.
DISHO'NEST (A.) vile, baſe, roguiſh, villainous, knaviſh; alſo incontinent, unchaſte, or impure.
DISHO'NESTY (S.) villainy, unfair dealing, roguery, knavery; alſo unchaſtity, incontinency, or lewdneſs.
DISHO'NOUR (V.) to diſgrace, deſame, diſparage, make infamous.
DISHONOUR (S.) diſgrace, ſhame, infamy.
DISHO'NOURABLE (A.) unfair, ungenerous, contrary to honour or honeſty.
DISINCO'RPORATE (V.) to ſeparate, divide, or part aſunder any thing that was mixed with another.
DISINGENU'ITY or DISINGE'NUOUSNESS (S.) hypocriſy, diſſimulation, unfincerity.
DISINGE'NUOUS (A.) unfair, unfincere, unbecoming a gentleman.
DISINHE'RIT (V.) to cut off, or hinder a perſon from ſucceeding to an eſtate.
DISI'NTERESTED (A.) that has no private ends to ſerve in doing a thing, not ſwayed by a party, unbiaſſed.
DISI'NTERESTEDNESS (S.) an acting without prejudice, impartiality.
DISINTE'RR (V.) to dig up or out of the grave.
DISINTHRO'NE (V.) to put down or depoſe a king or prince, to take away the power of acting as a ſupreme magiſtrate.
DISJOI'N (V.) to ſeparate or part aſunder.
DISJOI'NT (V.) to ſeparate joints, to cut aſunder the limbs of a creature.
DISJU'NCTION (S.) a ſeparation or diviſion, a parting aſunder.
DISJU'NCTIVE PROPOSITIONS (S.) in *Logick*, are ſuch as conſiſt of two parts, joined by the particles *or* or *neither*; alſo any thing that ſeparates or divides one thing from another.
DISK (S.) ſee *Diſc*.
DISLI'KE (V.) to be diſpleaſed at, not to care for, to reject or caſt off.
DISLI'KE (S.) diſtaſte, loathing, diſpleaſure, hatred, &c.
DI'SLOCATE (V.) to diſplace, or put a member out of joint.
DISLOCA'TION (S.) the putting a limb out of joint.
DISLO'DGE (V.) to drive a perſon from a place where he has fixed himſelf; alſo a term in *Hunting*, ſignifying the rouſing or forcing the game from their holes.
DISLOY'AL (A.) traiterous, treacherous, or unfaithful to one's king and country.
DISLOY'ALTY (S.) treachery or perfidiouſneſs to one's ſovereign.
DI'SMAL (A.) hideous, frightful, horrible, dark, terrible.
DISMA'NTLE (V.) to deſtroy the fortifications or works of a city or town.
DISMAY' (S.) amazement, fright, horror, aſtoniſhment, &c.
DISMAY' (V.) to ſurprize, aſtoniſh, frighten, terrify.
DISME'MBER (V.) to mutilate or cut off a perſon's limbs; alſo a *Carving* term, to cut up a hern.
DISME'MBERED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is applied to birds that have no legs, and beaſts and other animals that have them ſeparated from the body.
DISMES (S.) a *Law* term for tithes.
DISMI'SS (V.) to ſend away, to diſcharge.
DISMI'SSION (S.) a diſcharging, or ſending away.
DISMOU'NT (V.) to alight from, or get off a horſe; as, to *diſmount* the cavalry, is to make them alight; horſes are *diſmounted*, when they are rendered unfit for ſervice; alſo a cannon is *diſmounted* when the enemy, by ſhooting at it, have thrown it off the carriage and broke it.
DISOBE'DIENCE (S.) a ſtubborn refuſing to obey one's ſuperiors, a contumacious acting contrary to the advice of friends.
DISOBE'DIENT (A.) ſtubborn, one who refuſes to comply with his maſter's or parent's orders, contumacious, refractory, rebellious.
DISOBEY' (V.) to ſlight the authority of one's ſuperiors, to refuſe to comply with their reaſonable orders.
DISOBLI'GE (V.) to affront, diſpleaſe, or make a perſon angry.
DISOBLI'GINGNESS (S.) a manner of behaviour that is diſpleaſing.
DISO'RDER (V.) to put in confuſion, to diſturb, miſplace, confound, make ſick.
DISO'RDER (S.) confuſion, trouble, vexation.
DISO'RDERLY (Part.) confuſedly.
DISO'WN (V.) to deny the knowing or doing of a thing, to refuſe or diſclaim any title to a thing.
DISPA'RAGE (V.) to ſlander, ſpeak ill of, to undervalue, to ſlight.
DISPA'RAGEMENT (S.) diſgrace, ſlander, a ſlur; in *Law*, it is the marrying an heir or heireſs to one below his or her quality.
DISPA'RITY (S.) unlikeneſs, diſagreement, difference, inequality.
DISPA'RT (S.) in *Gunnery*, is the thickneſs of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and breech.
DISPA'RT (V.) in *Gunnery*, to *diſpart* a piece is to level it at an object.
DISPA'TCH (V.) to make haſte, to be quick or nimble at buſineſs, to ſend away.
DISPA'TCH (S.) haſte, riddance; alſo a letter of ſtate, or other important affairs ſent by a courier expreſs.

DISPAU'PER (S.) in *Law*, is one who (upon making oath that he is not worth 5*l.* his debts being paid) is allowed to ſue *in forma pauperis*, if before the determination of the ſuit upon the falling of any real or perſonal eſtate to him, or if for any other reaſon, the court wherein his ſuit is depending, think fit to take away the privilege formerly granted him, he is ſaid to be *diſpaupered*.

DISPE'L (V.) to diſperſe, to drive away.

DISPE'NSARY or DISPE'NSATORY (S.) a book, wherein are collected recipes for divers compound medicines, ſpecifying the quantity of ingredients, manner of mixing them, or any other circumſtances relating thereto; alſo the place where they are publickly made.

DISPENSA'TION (S.) a power given a perſon to act contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws, or a ſuſpenſion of the laws on ſome occaſion, as permitting a perſon to hold any office before he is of age; in *Pharmacy*, it is the placing in order ſeveral medicines in their juſt quantities, in order for their making a compoſition; in *Divinity*, it is the ſeveral laws God has given to the Jews and Chriſtians for their guidance and direction.

DISPE'NSE (V.) to diſpoſe of, diſtribute, give, beſtow, or deal out; alſo to ſet aſide or make void a law or other obligation.

DISPEO'PLE (V.) to rob or ſtrip a country of its inhabitants, either by deſtroying them or carrying them away.

DISPE'RSE (V.) to ſpread abroad, diſſipate, or ſcatter.

DISPE'RSION (S.) a ſcattering, or diſſipation.

Point of Diſperſion, in *Dioptricks*, the point from which refracted rays begin to diverge, ſeparate, or part aſunder.

DISPI'RIT (V.) to diſhearten, to intimidate, or take down a perſon's courage; alſo to take away the ſpirit of ſtrong liquor, and leave only the phlegm or watry part.

DISPLA'CE (V.) to move away, to carry into another place, to diſable or take away a perſon's authority.

DISPLA'NT (V.) to take or dig up a plant.

DISPLAY' (V.) to ſpread out or abroad, to open a thing that it may be plainly ſeen, to explain a matter fully.

DISPLAY'ED (A.) in *Heraldry*, ſpoken of a bird in an erect poſture, with its wings expanded; alſo any thing elſe opened and publickly ſhewn, whether it be colours of a ſhip or army, a perſon's work or performance, &c.

DISPLEA'SE (V.) to make angry, vex, offend, give diſcontent; to be diſagreeable or to give diſtaſte to.

DISPLEA'SURE (S.) diſcontent, an affront, ill turn, diſſatisfaction, diſguſt, anger.

DISPLO'SION (S.) the burſting or breaking of any thing with a great noiſe like thunder, or the diſcharge of a gun, &c.

DISPOI'L (V.) to rob, plunder, or take any thing from a perſon.

DISPO'NDEE (S.) in *Latin Poetry*, a foot conſiſting of four long ſyllables, or two ſpondees.

DISPO'SAL (S.) the ordering, managing, or dealing by a thing in the moſt agreeable manner to one's ſelf; alſo the ſelling or vending any thing.

DISPO'SE (V.) to digeſt or ſet in order, to expend or lay out money, to apply a thing to any uſe, to ſell, vend, or by any other methods get off a commodity; to prepare or make ready.

DISPO'SED (A.) inclined to do a thing, to be willing, or to agree.

DISPOSI'TION or DISPO'SURE (S.) the temper, inclination, affections, or habit of a perſon's mind or body; alſo the ordering or contriving a thing ſo, that all its parts may have a good harmony together.

DISPOSSE'SS (V.) to eject, turn out, or deprive a perſon of a thing which he was maſter of before.

DISPOSSE'SSION (S.) the being deprived of any thing which one had before.

DISPRAI'SE (V.) to diſcommend, or ſpeak to a perſon's diſadvantage, to find fault with, object to, or diſapprove of.

DISPRAI'SE (S.) diſcommendation, detraction, ſlander, reproach.

DISPRO'FIT (S.) diſadvantage, hurt, damage, or prejudice.

DISPRO'FIT (V.) to do hurt, damage, or prejudice to a perſon or buſineſs.

DISPROPO'RTION (V.) to do a thing without regard to ſymmetry, or the graceful connection of all the parts together; to put too much or too little of one ingredient into a compoſition.

DISPROPO'RTION (S.) the diſparity or inequality between different things; alſo the diſagreement or inequality between the parts of the ſame thing.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL or DISPROPO'RTIONATE (A.) out of ſymmetry or proportion; contrary to regularity, order, and propriety; that exceeds too much in ſome one part.

DISPRO'VE (V.) to ſhew or make appear, that a thing is falſe, wrong, or untrue.

DISPU'TABLE (A.) that may be controverted or wrangled about, that is ambiguous or doubtful.

DI'SPUTANT (S.) one who holds an argument, or defends or oppoſes a propoſition.

DISPUTA'TION (S.) an arguing, diſcourſing upon, or diſcuſſing of any topick, ſubject, or argument.

DISPU'TE (V.) to argue, reaſon, diſcourſe, debate upon, diſcuſs, or canvaſs a ſubject; alſo to wrangle, ſquabble, or diſagree; to contend for, or vigorouſly defend, particularly ſpoken of keeping or getting a paſs, to the advantage of one army, and the diſadvantage of another.

DISPU'TE (S.) a ſquabble or quarrel, a wrangle or contention in words.

DISQUI'ET (V.) to make uneaſy, trouble, torment, diſturb, vex, moleſt.

DISQUI'ET (S.) uneaſineſs, trouble, anxiety, vexation.

DISQUISI'TION (S.) a ſcrutiny, ſtrict ſearch, or inquiry into a matter.

DISRA'NK (V.) to put out of order, to throw into confuſion, to tumble out, or diſplace a perſon or thing.

DISREGA'RD (V.) to take no notice of, to diſreſpect, neglect, deſpiſe, have no eſteem or value for, to ſlight.

DISREGA'RD (S.) diſeſteem, a ſlighting, undervaluing, or taking no notice of.

DISRE'LISH (V.) not to like, approve of, or agree to.

DISRE'PUTABLE (A.) not creditable, diſhoneſt, mean, baſe, vulgar.

DISREPU'TE or DISREPUTA'TION (S.) diſeſteem, ill fame, a bad character, out of faſhion.

DISRESPE'CT (V.) to ſlight, to ſhew no regard to, to hate, to carry it proudly towards one.

DISRESPE'CT (S.) diſregard, uncivility, diſdain.

DISRESPE'CTFUL (A.) uncivil, having no regard for, unmannerly.

DISRO'BE (V.) to take off a perſon's cloaths, to ſtrip, or make bare; alſo to degrade or take away the privilege of wearing a particular ſort of garb.

DISS (S.) in *Norfolk*, ſituate on the ſide of a hill, upon the utmoſt confines of the ſouthward part of this county, whoſe market weekly on Friday is well ſtored with yarn, linen cloth, and all manner of eatables and neceſſaries; 76 computed, and 93 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

DISSATISFA'CTION (S.) uneaſineſs, diſcontent, diſguſt, or grumbling.

DISSATISFA'CTORY (A.) that affords, or gives no content, that is diſpleaſing.

DISSA'TISFY (V.) to make uneaſy, to diſcontent, or diſpleaſe.

DISSE'CT (V.) to anatomize, or cut up a dead body according to art, in order to ſee and know the ſeveral parts, and their offices.

DISSE'CTION (S.) the cutting aſunder, or ſeparating the parts of an animal body according to the art of anatomy; alſo the taking to pieces, or aſunder, any piece of work, to thoroughly examine into the compoſition or workmanſhip thereof.

DISSEI'SIN (S.) an unlawful diſpoſſeſſing or taking away from a perſon that which is his right.

DISSEI'SOR (S.) one that thruſts or puts another violently out of his poſſeſſions.

DISSEI'ZE (V.) to eject, turn out, or unjuſtly deprive a man of his eſtate.

DISSE'MBLE (V.) to hide, conceal, cover, diſguiſe, or cloak.

DISSE'MBLER (S.) one who hides or conceals his intentions or inclinations under another cover, by pretending great love, friendſhip, &c. to a perſon that is hated, deſpiſed, &c. on purpoſe to ſerve a turn.

DISSE'MINATE (V.) to publiſh, or make a thing known by declaring it every where; to ſcatter or ſow ſeed.

DISSE'NSION (S.) a differing from, or diſagreeing with; alſo ſtrife quarreling, or contention.

DISSE'NT (V.) to differ from, diſagree with, to have a different opinion of a thing to that of another perſon.

DISSENTA'NEOUS (A.) diſagreeable, unlike, unequal, unfit, improper.

DISSE'NTER (S.) one who differs in opinion from another; and with us in *England*, is uſually applied to thoſe whoſe ſentiments in religion differ from thoſe of the eſtabliſhed church, as the Preſbyterians, Anabaptiſts, Quakers, &c.

DISSERTA'TION (S.) a diſcourſe, treatiſe, or diſpute upon any ſubject.

DISSE'RVE (V.) to prejudice, hurt, or do an injury to a perſon or thing.

DISSE'RVICE (S.) a prejudice, hurt, or ill turn done to a perſon or affair.

DISSE'VER (V.) to part, divide, or cut aſunder.

DISSI'MILAR (A.) unlike, bearing no reſemblance to; alſo the organical or heterogeneous parts of the body, ſuch as the hands, legs, &c.

DISSIMI'LITUDE (S.) unlikeneſs, contrariety.

DISSIMULA'TION (S.) hypocriſy, deceit, the concealing miſchief, or any evil deſign, under the ſpecious pretence of friendſhip, honeſty, kindneſs, or fair dealing.

DI'SSIPATE (V.) to ſcatter, diſperſe, drive away, diſſolve, break into pieces, conſume, waſte.

DISSIPA'TION (S.) a ſcattering, diſperſing, diſſolving, conſuming, waſting.

DI'SSOLUBLE or DISSO'LVABLE (A.) that may be melted or conſumed; it is generally applied to thoſe ſolid bodies, which may be rendered liquid by fuſion or melting, looſening or ſeparating its parts, ſo that its natural ſhape or conſiſtence may be changed, loſt, or conſumed into a liquid one.

DISSO'LVE (V.) to reduce a body into its minute particles; to melt, looſen, or ſeparate the parts of a body that is naturally ſolid, ſo as to render it liquid; alſo to deſtroy, finiſh, or put an end to an affair, as to *diſſolve* the parliament, is to break up, deſtroy, or put an end to it.

DISSO'LVENT (S.) any thing that ſeparates the particles a body is compoſed of, ſo as to make it liquid, as aqua-fortis, and fire upon metals, water upon ſugar, &c. which by the *Chymiſts* is called a menſtruum.

DI'SSOLUTE (A.) wicked, looſe, wanton, licentious, prodigal, luxurious, debauched,

DI'SSOLUTENESS (S.) licentiouſneſs, wantonneſs, debauchery, looſeneſs of manners, wickedneſs of any kind.

DISSOLU'TION (S.) a diſſolving, melting, conſuming; alſo a breaking up, or putting an end to a matter.

DI'SSONANCE (S.) in *Muſick*, a jarring or diſagreement between ſounds called a *diſcord*.

DI'SSONANT (S.) out of tune, diſagreeing with, or differing from.

DISSUA'DE (V.) to perſuade, or endeavour to influence a perſon ſo, as not to do that which he deſigned or propoſed to do.

DISSUA'SION (S.) a counſelling or adviſing a perſon to do the contrary of that which he deſigned.

DISSUA'SIVE (A.) tending or endeavouring to perſuade a perſon to act contrary to his preſent intentions, deſires or inclinations.

DI'STAFF (S.) the ſtaff or inſtrument to which the flax, hemp, wool, or other ſubſtance to be ſpun is faſtened.

DISTAI'N (V.) to ſtain, ſpoil, blot, foul, pollute, contaminate, defile.

DI'STANCE (S.) the ſpace between two places; alſo an interval of time; in *Geography*, it is an arch of a great circle intercepted between two places.

DI'STANCED (A.) thrown out, diſqualified; in *Horſe-Racing*, that horſe which is above an agreed ſpace diſtant from the ſtarting-poſt, when the firſt horſe gets in, or comes to it, is ſaid to be *diſtanced*.

DI'STANT (A.) apart, ſeparate, aſunder.

DISTA'STE (V.) to have a diſlike to, not to reliſh, or be diſpleaſed with, or be diſguſted at a perſon or thing; alſo to diſpleaſe or make angry.

DISTA'STE (S.) diſlike, offence, diſpleaſure.

DISTA'STEFUL (A.) unpalatable, diſpleaſing, troubleſome, hateful, or diſagreeable.

DISTE'MPER (V.) to diſturb, put out of humour, make drunk, or intoxicate.

DISTE'MPER (S.) a diſeaſe or indiſpoſition, either of the mind or body; alſo a manner of painting, performed by mixing the colours with whites of eggs, ſize, or any other glutinous ſubſtance, except oil.

DISTE'MPERED (A.) diſeaſed, out of order; alſo mad.

DISTE'ND (V.) to ſtretch or ſtuff out.

DISTE'NSION (S.) a ſtretching or ſtuffing out.

DI'STICH (S.) in *Poetry*, a theme or ſubject treated of in two lines, wherein the ſenſe is compleat and independent, commonly applied to *morality*, as *Cato's diſtichs*, *&c.*

DISTICHI'ASIS (S.) in *Medicine*, a diſorder of the eyelids, occaſioned by two rows of hairs growing upon them.

DISTI'L (V.) to deſcend or fall down leiſurely, as ſpirits do out of an alembick.

DISTILLA'TION (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, the ſeparating or drawing off the ſpirituous, oleaginous, ſaline, or aqueous part of a body from the groſs or terrene part, by the help of fire.

Diſtillation by Aſcent, is when the matter to be diſtilled is placed above the fire.

Diſtillation by Deſcent, is when the veſſel containing the matter is under the fire, whereby the ſpirit not being able to fly upwards, is forced out at the bottom of the veſſel.

DISTI'LLER (S.) a perſon who makes diſtillations, and now commonly means thoſe tradeſmen, that draw off, or make brandy, rum, geneva, &c. from malt, molaſſes, &c.

DISTI'NCT (A.) free, clear, undiſturbed; alſo ſeparate.

Diſtinct Baſe, in *Opticks*, that diſtance from the pole of a convex glaſs, at which objects ſeen thro' appear diſtinct and perfect; the *diſtinct baſe* therefore coincides or is the ſame with the focus.

Diſtinct Idea, a clear perception or underſtanding, a notion of a thing, formed by the enumeration of ſome of its principal properties.

DISTI'NCTION (S.) a noting or expreſſing the difference between or diverſity of things; alſo a perſon of rank or quality, or of learning, ability, &c.

DISTI'NCTLY (Part.) clearly, plainly, ſeparately, audibly, intelligibly.

DISTI'NGUISH (V.) to ſhew or mark the difference between things, to know, perceive, and declare the difference between one thing and another.

DISTI'NGUISHABLE (A.) that has ſome known property or mark; any thing that may be ſeparated, or eaſily known from another.

DISTO'RT (V.) to pull out of ſhape, to make a thing look hideous, ugly, or frightful.

DISTO'RTION (S.) a pulling a thing awry, or out of its natural ſhape, whereby it appears monſtrous or deformed.

DISTRA'CT (V.) to pull, or draw aſunder, to ſeparate, trouble, vex, make mad, or confuſe.

DISTRA'CTION (S.) alienation, pulling aſunder, madneſs, phrenzy or loſs of ſenſes; alſo confuſion, diſorder, or irregularity.

DISTRAI'N (V.) to ſeize a perſon's goods for rent, pariſh dues, taxes, &c.

DISTRE'SS (S.) adverſity, calamity, misfortune, a ſtraight or difficulty; alſo a term in *Law*, ſignifying the ſeizing a man's goods: No *diſtreſs* can be made for uncertain ſervices; a *diſtreſs* may be made any where *intra feodum*, except in a church-yard or highway, and it muſt be of a thing whereof the property is in ſome body, and therefore whatſoever is *feræ naturæ*, as dogs, conies, bucks, &c. cannot be diſtrained; no utenſils in trade, nor any thing that cannot be returned in as good condition as it was taken; nor ſhall any thing fixed to the free-hold be diſtrained; no *diſtreſs* can be made in the night-time, except for damage feaſant.

Grand Diſtreſs, is made upon a man's whole

whole eſtate, real and perſonal, within the county.

DISTRI'BUTE (V.) to divide, beſtow, give; in *Printing*, when a form is rinſed, it is to diſpoſe or put the letters each in their proper box or partition in the caſe.

DISTRIBU'TION (S.) a ſeparating, beſtowing, giving or dividing among; alſo a figure in *Rhetorick*, ſignifying the aſcribing to a thing its peculiar property, as ſeeing to the eyes, taſting to the mouth, hearing to the ears, &c.

Diſtribution of the Food, the ſame with *digeſtion*.

Diſtribution of a Form, in *Printing*, is the taking it aſunder, and diſpoſing the letters in the caſes, each in their proper box; in *Architecture*, it is the dividing and diſpenſing the ſeveral parts which compoſe a plan according to the purpoſe the building is intended for.

DISTRIBUTIVE (A.) communicative, liberal, munificent.

Diſtributive Juſtice, ſtrict equity, or that whereby we give to every one his due.

DI'STRICT (S.) a territory or extent of a perſon's juriſdiction.

DISTRU'ST (V.) to put no confidence in, to be diffident about, to ſuſpect, to be jealous or fearful of.

DISTRU'ST (S.) diffidence, ſuſpicion, jealouſy.

DISTRU'STFUL (A.) fearful, jealous, or ſuſpicious of.

DISTU'RB (V.) to trouble, put out of order, to interrupt or diſquiet; and in *Law*, to hinder a man from a peaceable poſſeſſion of his right.

DISTU'RBANCE (S.) trouble, diſorder, tumult, confuſion, uproar.

DISTU'RBER (S.) one who will not let people live peaceably, a breeder of riots, diſorders, and confuſions.

DISVE'LOPED (A.) open or unfolded; in *Heraldry*, the ſame with *diſplayed*.

DISU'NION (S.) a disjoining or ſeparating things that were joined; alſo a falling out between friends, whereby they withdraw from one another's company.

DISUNI'TE (V.) to disjoin or ſeparate, to ſet at variance, to break a company.

DISU'SE (V.) to leave off or diſcontinue a thing, to break a cuſtom.

DISU'SE or DISU'SAGE (S.) the leaving off or diſcontinuing the practice of a thing.

DISU'SED (A.) out of faſhion, left off, or diſcontinued.

DISSY'LLABLE (S.) a word of two ſyllables.

DITCH (V.) to dig or delve, to work in making ditches, trenches, or any conveyance for water, &c.

DITCH (S.) a trench or cavity made to receive the water lying upon any grounds; in *Fortification*, it is a trench dug round the rampart or wall, between the ſcarp and counterſcarp; it is alſo called moat or foſs.

DITHYRA'MBICK (A.) belonging to a dithyrambus.

DITHYRA'MBUS (S.) a *Bacchanalian* ſong, or poem in honour of *Bacchus*, in praiſe of wine, and encouraging what is called good fellowſhip.

DI'TONE (S.) in *Muſick*, an interval comprehending two tones, in proportion, as 4 to 5.

DITRI'GLYPH (S.) in *Architecture*, the ſpace between two triglyphs.

DI'TTANY (S.) the herb pepperwort.

DI'TTO (A.) a *Mercantile* word, ſignifying, that the ſame commodity, quantity, &c. is again repeated.

DI'TTY (S.) a ſong or ballad.

Diſmal Ditty, a mournful ſong, a wretched or bad compoſition; alſo a cant expreſſion for a pſalm ſung by a criminal at the gallows.

DIVA'L (S.) in *Heraldry*, the herb nightſhade, it is uſed for ſable or black, by thoſe who blazon with flowers and herbs inſtead of metals and colours.

DI'VAN (S.) the grand council-chamber of the empire of *Turkey*, where the officers of ſtate meet to concert publick affairs; alſo the aſſembly itſelf is ſo called.

DIVA'RICATE (V.) to ſtraddle wide, as thoſe who are bow-legged do.

DIVE (V.) to go, be, or continue ſome time under water; to ſearch cunningly into a perſon's deſigns, counſels, or buſineſs; and in the *Canting Language*, to pick pockets in a crowd, church, &c.

DI'VER (S.) one who goes or ſwims under water; alſo a bird called *didopper* or *dabchick*; alſo a cant name for a pick-pocket.

DIVE'RGE (V.) to go farther off continually, as two right lines interſecting one another do, which tho' continued to infinity, would never meet again, but always grow wider.

DIVE'RGING or DIVE'RGENT (A.) ſeparating, or continually going farther off from one another, like the two legs of a right-lined angle.

DIVERS (A.) ſundry, ſeveral, manifold, various.

DIVE'RSE (A.) different, unlike.

DI'VERSELY (Part.) differently, variouſly, ſeveral ways, faſhions, or manners.

DIVE'RSIFY (V.) to vary, change, alter, make different.

DIVE'RSION (S.) ſport, paſtime, recreation, play; alſo a digreſſion, or turning aſide from the immediate matter; in *War*, when one party is either too ſtrong for the other, or poſted very advantageouſly, the other ſide endeavours to weaken or draw them out of their ſecurity, by making a *diverſion*, that is, by carrying their arms into ſome important place belonging to them, and which is not well prepared for making reſiſtance.

DIVE'RSITY (S.) variety, difference, alteration, change; it differs from diſtinction in this, that the latter is an operation of the mind, whereas the former exiſts in the things

things themſelves, without any interpoſition of the mind.

DIVE'RT (V.) to turn aſide, or make a digreſſion; alſo to pleaſe, delight, entertain, recreate.

DIVE'RTING (A.) pleaſing, agreeable, amuſing, ſatisfying, &c.

DIVE'RTISEMENT (S.) ſport, pleaſure, play, paſtime, any ſort of amuſement whatever.

DIVE'ST (V.) to ſtrip or deprive of any dignity or ornament; to diſrobe or pull off, or take away a perſon's cloaths or authority.

DIVI'DE (V.) to ſeparate, part aſunder, diſunite, diſjoin, or ſhare; in *Arithmetick*, it is to find how many times one number is contained in another.

DIVI'DEABLE (A.) that may be ſeparated, parted, or put aſunder.

DI'VIDEND (S.) ſomething to be divided or ſhared among ſeveral; in *Arithmetick*, the number to be divided is called the *dividend*; in *Companies*, it is the money divided among the proprietors, as intereſt upon the ſtock, proportionably to each perſon's particular ſhare, or part thereof; in the *Univerſity*, it is a ſum equally divided among the fellows yearly; in *Trade*, it is when a man fails, and propoſes voluntarily, or his effects are taken by ſtatute, inventoried and valued, and after all charges are deducted, the amount is divided among the ſeveral creditors in proportion to their debts.

DIVI'DERS (S.) a pair of compaſſes which open and ſhut by means of a ſcrew, to render them more exact for curious mathematical purpoſes.

DIVI'DUAL (S.) in that part of *Arithmetick* called *diviſion*, is the whole number or dividend parted into portions by points, &c. for the more eaſy finding how often the diviſor is contained in each part, and by conſequence in the whole.

DIVINA'TION or DIVI'NING (S.) the art of foretelling future events, and this under as many various names as methods; ſome by aſtrology, others by dreams, palmiſtry, &c.

DIVI'NE (S.) one inveſted with the miniſterial function, and appointed to teach the people the duties of religion; alſo a ſtudent in divinity.

DIVI'NE (A.) heavenly, belonging to God, holy, pure, true.

DIVI'NE (V.) to gueſs, conjecture, or foretel, either by immediate revelation, or pretendly by uſing means.

DIVI'NELY (Part.) in a heavenly or godlike manner.

DIVI'NER (S.) a ſoothſayer, augur, wizard, propheſier, conjurer, or foreteller of future events.

DI'VING (S.) the art of voluntarily going or abiding under the water; alſo a cant word for picking of pockets.

DI'VING BELL (S.) a machine contrived to let down perſons to a great depth in water, by the means of which, they can remain there a long time together, without being incommoded for want of air; during which time, they can ſee or do what is convenient towards getting up what has been loſt, or caſt away in a ſtorm or ſhipwreck.

DIVI'NITY (S.) the ſcience of theology; alſo the nature and eſſence of God.

DIVISIBI'LITY (S.) a quality in bodies whereby they become ſeparable into parts, both in thought and reality.

DIVI'SIBLE (A.) that may be ſeparated or divided into more parts than now it is.

DIVI'SION (S.) a ſeparating, diſuniting, partition, diſtribution, ſtrife, quarrel, faction, ſedition; in *Arithmetick*, that rule which ſhews how many times one number is contained in another; in *Muſick*, it is the diſtinguiſhing a tune into ſeveral parts, or breaking of a long note into ſeveral ſhort ones, &c. In *War*, a battalion or body of forces in march; at *Sea*, the third part of a fleet or ſquadron of ſhips; in *Printing* a ſmall blank or ſpace put between words to keep them diſtinct, marked thus, (-).

DIVI'SOR (S.) a number which ſhews how many parts a thing or number given is required to be divided into.

DIVO'RCE (S.) a breach or diſſolution of a marriage, which is of two kinds; the firſt is called *a vinculo matrimonii*, in which caſe the woman receives her fortune back again, and both parties are freed from all obligations to one another; the other is *a menſa & thoro*, in which caſe they are only ſeparated at bed and board, and the woman is allowed a maintenance out of her huſband's eſtate.

Bill of Divorce, in the *Moſaical Law*, was a piece of vellum given by the huſband to his wife, importing, that from that day forward ſhe was no more his wife, and was at liberty to act as if ſhe had never been married to him.

DIVO'RCE (V.) to put away from one, to part or be ſeparated, &c.

DIVO'TO (S.) a grave ſolemn kind of muſick, ſuch as is proper for devotion.

DIURE'SIS (S.) the ſeparation of the urine by the kidnies.

DIURE'TICK (A.) any thing that provokes urine.

DIU'RNAL (A.) daily, day by day, in the day-time.

Diurnal Motion of the Earth, is its motion upon its axis.

Diurnal Motion of a Planet, is the ſpace it moves in 24 hours.

Diurnal Arch, is an arch deſcribed by any heavenly body between its riſing and ſetting.

Diurnal Circle, is a circle in which any point on the globe moves by a diurnal or daily motion.

DIU'RNAL (S.) ſee *Journal*.

DIURNA'LIS (A.) in the *Law*, is applied to ſo much land as can be ploughed in one day.

DIU'RNARY (S.) an officer in the *Grecian* empire,

empire, who wrote down in a book kept for that purpoſe, the daily actions of the prince.

DIUTU'RNITY (S.) length of duration.

DIVU'LGE (V.) to diſcloſe a ſecret, to publiſh, diſcover, or make known that which before was unknown.

DI'ZZARD (S.) a dotard, or ſtupid fellow, a fond, fooliſh, or imaginative perſon.

DI'ZZINESS (S.) giddineſs, or a ſwimming in the head.

DI'ZZY (A.) giddy, incapable of ſeeing, ſtanding, or acting properly.

DO (V.) to act, perform, execute, accompliſh, effect, or bring to paſs.

DO'BELER (S.) a great diſh.

DO'CED or DOU'CED (S.) a muſical inſtrument called a dulcimer.

DO'CHMIUS (S.) a foot in *Verſe*, conſiſting of five ſyllables, a ſhort one, two long ones, a ſhort one and a long one.

DOCIBI'LITY or DO'CIBLENESS (S.) eaſineſs to learn or be taught, quickneſs of apprehenſion, readineſs of taking or conceiving arts or ſciences.

DOCILE or DO'CIBLE (A.) eaſily taught, that learns without difficulty, capable of being inſtructed.

DOCK (V.) to cut off a horſe's tail; in *Law*, to cut off the entail of an eſtate; alſo ſpoken of a ſhip, when ſhe ſinks herſelf a place to lie in.

DOCK (S.) the tail of a horſe, the buttock, the fleſhy part of a boar between the rump and chine.

Dry Dock, a place by the water-ſide, where ſhips are built and repaired.

Wet Dock, a place by the water-ſide full of water, into which ſhips are haled to lie by till wanted.

DO'CKED (A.) having the tail cut off.

Strong-Docked, brawny-buttocked; alſo ſpoken of a horſe that is ſtrong in the reins, and ſinews of the back.

DO'CKET (S.) a breviary, abſtract, abridgment, or ſummary of a writing; alſo a bill of direction which people ſtick to a parcel of goods, when they ſend them any where.

DO'CTOR (S.) one who has paſſed thro' all the degrees of a faculty, and is allowed to practiſe or teach the ſame; alſo an officer in the *Greek* church, who has the expoſition of ſome part of ſcripture committed to his care; as,

Doctor of the Pſalter, is he who explains the pſalms.

Doctor of the Goſpels, is he who explains the goſpels.

Doctor of the Apoſtle, is he who explains St. *Paul*'s epiſtles.

DO'CTORATE or DO'CTORSHIP (S.) the dignity or office of a doctor.

DO'CTORS-COMMONS (S.) a college for the profeſſors of the civil and canon laws; in it live the judges of the high court of admiralty, the dean of the arches, the commiſſioners delegate or the judges of the court of delegates, the vicar general, the chancellors of the lord archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and of the lord biſhop of *London*, the judges of the courts of audience and prerogative, and the doctors of the civil law, and the proctors, called licentiates or bachelors, who are the practiſers or pleaders in theſe courts.

DO'CTRINAL (A.) inſtructive, any thing relating to particular theſes or opinions.

DO'CTRINE (S.) inſtruction, learning, diſcipline; alſo the theſis or maxims delivered in a diſcourſe.

DO'CUMENT (S.) a precept, inſtruction, admonition, leſſon.

DOCUME'NTAL (A.) inſtructive, admoniſhing, teaching.

DOCUMENTI'ZE (V.) to tutor, inſtruct, admoniſh; alſo to chide, find fault with, and ſcold at.

DO'CUS (S.) a meteor appearing like a beam.

DO'DBROOK (S.) in *Devonſhire*; here is a particular cuſtom of paying to the parſon tythe for a liquor called white ale; from this town, which ſtands almoſt even with the ſhore, the land runs into a large front, called by the ſeamen the ſtart-point; here is a good market weekly on Thurſday for cattle and proviſions; diſtant from *London* 170 computed, and 198 meaſured miles.

DO'DDER (S.) a weed that winds round other herbs, it is alſo called with-wind.

DODE'CAGON (S.) in *Geometry*, a regular polygon having twelve ſides; alſo a fortification having twelve baſtions.

DODECAHE'DRON (S.) in *Geometry*, a ſolid having twelve regular pentagonal baſes; it is one of the *Platonick* bodies.

DODECA'TEMORY (S.) a name given to the ſigns of the zodiack; alſo the twelfth part of any thing.

DODGE (V.) to cavil, wrangle, prevaricate, waver, boggle, ſhuffle and cut, baffle, flinch, to fly from one thing to another, to hop or ſkip, to hide.

DO'DGER (S.) a ſhuffler, wrangler, &c. one that ſkips or jumps from one thing or place to another.

DO'DKIN (S.) a farthing.

DO'DO (S.) a bird found in St. *Maurice*'s iſland, called monk-ſwan; it has a large head, which is covered by a ſkin reſembling a monk's cowl.

DOE (S.) a female deer; alſo a cant word for a common woman or whore.

DOFF (V.) to put off, uncover, or make bare the head, &c.

DOG (S.) a four-legged beaſt, very familiar and uſeful to mankind, both for pleaſure and ſervice, as watching the houſe, yard, &c. hunting and finding ſeveral ſorts of game, &c. alſo a ſort of grate, called alſo an andiron, or inſtrument to lay wood on to burn in chambers, &c. alſo a term of reproach given to thoſe with whom we are angry, as, You ſaucy *dog*,

for,

for, You impudent fellow; alſo an uteſil for coopers to carry large caſks between two perſons. A *dog* is the emblem of fidelity, affection and obedience, for which reaſon the *Romans* repreſented their lares or houſehold gods under that form; in *Aſtronomy*, there are two conſtellations which go by this name, uſually called *Canis major* and *Canis minor*, the great dog and the little dog.

DOG (V.) to watch or follow a perſon ſlily, in order to diſcover whither he is going.

DO'GATE (S.) the office or dignity of a doge.

DO'G-DAYS (S.) thoſe days wherein the dog-ſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun; they begin the 19th of *July*, and end the 27th of *Auguſt*, during which time the air is frequently very ſultry, faintiſh, and unhealthy.

DO'G-DRAW (S.) one of the four cauſes for which a man may be arreſted as a deer ſtealer, he being found leading a hound, who is purſuing a deer by ſcent.

DOGE (S.) the principal magiſtrate in the ſtates of *Venice* and *Genoa*; he was formerly almoſt an abſolute prince, but now can do nothing, not even go out of *Venice*, without the concurrence of the ſenate; he gives audience to ambaſſadors, but has no power to give anſwers; all credentials are in his name, but are not ſigned by him; there is a ſecretary of ſtate, who does it, and ſeals them with the arms of the republick. Ambaſſadors direct their diſpatches to him, nevertheleſs he muſt not open them, but in the preſence of the counſellors. The money is coined in his name, but neither with his figure or his arms. He is head of all councils, and when he comes into council, all the magiſtrates riſe, but he riſes to none, except foreign ambaſſadors. At *Venice* he is elected to this dignity for life, but at *Genoa*, for two years only. When he dies, the ſtate does not go into mourning for him; his children and brothers are excluded from the chief offices of ſtate, nor are they allowed to receive any benefices from the court of *Rome*, except the cardinalſhip, that being only a titulary honour with no juriſdiction annexed to it. He may not diveſt himſelf of his dignity for his eaſe; and after his death his conduct is very narrowly ſearched into, by three inquiſitors and five correctors.

DO'GGED or DO'GGISH (A.) ſurly, ill-natured, moroſe, peeviſh, ſullen, crabbed, churliſh, out of humour.

DO'GGEDLY or DO'GGISHLY (Part.) moroſely, peeviſhly, ſurlily.

Doggedly dealt by, hardly, illy, or barbarouſly uſed.

DO'GGER (S.) a ſmall *Dutch*-built fiſhing-veſſel, with a well in the middle for the better keeping and preſerving the fiſh alive, and fit for the market.

DO'GGREL (S.) bad rhythm, mean, poor, low poetry, ſuch as common ballads are uſually compoſed in.

DO'GMA (S.) an axiom, ſentiment, or opinion in religion or philoſophy.

DOGMA'TICAL (A.) opinionated, ſtubborn, poſitive, or attached to a notion or particular opinion; one who is for making others think, ſay, or do juſt as he does.

DOGMA'TICALLY (Part.) poſitively, affirmatively, peremptorily.

DO'GMATISTS (S.) a ſect among the *ancient Phyſicians*, who reduced all diſeaſes to certain genera, which they divided into ſpecies, and aſſigned medicines for them, by ſuppoſing principles, drawing conſequences, and applying thoſe principles and conſequences to the particular diſeaſes under conſideration.

DOGMATI'ZE (V.) to ſpeak or aſſert poſitively, to affirm, to broach new doctrines, to inſtruct or teach imperiouſly, as if the teacher or doctrine was infallible.

DO'G-STAR (S.) a very bright ſtar of the firſt magnitude, in the mouth of *Canis major*.

DO'G TRICK (S.) a ſcurvy, waggiſh, or unlucky action.

DO'G-TROT (S.) a ſlow, eaſy pace, a gentle, continued motion.

DOIT (S.) a ſmall *Dutch* coin, three of which are nearly equal to our half-penny.

DO'LCE (A.) in *Muſick*, ſoft, gentle, ſlow.

DOLE (S.) a donation, gift, alms, the preſent of a nobleman to the people, a quantity of raw fleſh given away to the poor at the death of a rich perſon.

DOLEBO'TE (S.) ſmart-money, or ſome ſort of recompence for a maim, injury, or hurt, that a perſon gets in the ſervice of a prince, &c.

DO'LEFUL (A.) ſorrowful, grievous, lamentable, piteous.

DO'LEFULNESS (S.) ſorrowfulneſs grievouſneſs, that deſerves compaſſion.

DOLE MEAD (S.) a field wherein ſeveral perſons have ſhares.

DO'LGELHE or DO'LGETH (S.) in *Merionethſhire* in *North-Wales*, ſeated on the *Aven* in a vale, has a ſmall market weekly on Thurſday; it is much noted for *Welch* cottons, that are diſpoſed of here; the mountains round it are called its walls, which are ſaid to be three miles high, hath a ſteeple that groweth therein, the bell hanging in a yew-tree; diſtant from *London* 149 computed, and 187 meaſured miles.

DO'LIMAN (S.) a kind of long ſoutanne, or upper coat with narrow ſleeves, buttoned at the wriſt, and hanging down to the feet, worn by the *Turks*.

DO'LLAR (S.) a ſilver coin made in ſeveral parts of *Germany* and *Holland*; they are not all of the ſame fineneſs and weight; the *Dutch dollars* are moſt common, and are in value about 4 *s.* 6 *d.* ſterling.

DO'LOROUS (A.) ſee *Doleful*.

DO'LOUR (S.) grief, pain, ſorrow, trouble, affliction.

DO'LPHIN (S.) a ſea-fiſh; alſo a northern conſtellation conſiſting of 18 ſtars.

DO'L-

DO'LPHINS (S.) ſmall black inſects that devour beans; alſo the handles to pieces of ordnance, becauſe they are uſually caſt in ſhape of that fiſh.

DOLT (S.) a blockhead, dunce, or a ſtupid, unteachable perſon.

DO'LTISH (A.) blockiſh, ſtupid, dull, ſottiſh, incapable of inſtruction.

DO'LTISHNESS (S.) ſtupidity, unapprehenſiveneſs, ſottiſhneſs, incapacity.

DOM or DON (S.) a title of honour uſed in foreign countries, eſpecially *Spain*, equivalent to lord, maſter, ſir, &c.

DOMA'IN (S.) lands held in fee to a perſon, and his heirs and ſucceſſors.

DOME or DOOM (S.) with the *Saxons*, ſignified judgment, ſentence, decree, or ordinance; alſo an hemiſpherical roof, or work in a ſpherical form, raiſed over the middle of a building, by way of crowning; they have columns round them, both for ornament and ſupport; they are uſually round, tho' there are inſtances of ſquare and oval ones, and ſome made in the ſhape of a polygon; it is alſo called a *cupola*; alſo the arched cover of a reverberatory furnace.

DO'ME'S-DAY or DOO'M'S-DAY BOOK (S.) denominated *Liber Judiciarius vel Cenſualis Angliæ*, that is, the judicial book, or book of the ſurvey of *England*, compoſed in the time of *William* the Conqueror, from a ſurvey of the ſeveral counties, hundreds, tithings, &c. The intent or deſign of this book was, to be a regiſter, by which ſentence may be given in the tenures of eſtates, and from which that noted queſtion, whether lands be ancient demeſne, or not, is ſtill decided. The book is ſtill remaining in the Exchequer, fair and legible, conſiſting of two volumes, a greater and leſſer; the greater comprehends all the counties of *England*, except *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Weſtmore-land*, *Durham*, and part of *Lancaſhire*, which were never ſurveyed, and except *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*, which are contained in the leſſer volume, which concludes with theſe words, *Anno Milleſimo Octogeſimo Sexto ab Incarnatione Domini, Vigeſimo vero Regis Wilhelmi, facta eſt iſta Deſcriptio, non ſolum per hos tres Comitatus, ſed etiam alios.*

DO'ME'S-MAN or DOO'M'S-MAN (S.) a judge appointed to hear and determine cauſes; alſo a prieſt appointed to hear confeſſions.

DOME'STICK (A.) any thing that relates to affairs at home; it is alſo an appellation given to all thoſe, who belong to a man's family, as his chaplain, ſecretary, ſteward, &c. it was alſo a general title for all officers in the *Greek* empire, who had the ſuperintendance of any thing; as *grand domeſtick*, who acted as major domo, or provider for the prince's table: *Domeſtick* of the table, who was great ſeneſchal or ſteward, &c. There was alſo a body of forces in the *Roman* empire, called *domeſticks*, (by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *protectores*) who were a degree above the pretorians, and were the immediate guard of the emperor's perſon; under the Chriſtian emperors, they were allowed to bear the ſtandard of the croſs.

DO'MIFYING (S.) in *Aſtrology*, the dividing the heavens into twelve houſes, in order to erect a horoſcope.

DOMINA'TION (S.) the fourth order of angels; alſo power, rule, goveſnance, &c.

DOMINEE'R (V.) to ſwagger, inſult, vapour, bear ſway, behave in an inſolent manner, lord it over, and carry it very haughtily towards a perſon or perſons.

DOMINEE'RING (S.) an inſulting or tyrannical manner of behaviour.

DOMINEE'RINGLY (Part.) inſolently, tyrannically.

DOMI'NICA (S.) *Palm* Sunday.

DOMI'NICAL LETTERS (S.) a name given to the firſt ſeven letters of the alphabet, becauſe of their being uſed by chronologers, to denote Sunday, or the Lord's day, one of which being fixed for that purpoſe, the other ſix expreſs the other ſix days of the week, and theſe letters ſhift places annually and gradually, except in leap year.

DOMI'NICANS or PREACHERS (S.) a religious order founded by St. *Dominick*, approved by *Innocent* III. in the council of *Lateran* in 1215, and confirmed by *Honorius* III. under St. *Auſtin*'s rules, and the founder's particular conſtitutions.

DOMI'NICUM (S.) lands kept by a perſon for the uſe of his family; alſo lands held by a man in fee to himſelf, and his heirs and ſucceſſors.

DOMI'NION (S.) government, rule, power, authority.

DO'MINO (S.) a hood worn by a canon of a cathedral.

DO'MUS CONVERSORUM (S.) was formerly the name of the houſe where the rolls are kept in *Chancery-Lane*.

DONA'TION (S.) a gift, largeſs, or bounty, commonly meant of ſuch as are appropriated to charitable or religious uſes.

DO'NATISTS (S.) ancient ſchiſmaticks, who followed the errors of *Donatus*, a biſhop of *Carthage*; they held, that the Father was above the Son, and the Son above the Holy Ghoſt; that there was no virtue in the church, for which reaſon, thoſe of their ſect were re-baptized; that baptiſm conferred by any but thoſe of their ſect, was null; that there was no church but in *Africa*, &c.

DO'NATIVE (S.) a gift; alſo a preſentation made by a patron of a benefice to a clergyman, the biſhop being no ways concerned in the affair; formerly all biſhopricks were *donatives* of the king.

DO'NCASTER (S.) in the *Weſt Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, ſituate on the river *Don*, has been a very ancient town, and formerly much larger and finer than now; but in 759 was ſo

ſo totally deſtroyed by lightning, that it never recovered its firſt beauty; ſome remains of a large caſtle are ſtill in being, that ſtood where the church now ſtands; yet it is a tolerable town, governed by a mayor and ſix aldermen, and is principally employed in knitting ſtockings, gloves, waiſtcoats, &c. it has a good market weekly on Saturdays for cattle, corn, &c. Here are two very large, ſtrong, and lofty bridges over the river *Don*, with a long cauſe-way; and the remains of the great *Roman* high-way; it is diſtant from *London* 123 computed, and 155 meaſured miles.

DO'NDON (S.) a fat old woman.

DONEE' (S.) in *Law*, one who receives a gift, or has lands, &c. given him.

DO'NJOHN (S.) in *Fortification*, a large tower, or redoubt in a fortreſs, whither in caſes of neceſſity, the gariſon may retreat, and capitulate with more advantage, being, by their ſituation, enabled more eaſily to defend themſelves and annoy the enemy.

DO'NOR (S.) one who gives to, or beſtows any thing upon another, whether lands, goods, or money.

DOOM (V.) to judge, ſentence, or appoint what ſhall be the fate of another.

DOOM (S.) judgment, ſentence, a fixed and irrevocable ſtate, from which no relief can be got.

DOOMS DAY (S.) the general or laſt day of judgment, or that day wherein, according to the general received opinion of Chriſtians, every man, both ſoul and body, ſhall be either choſen to eternal happineſs, or ſentenced to everlaſting miſery.

DOOR (S.) in *Architecture*, that which ſhuts up, ſtops, hinders, or permits perſons to go in or out of the paſſage to, or entrance into a houſe or apartment; when applied to *Cities*, *Palaces*, *&c.* it is called a *gate*; and *Metaphorically*, it is the entrance or initiation into any place or thing whatever.

DOR (S.) the drone-bee or beetle; alſo a term in *Weſtminſter School*, for permiſſion to ſleep a ſmall time.

DO'RCHESTER (S.) in *Oxfordſhire*, was formerly a noted city, and a biſhop's ſee for 460 years, viz. from 634 to 1094, when *Remigius*, its laſt biſhop, tranſlated it to *Lincoln*, from which time it fell to decay, till at laſt it was of ſo ſmall account, that it was by ſome left out of the catalogue of market-towns; though *Ogilby* calls it a fair and large market and ſhire town, and a corporation; but ſends no members to parliament; it has a large ſtone bridge over the *Thame*, and is graced with a fine church; diſtant from *London* 41 computed, and 49 meaſured miles.

DO'RCHESTER (S.) the principal or ſhire-town of *Dorſetſhire*, built on the banks of the river *Frome*; it is a pretty large town, with three very wide ſtreets, and as many handſome churches, with a fine free-ſchool, alms-houſes, &c. and though the buildings are neither great nor beautiful; yet being ſituate on a riſing ground, and opening at the ſouth and weſt ends into ſweet fields, and ſpacious downs, renders it very pleaſant and delightful. In the year 1613 it was totally deſtroyed by fire, except the great church; yet none of the inhabitants loſt their lives; it is an ancient corporation, which in the 5th year of king *Charles* I. had a new charter, which gave the government thereof to a mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and burgeſſes, with an enlargement of privileges. In the time of the *Romans*, it was one of their winter ſtations, was walled in, and had a caſtle, which were all demoliſhed afterwards by the *Danes*; it was for ſome time famous for making fine broad cloth; but that trade is now turned into fine ſerges, ſelling ſheep and brewing ale; the aſſizes, quarter-ſeſſions, and elections for knights of the ſhire are all held here; for which purpoſe it is accommodated with good inns, and a plentiful market on Saturday; it ſends two members to parliament; and is diſtant from *London* 97 computed, and 123 meaſured miles.

DOREE' (S.) a fiſh called St. *Peter*'s fiſh.

DO'RICK (A.) in the now commonly receiv'd orders of architecture, is the ſecond of the five, ſaid to be invented by the *Dorians*, a people of *Greece*.

Dorick Dialect, one of the five manners of ſpeaking, which was uſed among the ancient *Greeks* by the *Dorians*.

Dorick Mood, a grave, ſlow, ſolemn kind of muſick, very proper either for the church, or the camp.

DO'RMAN or DO'RMER (S.) a ſky-light, or window made in the roof of a houſe, to light the ſtairs, &c.

DO'RMANT (A.) ſtill, quiet, ſleeping, at reſt; as, *the affair lies dormant*, that is, *it is dropped or diſcontinued*.

Dormant Lion, in *Heraldry*, a lion that is aſleep; it differs from couchant in this, that (tho' they both lie down, and have their fore-paws ſtretched out) a lion couchant has his head erected, whereas a *lion dormant* has his head lying upon his fore-paws.

Dormant tree, a beam lying acroſs a houſe; alſo called a ſummer.

DO'RMITORY (S.) in a *Convent*, the bed-chamber or lodging-room where the ſiſters or brothers ſleep.

DO'RMOUSE (S.) a kind of field mouſe, that is ſaid to ſleep all the winter.

DORP (S.) a country town or village, a ſtreet or lane.

DO'RSER (S.) a pannier or baſket put upon a horſe's back, to carry things in.

DO'RSETSHIRE (S.) is bounded on the north by *Somerſetſhire* and *Wiltſhire*, on the weſt by *Devonſhire*, on the eaſt by *Hampſhire*, and on the ſouth by the *Britiſh* channel; it is about 50 miles long, and in the broadeſt part about 25 miles over, and its circumference is about

150 miles; its inhabitants are computed at 132,000, and the houſes 22,000; it was the firſt ſettlement of the *Saxons* in *Britain*, and ſo continued till its monarch *Egbert* having ſubdued the reſt of the heptarchy, became king of that part of the iſle now called *England*: The pleaſantneſs of this county occaſioned moſt of *Egbert*'s ſucceſſors, which were 18 in number, both to reſide and be buried in it, and which occaſioned many very large palaces to be erected, from whence the gentry took their humour of building their houſes vaſtly large; it ſends 20 members to parliament, has 22 market towns, is divided into five diviſions, and theſe into 29 hundreds, which contain 248 pariſhes; it is ſeated in a healthful air, and yields all the neceſſaries of life in great abundance, but particularly ſheep, which are ſo fruitful, that the ewes commonly bring forth two lambs at a time; the paſturage is ſo very rich and fertile, occaſioned by the mixture of abundance of the ſweeteſt aromatick plants, that the ſheep thrive exceedingly; beſides which, there is plenty of timber, free-ſtone, marle, or tobacco-pipe clay, hemp, barley, &c.

DORSI'PAROUS or DORSI'FEROUS PLANTS (A.) are thoſe of the capillary kind, which have no ſtem, and bear their ſeeds on the backſide of the leaf.

DOSE (S.) the quantity of phyſick preſcribed by a phyſician to be taken by his patient at one time; alſo ſo much of ſtrong liquor as at one ſitting makes a perſon drunk; as, *He has his doſe*, that is, *he is fuddled*.

DOSE (V.) to ſleep or ſlumber gently, ſo as to be eaſily awaked.

DO'SEL or DO'RSEL (S.) a woollen cloth, made in *Devonſhire*.

DOT (S.) a ſmall mark or point, ſuch as is put over an i, or at the end of a ſentence.

DOT (V.) to mark with ſmall points, as engravers do to expreſs *Or* in *Heraldry*.

DO'TAGE (S.) that age wherein perſons act childiſhly, or over and above fondly, which is generally a pretty advanced one, and frequently expreſs'd by old folks towards young ones, which they ſometimes marry.

DO'TARD (S.) a ſimple, ſilly, or over-fond old fellow, that has married a young girl.

DOTE (V.) to grow childiſh, or ſilly, to be very fond, to love over much, &c.

DO'TKIN (S.) a *Dutch* coin, the eighth part of a ſtiver.

DO'TTEREL (S.) a bird which mimicks the actions of the fowler.

DO'UBLE (V.) to make twice as much, or add as much to a thing as it contained before; to fold up cloth, &c. alſo ſpoken of a hare, that when hunted, goes a winding courſe to deceive the dogs.

DO'UBLE (A.) twice as much, two-fold, as much again; alſo one that ſpeaks fair to a perſon's face, and rails at him when abſent, is called *double-tongued*.

Double Fiche, in *Heraldry*, a croſs which has two points at each extremity.

Double Letter, in *Grammar*, a letter which has the ſound of two, as X. Q. Z.

Double Plea, is that wherein the defendant alledges for himſelf two ſeveral matters in bar of the action, either of which is ſufficient to debar the plaintiff.

Double Quarrel, a complaint made to the archbiſhop of the province, againſt an inferior ordinary, for delaying juſtice; its denomination ſeems to be owing to this, that the complaint is made both againſt the judge, and him who is the cauſe of the delay.

Double Ratio, ſee *Duple*.

Double Veſſel, or *Pelican*, in *Chymiſtry*, is when two bolt-heads, or matreſſes, are luted together by their necks.

DO'UBLER (S.) a perſon that works at a throwſter's, and twines, doubles, or twiſts two or more threads of ſilk together, for the uſe of ſewing or ſtitching.

DO'UBLET (S.) a garment formerly worn by the men, and was much the ſame as a waiſtcoat is now; alſo a double caſt at dice-play, or that where both the dice have the ſame ſpots, as 2 fives, 2 threes, &c. alſo a duplicate of a letter, &c.

DO'UBLING (S.) in *Heraldry*, the lining of robes or mantles of ſtate, or of the mantlings in atchievements; in *Hunting*, the irregular courſe which a hare runs, in order to deceive the dogs, and make them loſe their ſcent; in *military Affairs*, it is the joining two ranks or files of ſoldiers, whereby they become one; in *Navigation*, doubling a cape or point, is ſailing by it on one ſide, and coming back on the other.

DOUBLOO'N (S.) a *Spaniſh* coin, of the value of two piſtoles.

DOUBT (V.) to be in ſuſpence, or at an uncertainty; that does not know what to determine or reſolve on, or which ſide of the queſtion to take.

DOU'BTFUL (A.) dubious, uncertain, ambiguous.

DOU'BTFULNESS (S.) uncertainty, dubiouſneſs, ambiguity.

DOU'BTING (S.) the forbearing to give one's aſſent to a thing, being apprehenſive that we are not ſufficiently acquainted with it; the not being able to give an abſolute deciſion on either ſide of a queſtion.

DOU'BTLESS (A.) paſt diſpute, certain, abſolute, that admits of no ſcruple, that is quite clear, and plain.

DOU'CET (S.) a cuſtard; alſo the teſticles of a deer.

DOUCI'NE (S.) in *Architecture*, a moulding at the top of the cornice, half convex, and half concave, ſometimes called the cymatium or gula.

DOVE (S.) a female pigeon.

DO'VER (S.) in *Kent*, is an ancient town, ſituate

ſituate among rocks, where the haven itſelf was formerly; the paſſage from hence into *France*, being neareſt and ſafeſt, it was ordained, that no perſon going out of the kingdom to the continent ſhould take ſhipping in any other part; it is one of the *Cinque-ports*, and was formerly obligated to find 21 ſhips for war; it was anciently walled in, and had 10 gates, and a caſtle built by *Julius Cæſar*, all which are gone to decay, and alſo the piers that king *Henry* VIII. built at a vaſt expence; ſo that it is now but a poor place; tho' it keeps up the form of a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament; it hath two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday, and a fair on *Nov.* 11, which continues nine days; heretofore were ſeven churches, but they are now reduced to two; it is diſtant from *London* 55 computed, and 71 meaſured miles; of late the lord wardens of the *Cinque-ports* have been ſworn, and the reſt of the buſineſs belonging to them in general has been done here.

DO'VE-TAIL (S.) in *Carpentry*, a joint that faſtens boards together, wherein the tenon or piece that is let into the other goes widening to the extreme, and ſo cannot be drawn out again but by ſliding the tip upwards.

DO'VE-TAILING (S.) the joining or faſtening boards together, by what the carpenters call a dove-tail, that is, a mortiſe and tenon much broader at one end than the other.

DOUGH (S.) raw flour, water, ſalt, &c. kneaded and made up into a conſiſtence proper to make bread, cakes, pye-cruſt, &c.

DOU'GHTY (A.) a mock word for courageous, valiant, ſtrong, ſtout, mighty.

DOUK (V.) to dive, duck, or immerge in water.

DO'WABLE (A.) that may be endowed, or have a ſettlement fixed upon it for its ſupport.

DO'WAGER (S.) the widow of a prince or nobleman, one who has a dower ſettled upon her for her ſupport and maintenance.

DO'WDY (S.) a coarſe, ordinary, bad-complexioned, or ill-ſhapen woman.

DO'WER or DO'WRY (S.) that part of the eſtate, which a woman enjoys after the death of her huſband, for her maintenance, which after her deceaſe deſcends to his children; it is alſo the portion a woman brings her huſband at marriage, towards ſupporting the charges thereof; alſo a ſum of money given with a maid at her entering into a religious order.

DO'WLASS (S.) a coarſe, ſtrong ſort of linen, uſed principally to make ſhirts or ſhifts for hard-working people.

DOWN (Part.) below or in the bottom; alſo the imperative mood of the verb to deſcend or go *down*.

DOWN (S.) the fineſt and ſofteſt of a gooſe's feathers; alſo a ſoft woolly ſubſtance growing upon the rind of ſome fruits and upon the tops of thiſtles.

DO'WNHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a very ancient town, ſituate exactly upon the croſſing of the *Great Ouſe*; the market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 72 computed, and 87 meaſured miles.

DOWNS (S.) an elevation of ſtone or ſand gathered along the ſea-banks, which ſerves as a barrier to it, it is particularly uſed for a famous road along the eaſtern coaſt of *Kent*, which reaches from *Dover* to the *North Foreland*; it has excellent anchorage, and is well defended by the caſtles of *Sandwich*, *Deal*, and *Dover*; here the *Engliſh* fleets meet; alſo a hilly kind of fields that lie open, where races are often run, and hares, &c. hunted.

DO'WNWARD (Part.) towards the bottom or lower part.

DO'WNY (A.) covered with down, very ſoft or delicate to the touch.

DOWSE (S.) a ſlap or great blow on the face, or other part of the body, with the fiſt or hand doubled together.

DOXO'LOGY (S.) a ſhort verſe of thankſgiving or praiſe to God, frequently repeated in divine ſervice, as the *Gloria Patri*, and the 14th verſe of the 2d chapter of St. *Luke*, *Glory be to God on high*; they are thus called, becauſe they begin with Δόξα, *glory*.

DO'XY (S.) a ſhe-beggar, wench, trull, or whore; the female companion of a foot-ſoldier, travelling tinker, &c.

DOZE or DOSE (V.) to be half aſleep, to be in a gentle ſlumber, from which a ſmall ſtir or noiſe will eaſily awake a perſon.

DO'ZELING (S.) a manner of ſhadowing drawings, performed by pieces of cotton or rags ſtuffed into a quill, and the end broke into lint, to lay the ſmall-coal, chalk or other material uſed, very ſmooth and regular, by breaking off the harſh ſtrokes or edges.

DO'ZEN or DO'SEN (S.) the number twelve, and in many commodities fourteen, as rolls, buns, &c.

DRAB (S.) a naſty whore, dirty ſlut, or filthy queen; alſo a ſmall top-ſail; alſo an extraordinary ſort of woollen cloth, chiefly worn in the winter-time.

DRA'BLER (S.) a ſmall ſail, uſed where the courſe and bonnet are not deep enough to cloath the maſt.

DRACHM or DRAM (S.) the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupoiſe; with the *Apothecaries*, it is the 8th part of an ounce, and is equal to 3 ſcruples, or 60 grains.

DRA'CHMA (S.) a *Grecian* coin, in value about ſeven pence of our money.

DRA'CO or DRA'GON (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting according to *Ptolemy* of 31, *Tycho*, 32, and Mr. *Flamſteed*, 49 ſtars.

Draco volans, a meteor appearing like a flying dragon.

DRACO'NTICK MONTH (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, the ſpace of time between the moon's departure

departure from, and return to, her aſcending node.

DRACU'NCULI (S.) in *Medicine*, an itching diſeaſe incident to children; it affects them chiefly about the back, ſhoulders, and arms, and is ſuppoſed to ariſe from little worms under the ſkin.

DRAFF (S.) hog-waſh, ſuch as grains and water, blood, diſh-water, &c.

DRA'FFY (A.) filthy, naſty, foul, dirty.

DRAG (S.) a fox's tail; alſo a hook.

DRAG (V.) to draw, hale, pull, or trail along on the ground by downright force or ſtrength.

DRA'GANT (S.) a gum ſo called.

DRA'GGLE (V.) to daub the tail or bottom of one's cloaths with dirt, as one walks along.

DRAGGS (S.) pieces of timber faſtened together, ſo that they will carry ſome ſorts of burthens down a river, ſometimes called floats; alſo any thing that hangs over the ſide of a ſhip, and hinders her ſailing freely.

DRA'G-NET (S.) a tramel, draw, or ſweep fiſhing-net.

DRA'GOMAN (S.) in the *Eaſtern Nations*, is a perſon, who for the facilitation of commerce, makes it his buſineſs to act as an interpreter.

DRA'GON (S.) a ſerpent grown to a monſtrous bigneſs, and ſuppoſed alſo to be of as monſtrous a ſhape.

Dragon's Blood, a kind of reſin of a reddiſh colour, iſſuing out of a tree in *Africa*, called *dragon*; it eaſily diſſolves by heat, and if caſt into the fire, flames, but can hardly be brought to diſſolve in a liquid.

Dragon's Wort, ſerpent's or viper's bugloſs.

Dragon's Head and Tail, in *Aſtronomy*, the nodes of the planets, or the two points wherein their orbits interſect the ecliptick.

DRAGONNE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, is ſpoken of a beaſt, the lower parts whereof reſemble a dragon.

DRAGOO'N (S.) an horſemon or ſoldier who fights both on horſeback, and on foot.

DRAIN (V.) to free land, &c. from water, or other moiſture, by cutting and contriving proper canals to carry it off.

DRAIN (S.) a water-courſe, ſink, common-ſewer, or place to carry off waſte-water, or ſludge by.

DRAKE (S.) the male of that ſpecies of eatable fowls called a duck.

DRAM (S.) a ſmall quantity of any ſpirituous liquor, uſually drank out of a glaſs, little cup, &c. alſo $\frac{1}{16}$ part of a common ounce.

DRA'MA (S.) a ſtage-play, either tragedy, or comedy.

DRAMA'TICK (A.) of, or belonging to a ſtage play.

Dramatick Poet, a perſon who writes plays.

DRAP or DRAB (S.) a woollen cloth, ſuch as cloaths are made of.

Drap de Berry, a frize, or thick, ſtrong warm cloth fit for winter wear.

DRA'PER (S.) a vender or ſeller of cloth.

Linen Draper, one who deals in all kinds of linen.

Woollen Draper, one who deals only in broad or woollen cloths, ſuch as mens cloaths or made of, &c.

DRA'PERY (S.) the cloth trade, whether woollen or linen; in *Painting* and *Sculpture*, it is the repreſentation of the cloathing of any figure; it alſo takes in tapeſtry and hangings.

DRA'STICK MEDICINE (S.) one which operates quickly and vigorouſly.

DRAUGHT (S.) the quantity of liquor a perſon drinks at one pull; alſo a jakes, common ſewer, or neceſſary-houſe; in *Painting*, the out-line or ſketch of any thing, or a piece not finiſhed with proper colours; in *Navigation*, the depth of a ſhip in the water when under ſail; in *Law*, an inſtrument or writing drawn up in order to be approved of, before it is engroſſed and ſigned; in *Trade*, an overplus of weight allowed to the buyers of ſome ſorts of goods, eſpecially ſuch as are liable to waſte, as tobacco, ſugar, &c.

DRAUGHT HOOK (S.) in *Gunnery*, hooks faſtened to the cheeks of a carriage; in *War*, it is a number of ſoldiers made out of every company for ſome extraordinary expedition, &c. in *Trade*, it is ſo much goods as are carried upon one carriage at a time; alſo the demand, ſale, or diſpoſal of any commodity, is ſo called.

DRAUGHTS (S.) a diverſion, or game, played at in coffee-houſes, &c.

DRAUL or DRAWL (V.) to ſpeak ſlowly in a canting or affected manner.

DRAW (V.) to pull or hale; alſo a term in *Hunting*, ſignifying to beat the buſh after a beaſt; alſo to delineate or make the repreſentation of any thing upon a plane; ſometimes conſidered and applied to *Painters*, ſometimes to *Mathematicians* laying down the hour-lines for a ſun-dial, &c. a ſhip is ſaid to *draw* ſo much water as it occupies the ſpace when ſailing; that is, ſo many feet as it ſinks into the water, ſo many feet it is ſaid to *draw*.

DRA'W-BACK (S.) in *Commerce*, is the repaying to a merchant the duties or cuſtoms he has paid at the importing of foreign goods, upon his exporting them again.

DRA'W-BOY (S.) a perſon who pulls up the leaſhes in a weaver's loom, by which the figures or draught in the ſtuff or ſilk is produced.

DRA'W-BRIDGE (S.) a bridge over a moat, river, or any place filled with water, that may be drawn up, and let down at pleaſure.

DRA'WER (S.) ſometimes means one of the partitions of a cheſt, ſcrutore, &c. made to pull out or ſhove in eaſily, for the convenience of putting linen, papers, &c. ſeparate from

any thing elſe; ſometimes it means the waiter or ſervant that attends upon company at a tavern, &c. and ſometimes it means a delineator or picture-maker; but more particularly uſed in the weaving-trade, for him who deſigns the figures, &c. for the flowered ſilks, who is called a *pattern-drawer*.

DRA'WING (S.) in *Painting*, the ſhape, figure, or repreſentation of any thing, and is either an out-line, ſketch, or piece, but ſlightly done; or one highly finiſhed in black lead, *Indian* ink, &c. but when it is in the natural colours, it is then denominated a painting.

Drawing amiſs, in *Hunting*, is when the hounds take a wrong ſcent, and hit it up the wind, whereas they ſhould have done it down, or along with the wind.

Drawing a Bill of Exchange, is the writing, ſigning, and giving it to another to receive a certain ſum of a certain perſon, for the uſe of the drawer, &c.

Drawing of Wire, is the ſtretching a piece of metal till it becomes very pliant.

Drawing on the Slot, is when the hounds take a ſcent, and draw, or go on till they find the ſame ſcent again.

Drawing Medicines, ſuch as ripen and bring a ſore to a head.

Drawing Table, a board to put a ſheet of paper on, for the more convenient making of draughts, eſpecially pieces of architecture, becauſe perpendicular and parallel lines may be drawn by the help of an inſtrument in the ſhape of a T, which ſerves as a rule, without the trouble of raiſing them geometrically; theſe inſtruments are alſo exceeding uſeful in navigation, and, if truly made, are the beſt and moſt expeditious for the conſtructing plain and *Mercator*'s charts, &c.

DRAY (S.) a ſtrong, low, open carriage, particularly uſed by brewers to carry their drink on to their cuſtomers; alſo the neſt of a ſquirrel.

DRAY'TON (S.) in *Shropſhire*, though but a poor town, has a good market weekly on Wedneſday for horſes and cattle; it is diſtant from *London* 118 computed, and 149 meaſured miles.

DRA'ZEL (S.) a naſty, ſluttiſh, careleſs, dirty woman.

DREAD (S.) fear, awe, terror, fright, or horror.

DREAD (V.) to ſtand in awe of, to fear, or be terrified at a thing or perſon.

DREA'DFUL (A.) terrible, frightful, amazing, cauſing great horror or ſurprize.

DREAM (S.) thoſe objects that the imagination repreſents to people in their ſleep; alſo any whimſical, airy ſpeculation, or improbable project, propoſal, or deſign.

DREAM (V.) to have the image or repreſentation of any thing in one's ſleep.

To dream over a Thing, ſpoken of one who does an affair in ſo indolent and careleſs a manner that one might ſuppoſe him to be aſleep.

DREA'MER (S.) a perſon that has his imagination very wakeful and active, while aſleep, and has frequent repreſentations of many odd matters; alſo a ſlothful, unactive perſon, that crawls or creeps about his buſineſs; alſo one that is full of whimſical or improbable projections, and making and propoſing impoſſible ſchemes.

DREDGE (V.) to ſtrew flour upon meat, while it is roaſting at the fire, to dry up the fat or moiſture that is upon it, in order to baiſt it with butter to make it look beautiful to the eye.

DRE'DGER or DRE'DGING-BOX (S.) a ſmall portable box, commonly made of braſs or tin, with ſmall holes bored or punched in the top or cover, to let the flour, contained in the box, come out in a ſhower upon the meat that is roaſting at the fire, as in the article above.

DRE'DGERS or DRU'DGERS (S.) ſuch fiſhermen as are employ'd about taking or getting oyſters.

DREE'RY or DREA'RY (A.) an old word ſtill retained by the poets, ſignifying terrible, frightful, lamentable, ſorrowful, grievous, diſmal.

DRE'GGY (A.) full of dirt or waſte, impure, mixed with filth, &c.

DREGS (S.) the bottom, ſettling, or waſte part of any kind of liquid; the meaneſt or worſt part of any thing; the refuſe, or what is left after the beſt is taken away; alſo the mean, vulgar, uncultivated, or wicked part of any people or nation.

DRENCH (V.) to ſoak or bathe thoroughly in ſome liquid matter; alſo to give or take a large portion of wine, beer, &c. alſo to preſcribe a phyſical liquid doſe, ſpoken chiefly of horſes.

DRENCH (S.) a phyſical liquid doſe, eſpecially for a horſe.

DRESS (V.) to clothe, ornament, beautify, or embelliſh, either verbally or actually; alſo to cook or prepare food, ſo as to make it fit for eating.

DRE'SSER (S.) ſometimes means a perſon that is ſkilled in habiting a perſon to act a play, &c. and ſometimes it ſignifies the ſhelf or broad long board in a kitchen, where the cook lays his meat on, and prepares his ſauces, &c.

DRI'BBLE or DRI'VEL (V.) to let the ſaliva or ſpittle run out of the mouth, like a fool or ideot; alſo the manner of mercury's operating in ſalivations, for the foul diſeaſe, inveterate ſcurvies, or other confirmed diſtemper.

DRI'BLET (S.) a ſmall part of a large ſum; any ſmall quantity or parcel of money, or any thing elſe.

DRIFT (S.) the aim, purpoſe, or deſign of a perſon; in *Mining*, it is a channel or paſſage cut

out of one part of the mine to lead to or from another, thereby to carry on the work more effectually, by proper communications for air, to draw water, ſoil, ore, &c. in *Navigation*, ſuch things that float upon the water without a perſon to guide it, or being faſtened to any thing, &c. in *common Diſcourſe*, when we turn a perſon out to ſhift for her or himſelf, we are ſaid to turn them *adrift*; when an inqueſt is made into the exact number of cattle there is upon a foreſt, it is called the *drift* of the foreſt; alſo when the wind blows ſnow in large heaps or channels, it is ſaid to come in *drifts*.

Drift Sail, in a *Ship*, is a ſail under water; in a *Storm*, it is veered out right a-head, having ſheets faſtened to it, as other ſails have, to keep the ſhip right upon the ſea; it alſo prevents a ſhip from driving with the current.

Drift Way, is the ſame with *Lee Way*.

DRILL (S.) an inſtrument to bore holes in iron, ſteel, braſs, or any other metal.

DRILL (V.) to pierce, bore, or make holes in any thing, with an inſtrument called a drill; alſo to buoy a perſon up with pretences, to delay time, and make him expect what is never deſigned or intended.

DRI'LY (Part.) doing any thing cunningly, craftily, ſlily, without ſeeming to take notice; alſo merrily, archly, waggiſhly, and ſatyrically.

DRI'NESS (S.) without moiſture, droughtineſs; alſo cunningneſs, waggiſhneſs, &c.

DRINK (S.) any ſort of liquor that may be drank or ſwallowed, but particularly ſpoke of all ſorts of malt liquors, commonly called beer or ale.

DRINK (V.) to ſwallow down any liquid matter, as water, beer, wine, &c.

DRIP (S.) in *Architecture*, a flat ſquare member, vulgarly called the eaves, and is the ſame with larmier; alſo a kind of ſteps in buildings that have flat roofs, made to walk on.

DRIP (V.) to come away by drops, or trickle down like tears; any gentle diſtillation, or falling in ſmall quantities, like meat roaſting before the fire.

DRI'PPING (S.) the fat that falls from meat roaſted before the fire; alſo the inclination or angular ſlant of a pent-houſe.

DRIVE (V.) to force along, to compel to go, to make to do ſomething; alſo to cut a paſſage or lane in a mine, to go farther into it, or to have communication with ſome other part; alſo when a boat or other thing floats upon the water, and goes along with the tide, without the guidance or direction of any perſon; alſo when a ſhip goes with the current, tide, or ſtream, againſt the reſiſtance made by an anchor's being let down.

DRI'VELLER (S.) a fool or idiot that lets his ſpittle run out of his mouth, one that ſlabbers or wets his chin.

DRI'VER (S.) one that forces or compels cattle to go that way as he would have them, but more particularly ſpoke of coachmen, carmen, waggoners, and the conductors of all other carriages.

DRI'ZZLE (V.) to wet, or fall in ſmall drops like a ſlow rain.

DROI'TWICH or DU'RTWICH (S.) in *Worceſterſhire*, upon the river *Salwarp*, is a town corporate, with four hundred houſes in it, and four churches; the town is wealthy, and had great privileges granted it by king *John*, whoſe charter they have ſtill in being; they were alſo much favoured by king *Edward* III. But in 1290 one of their churches, and a great part of the town, was burnt down, which ſo reduced it, that it was long in recovering again its former ſplendor. King *James* I. granted it a new charter, which appoints the government to be by two bailiffs, four juſtices, and a recorder; the market is weekly on Friday; it ſends two members to parliament. The town is famous for the moſt excellent white ſalt, which is made here, from the ſummer to the winter ſolſtice, in ſuch great quantities, that the duty or exciſe comes to 50,000 *l.* it is diſtant from *London* 82 computed, and 95 meaſured miles.

DROLL (S.) a ſhew or ordinary play exhibited at fairs; alſo a wag or merry fellow; a jeſter or pleaſant companion; one that can or does play with or upon words; a punſter.

DROLL (V.) to banter or make ſport; to joke, to be merry, and divert the company with waggiſh or arch playing upon words; to pun.

DRO'LLERY (S.) the art or practice of waggiſh mirth; jeſting, joking, punning, or playing upon words.

DRO'MEDARY (S.) a beaſt like a camel, but ſmaller and ſlenderer; it has two bunches upon its back, which ſerve inſtead of a ſaddle: They are reported to be ſo ſwift, as to travel 100 miles a day, and are capable of enduring a great deal of fatigue; they have no fore-teeth nor hoof, but their feet are covered with a thick fleſhy ſkin.

DRONE (S.) a bee without a ſting, which the reſt expel or drive out of the hive; alſo an idle, ſlothful, indolent perſon; alſo the deep holding key note of a bagpipe.

DRO'NFIELD (S.) in *Derbyſhire*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 112 computed, and 140 meaſured miles.

DRO'NISH (A.) after the manner of a drone; idle, ſlothful, careleſs, and indolent.

DRO'NISHNESS (S.) ſlothfulneſs, idleneſs, indolence; alſo ſlowneſs or inactivity.

DROOP (V.) to hang down the head, to be diſpirited, to waſte or decay, to grow languid, faint, and lifeleſs.

DROO'PINGLY (Part.) faintly, languidly, diſpiritedly, and waſtingly.

DROP (S.) the ſmalleſt quantity of any liquid

whatever; in *Architecture*, it is the ornament in the entablature of the *Dorick* order put under the triglypha, ſomewhat in the ſhape of little bells.

DROP (V.) to waſte or decay any liquid matter by a very little, or a drop at a time; to fall by ſmall particles or drops, as certain chymical medicines are appointed to be taken 20, 30, 40, &c. at a time, and for that reaſon are emphatically called *drops*; alſo to deſcend from a window or other eminence, by gently letting the perſon or thing down, as low as the hands, arms, &c. or any other machine they have, will permit, and then letting go the hold, by which means the perſon or thing falls or drops down.

DRO'PSICAL (A.) one inclined to the diſtemper called the dropſy.

DRO'PSY (S.) a diſtemper wherein ſome part or the whole body is filled with a watry humour; as, the *Aſcites*, wherein the abdomen or lower belly is affected; the *Anaſarca*, wherein the whole body is affected; the *Hydrocephalus*, which troubles the head; and the *Hydrocele*, the ſcrotum: There is alſo another kind, called a *Tympanites*, wherein the body, inſtead of water, is filled with wind, by which means it is ſtretched out to an immoderate bulk.

DROSS (S.) the waſte or ſcum of metals in flux; alſo the ſediment or dirty part of ſugar, duſt in tobacco, &c.

DRO'SSINESS (S.) a metal's being mixed with, or naturally inclined to waſte, ſcurf, ſcum, or other impurity; the quantity of waſte in a commodity.

DRO'SSY (A.) full of impurity, ſcurf, duſt, waſte, &c.

DROVE (S.) a large number, flock, or herd of cattle, great or ſmall.

DRO'VERS (S.) ſuch perſons as bring up cattle for the ſalſemen, graſiers, carcaſs-butchers, &c. the ſame with *drivers*.

DROUGHT (S.) when a ſeaſon or the earth is exceeding dry, or very much wants rain; alſo thirſt in a human or brute creature.

DROU'GHTY (A.) thirſty, wanting drink, or proper watering by rain, watering-pots, &c. as gardens, fields, &c. in a dry ſeaſon.

DROWN (V.) to plunge into, or pour liquor upon a thing till it is covered, &c. to cauſe a living creature to loſe its life by water or ſome other liquid matter, by plunging or immerging it in the ſame; alſo to intoxicate or make a perſon drunk with ſtrong liquors, ſuch as wine, ale, brandy, &c.

DRO'WSY (A.) ſleepy, heavy, or very inclinable to ſleep; alſo ſluggiſh, unactive, or unwilling to ſtir, move, or do any thing.

DRUB (V.) to beat, threſh, or cudgel ſeverely, by way of chaſtiſement, with a ſtick.

DRU'BBING (S.) threſhing or beating ſeverely, or chaſtiſing a perſon, for a fault committed, with a ſtick.

DRUDGE (S.) one that does the ſlaviſh and mean offices of life, that works very much and often, for a ſmall pay or reward.

DRUDGE (V.) to work much or ſlave hard; particularly in the meaner parts of buſineſs, for a little money or pay.

DRU'DGER (S.) one that fiſhes for oyſters; the ſame with *dredger*.

DRU'DGERY (S.) ſlavery, mean employment, very hard working.

DRU'GGET (S.) a narrow woollen ſtuff, uſed for mens, and eſpecially boys cloaths.

DRU'GGIST or DRU'GSTER (S.) a perſon that principally deals in foreign gums, roots, plants, &c. for the uſe of the doctors, apothecaries, or chymiſts.

DRUGS (S.) a general name for all ſorts of ſpices, and other commodities of the aromatick kind, brought from foreign countries, but chiefly from the *Levant* and *Eaſt-Indies*, and particularly for phyſical uſes; alſo any commodities that do not ſell well, or that become very cheap, by reaſon of plenty, or being out of faſhion, are called *drugs*.

DRU'IDS (S.) among the ancient *Gauls* and *Britons*, were perſons who had the care of inſtructing the people in religion, philoſophy politicks, and other ſpeculative accompliſhments; they were likewiſe judges, and whoever refuſed to ſubmit to them, were deemed rebels, and accurſed; they were choſen out of the beſt families, that the dignity of their ſtation, added to that of their birth, might procure them the greater reſpect.

DRUM (S.) a muſical inſtrument that is generally made uſe of in the army, to call the ſoldiers together, and direct them how to act; the body of it is made of a thin piece of oak, bent in a cylindrical form, and each end or bottom is covered with parchment; to make it ſound, one of the ends is ſtruck with a ſtick, and there are braces on the ſides, whereby the ſound may be rendered louder or ſlacker. In *Architecture*, the vaſe or tambour.

Kettle Drum, is one whereof the ſides are braſs.

Drum of the Ear, in *Anatomy*, a cavity in the inner part of the ear, reſembling a drum, its outer part is covered with a membrane, called membra tympani; its office (as is ſuppoſed) is to modify the ſound, which is performed by its different degrees of tenſion, and convey it to the auditory nerve.

DRUM (V.) to play or beat upon the inſtrument called a drum; alſo to beat or make a noiſe with the fiſts upon a hollow boarded place, in imitation of a drum.

DRUM-MA'JOR (S.) the chief, principal, or head drummer in an army, regiment, &c.

DRU'MMER (S.) one who beats or plays upon a drum ſkilfully, particularly for warlike exerciſes.

DRUNK (A.) diſordered or intoxicated with liquor in ſuch a manner, that a perſon does not know what he is doing; one deprived of his

his ſenſes and reaſon, thro' or by means of the force of ſpirituous or ſtrong liquors.

DRU'NKARD (S.) a perſon that is often drunk; one delighted with drinking ſtrong liquors to exceſs.

DRU'NKENNESS (S.) the practice of drinking ſtrong liquors to exceſs.

DRY (A.) that has none, or very little moiſture; alſo a cant word for one that acts ſlily, or cunningly, that is very reſerved, and watches all opportunities to ſay or do ſomething for his own advantage; alſo when wine, by reaſon of its age, is much dephlegmated, and its watry taſte conſiderably abated, or quite deſtroyed, it is ſaid to be *dry*.

DRY (V.) to exhale, ſuck up, or take away the moiſture that is in flowers, corn, cloaths, &c.

DRY'ADES (S.) among the *ancient Heathens*, the nymphs of the woods, certain imaginary deities, who, they ſuppoſed, lived in the woods and groves.

DU'AL (A.) ſomething that belongs to the number two; and in *Grammar*, eſpecially in the *Greek* tongue, it is the number two, which they conſider as a medium between the ſingular and the plural number.

DUB (V.) to make a perſon a knight, or confer the honour of knighthood upon him; alſo to cut off a cock's comb and wattles.

DU'BBING (S.) the conferring the honour of knighthood upon a perſon.

DU'BIOUS (A.) ſomething that is doubtful or uncertain, that may or may not be, that is rather inclined to the negative than the affirmative ſide.

DU'CAL (A.) of, belonging, or pertaining to a duke.

DU'CAL (S.) in *Venice*, all letters patent, and letters wrote to foreign princes, are ſo called.

DU'CAT or DU'CKET (S.) a foreign coin, both ſilver and gold; the ſilver one is worth about 4 *s.* 6 *d.* ſterling, and the gold one about 10 *s.*

DUCATOO'N (S.) an *Italian* ſilver coin, worth about 4 *s.* 8 *d.* ſterling.

DUCE (S.) the card or ſide of a die that has two ſpots on it; ſometimes it means the devil or ſome evil ſpirit, as when a perſon ſpeaking angrily ſays, The *duce* take you, that is, may the devil or ſome evil ſpirit take you.

DUCK (S.) the name of an amphibious fowl, well known and commonly eat in *England*, of which there are two kinds, the *wild* and the *tame*.

DUCK (V.) to plunge or forcibly thruſt a perſon under water, by way of puniſhment; alſo to dive voluntarily, or to put the head under water.

DU'CKING (S.) the plunging or dipping a perſon in the water; here in *England*, it is a puniſhment inflicted by the mob on a pick-pocket; at *Marſeilles* and *Bourbon*, vagrants are condemned to the gale, that is, to be ſhut up in an iron cage, faſtened to the yard of a chaloupe, and ducked in the river; at *Toulouſe*, blaſphemers are puniſhed in the ſame manner; ſailors are alſo puniſhed this way, being thrown from the top of a main-maſt-yard into the ſea, having ſometimes a cannon ball tied to them, to make their fall the more quick; they are ſometimes puniſhed by dry *ducking*, in which caſe the party is ſuſpended by a rope, a few yards above the ſurface of the water, and his puniſhment is made known by the diſcharge of a cannon.

DU'CKS MEAT (S.) a green kind of weed, growing on the ſurface of ditches, or other ſtagnant waters, it is alſo called water lentils.

DU'CTIL (A.) that is eaſy to be drawn out or extended, like gold, ſilver, &c. into wire, thin plates, &c.

DUCTI'LITY (S.) the quality or property of any metal, whereby it is eaſily ſpread or drawn out into thin plates, wire, &c.

DUCTS (S.) any paſſage, canal, drain, or conveyance of liquors, blood, or humours, whether they be ſewers, pipes, veins, &c. in *Anatomy*, they are denominated from the particular uſe, as *ductus adipoſi*, *ductus alimentalis*, *&c.*

DU'DGEON (S.) anger, diſdain, grudge, quarrel, diſturbance, miſunderſtanding, reſentment,

DUE (S.) what remains unpaid of a debt; alſo the reſpect or duty that an inferior owes to a ſuperior; alſo the right or property of a perſon.

DU'EL (S.) a battle or engagement between two perſons, ordinarily fought by choice, upon account of ſome real or imaginary affront, in which caſe it is uſual for one perſon to give or ſend a challenge to the other, to fight him at ſmall ſword, and ſometimes at ſword and piſtol.

DU'ELLER or DU'ELLIST (S.) one that fights a duel or ſingle combat.

DUE'NESS (S.) exactneſs, juſtneſs, correctneſs.

DU'ET (S.) a *Muſical* term for a ſong or air compoſed for two voices or inſtruments.

DUG (S.) the teat or part of any milch creature, through which the milk is ſucked or drawn out by the young or others.

DUKE (S.) a title of dignity like that of earl; it was firſt given by the *Romans* to generals of armies: There are *dukes* who are ſovereign princes, as the *duke* of *Florence*, the *duke* of *Savoy*, *&c.* It is now the chief dignity in thoſe kingdoms where it is uſed, next to the king, and the prince his eldeſt ſon, tho' formerly that of earl was eſteemed more honourable.

DU'KE-DUKE (S.) a title given to the grandee of the houſe of *Silvia* in *Spain*, on account of his poſſeſſing a great number of dutchies.

DU'KEDOM (S.) the domin ons or territories of a duke.

DU'LCIFY (V.) to ſweeten or meliorate with ſugar, &c. alſo in *Chymiſtry*, to ſeparate the

ſalt from any mixed body, which was calcined together with it.

DU'LCIMER (S.) a muſical inſtrument ſomewhat reſembling a harpſichord, but inſtead of making the ſtrings ſpeak by the puſhing down of keys, &c. they are ſtruck with ſmall iron or braſs pins, to bring out the tones.

DULL (A.) unapprehenſive, not capable of learning readily, heavy, ſlow, ſtupid; alſo a poem or book writ with little or no ſpirit, judgment or accuracy; alſo dark, cloudy or gloomy weather.

DU'LNESS (S.) unapprehenſiveneſs, blockiſhneſs, incapacity; alſo the meanneſs of any poem or book that is writ without ſpirit, briſkneſs or pleaſantry.

DU'LVERTON (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, is a pretty good town, ſeated in an hilly moor, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday, and fairs, on *Oct.* 28, and *June* 29, principally for oxen and ſheep; the water called *Dunſbrook*, a branch of the river *Ex*, runs through it, over which there is a ſtrong ſtone bridge, with 5 arches; there are ſome lead mines in the neighbourhood of the town; it is diſtant from *London* 67 computed, and 84 meaſured miles.

DUMB (A.) one born without the uſe of the organs of ſpeech, or rendered ſo by force or accident; alſo one who is ſullenly ſilent, or ſo daſhed by being charged with a miſdemeanour, that he cannot excuſe or juſtify himſelf.

DUMPS (S.) melancholy, anger, reſentment, ſorrow, grief.

DUN (S.) a ſort of brown colour, particularly ſpoke of horſes and cows; alſo the act of demanding a debt, either for a perſon's ſelf, or another, very importunately or clamorouſly.

DUN (V.) to teaſe or frequently go after a perſon, and importunately or clamorouſly demand a debt, or beg a favour, either for one's ſelf or another.

DUNCE (S.) a dull, ſtupid, unapprehenſive perſon, one that learns any thing with great difficulty.

DU'NCTON (S.) in *Wiltſhore*, a very ancient tho' ſmall borough-town, whoſe market is weekly on Friday, diſtant from *London* 67 computed, and 84 meaſured miles.

DUNG (S.) ordure, filth, ſoil, or manure, ſo prepared, that it is proper or fit to lay or ſpread upon the earth, in order to render it more fertile.

DUNG (V.) to ſpread or lay ordure, ſoil, or manure upon the ground, to make it rich and fruitful.

DU'NGEON (S.) a dark, diſmal, and loathſome priſon.

DU'NMOW MAGNA (S.) in *Eſſex*, is a large town, and of great antiquity, ſituate on the top of a gravelly hill; the market is weekly on Saturday; it is governed by 12 headboroughs, out of whom one is choſe annually who hath the chief authority, and is called a bailiff. At the monaſtery in this town was the flitch of bacon to be fetched, by any married perſon that would ſwear before the prior and as many other perſons as thought fit to be preſent, kneeling upon two pointed ſtones ſet up for that purpoſe, that they had not repented of being married within one year and a day after marriage; diſtant from *London* 31 computed, and 38 meaſured miles.

DU'NNINGTON (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday, and is remarkable for large quantities of hemp and hemp ſeed that is brought here; it is diſtant from *London* 84 computed, and 99 meaſured miles.

DU'NNY (A.) deaf, hard of hearing, or inclinable to deafneſs.

DU'NSTABLE (S.) in *Bedfordſhire*, ſeated on an hill in a chalky ground, is well inhabited, and furniſhed with many good inns, for the accommodation of travellers; it conſiſts of 4 principal ſtreets, anſwering to the 4 quarters of the world; and on account of the dryneſs of the ſoil, it has 4 large ponds for publick uſe, which are never dry, tho' they are ſupplied only by rain water, no ſprings being to be found, though they have dug 24 fathom deep in ſearch of them; the market, which is weekly on Wedneſday, is very large; the town is diſtant from *London* 30 computed, and 34 meaſured miles.

DU'NSTER (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, a maritime town, on the ſea ſhore, ſtanding on a low ground, ſurrounded on all ſides with hills, but that next the ſea; its market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 130 computed, and 164 meaſured miles.

DU'NWICH (S.) in *Suffolk*, is a very ancient town, and was formerly one of the *Roman* ſtations, and a biſhop's ſee; but by the inundation of the ſea it is now very much reduced, many of its churches and publick buildings being ſwallowed up by it, tho' it has ſtill a weekly market on Saturday, and is a town corporate, governed by two bailiffs and other inferior officers, and ſends two members to parliament; and has yet remaining two pariſh churches; it is diſtant from *London* 82 computed, and 95 meaſured miles.

DUODE'CIMO (S.) a thing divided into 12 parts, as a ſheet of paper into twelve leaves, from whence books are named; alſo the 12th part of a thing.

DUODE'NUM (S.) the firſt of the thin guts, in length about 12 fingers breadth.

DUPE (S.) one that is the cully, fool or ſlave of another, a mere ninny, or one that is incapable of acting alone.

DU'PLICATE (S.) the exact copy or counterpart of a letter, deed, &c.

Duplicate Ratio or *Proportion*, is the ratio of the ſquares of the two firſt numbers in a

ſeries

ſeries of geometrical proportionals, *viz.* it is that when in a ſeries of geometrical proportionals, the firſt term or number is to the third in the ſame proportion as the ſquare of the firſt number is to the ſquare of the ſecond, as 3, 6, 12, 24, &c. here 3, the firſt number, is to 12, the third number, as 9, the ſquare of 3, is to 36, the ſquare of 6, that is, as 1 is to 4; ſo likewiſe in the ſeries 2, 6, 18, 54, &c. 2 is to 18 as 4, the ſquare of 2, is to 36, the ſquare of 6, *viz.* as 1 is to 9; ſo that if the common ratio be ſquared, it gives the proportion between the 1 and 3 numbers in the ſeries, or between the ſquares of the 1 and 2, &c. as in the firſt caſe the common ratio is 2, whoſe ſquare is 4; in the latter, it is 3, whoſe ſquare is 9, &c.—*Subduple ratio*, is when the conſequent is double the antecedent term, or the exponent of the ratio is $\frac{1}{2}$, thus 2, 4, 8, &c.

DUPLICA'TION (S.) a doubling or repeating a thing over again; ſo in *Rhetorick*, it is when the laſt word of one verſe or ſentence begins the next; in *Law*, it is an allegation brought in to invalidate the pleader's reply; in *Arithmetick*, it is adding a number to itſelf, or multiplying it by two, in either caſe the total or product will be the ſame; *Geometrically*, it is commonly underſtood of finding the ſide of a cube, which is the double of one given.

DU'PLICATURE (S.) in *Anatomy*, the doubling or folding of the membranes or other parts of the body.

DUPLI'CITY (S.) one thing or quantity being double, two-fold, or twice as much as another.

DU'RABLE (A.) that is of a continuing or laſting nature, ſtrong or permanent.

DU'RABLENESS (S.) the property of continuing a long while, that cannot or will not be quickly worn out or deſtroyed.

DU'RA MATER (S.) in *Anatomy*, a thick, ſtrong membrane which covers or lines the inſide of the cranium or ſkull, and incloſes the brain, being itſelf lined with the pia mater.

DU'RANCE (S.) confinement, impriſonment, reſtraint.

DURA'TION (S.) in *Common Speech*, is the quantity of time that any thing laſts, remains, or continues; but *Phyſically*, it is the ſame with abſolute time or eternity.

DU'RESS (S.) is when a perſon is detained in priſon contrary to law, or when he is threatened to be maimed, murdered, beaten, or ſuffer other ill uſage; in which caſe, whatever contracts he ſhall make, are void in law, upon his pleading he was forced to do ſo thro' fear, or to free himſelf from his illegal impriſonment.

DU'RGEN (S.) a perſon very ſhort, thick and diſproportioned to the common ſpecies; a dwarf, or unfizeable perſon.

DU'RHAM (S.) the county, is commonly called the *Biſhoprick of Durham*, whoſe greateſt extent is 35 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and about 107 in circumference; has one city of its own name, 8 market-towns, 80 pariſhes of which 30 are rectories, 21 vicarages, and 29 chapelries; it has 16 rivers, 20 bridges, 21 parks, and 4 caſtles; is computed to have about 16,000 houſes, and 97,000 inhabitants; ſends 4 members to parliament, two for the county, and two for the city; it is a county palatine, of which the biſhop has the government, having a diſtinct ſovereignty of itſelf; the air is ſharp and piercing, and the earth yields abundance of coals, lead mines, &c. eſpecially in the weſtern parts; the other parts produce good corn, paſturage, &c.

DU'RHAM (S.) the city, is a place of great antiquity, is a biſhop's ſee, and ſends two members to parliament; is both pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſituated on a gentle aſcent, and almoſt ſurrounded by the river *Weare*, over which it has two large ſtone bridges, by which you enter it, being walled in, and defended by a large and ſtrong caſtle; it is neatly and compactly built, has ſix pariſh churches and a cathedral; the buildings are handſome, and the ſtreets well ordered; it is much reſorted to by gentry, which occaſions a conſiderable trade; the market is very great weekly on Saturdays; diſtant from *London* 200 computed, and 262 meaſured miles.

DU'RSLEY (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, near the *Severn*, is a good town, chiefly inhabited by clothiers; its market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 84 computed, and 97 meaſured miles.

DU'SKISH or DU'SKY (A.) thick, hazy, cloudy, dark, obſcure, of an imperfect light colour.

DUST (S.) the fine powder that the earth is reduced into when very dry, alſo any gum, dried herbs, &c. pulverized, &c. alſo a cant name for money, as, Down with your *duſt*, put, pay, or lay down your money, &c.

DUST (V.) to bruſh or clean cloaths, rooms, beds, &c.

DU'STINESS (S.) filled or mixed with duſt, as the roads in dry and windy weather.

DU'STY (A.) covered or mixed with duſt.

DUTCHESS (S.) the wife of a duke.

DU'TCHY (S.) a dukedom, or territory of a duke; there are ſeveral counties and towns in *England*, which are ſo called, becauſe they gave titles to dukes, tho' it oftentimes happens, that but a ſmall part of their eſtate lies in the *dutchy*.

Dutchy Court, a court where all matters relating to the dutchy or county palatine of *Lancaſter* are decided by the chancellor of that court.

DU'TIFUL or DU'TEOUS (A.) obedient, reſpectful, one that does what he ought to do, eſpecially with regard to his parents and ſuperiors.

DU'TIFULNESS (S.) the reſpectful and obedient behaviour of an inferior towards a ſuperior.

DU'TY (S.) the reſpect, obedience, work or attendance one perſon ought or is obliged to pay or do to, or for another; alſo a tax or impoſition laid by publick authority upon any commodity, or the money merchants pay upon importing or exporting their ſeveral wares; and in *War*, 'tis the performing ſuch particular functions as belong to a ſoldier.

DWARF (S.) a perſon, tree, &c. that is much ſhorter, or of lower ſtature than is common or uſual.

DWA'RFISH (A.) inclinable to be low of ſtature, or ſhorter than common.

DWELL (V.) to abide, ſtay, remain, live or continue in a place, or upon a ſubject, in word or writing.

DWI'NDLE (V.) to fall away, decay, decreaſe, waſte, or decline.

DYE (V.) to ſtain, tinge, or make a cloth, ſilk, &c. of a different colour from what it either had naturally, or before ſuch operation paſſed upon it; alſo to expire, or go out of this preſent life, to yield or give up the ghoſt, to undergo the ſeparation of the ſoul from the body, and thereby render it an unactive lump of mere matter.

DY'ERS-WEED (S.) an herb uſed by the dyers in dying or making a yellow colour, commonly called *wood*.

DY'NASTIES (S.) the reigns of the firſt monarchs of *Egypt*; the *Egyptians* reckon 30 *dynaſties*, which, they pretend, laſted 36525 years, and ended with *Nectanebo*.

DY'PTICHA (S.) among the *Antients*, was a publick regiſter, wherein were wrote the names of the conſuls and other magiſtrates among the heathens; and of deceaſed biſhops, and thoſe brethren who were living, among the Chriſtians.

DY'SCRASY (S.) an ill temperament, bad conſtitution or habit of body.

DYSE'NTERY (S.) a bloody flux or looſneſs, in which the excrements are evacuated mixed with blood and purulent matter, or when pure blood is voided; it is generally attended with a continual fever and vehement gripings; it ſometimes becomes epidemical, as in armies, and in the times of common peſtilence.

DYSPE'PSY (S.) a badneſs of digeſtion.

DYSPNOE'A (S.) a difficulty of breathing, or aſthmatical diſpoſition.

DYSU'RIA (S.) a difficulty of making water, attended with heat and pain, occaſioned by an ill diſpoſition of the organs, or from an obſtruction of them by the ſtone, gravel, or viſcous, clammy humours.

E.

E is the fifth letter in he alphabet, and the ſecond vowel: Grammarians generally make three kinds of E's, *viz.* the long, as in *gear*, *theme*, *&c.* ſhort, as in *theft*, *tenant*, *perſon*, *&c.* mute as in *tumble*, *blue*, *done*, *&c.* where it is not ſounded at all, but only ſerves to lengthen the foregoing vowel or conſonant. E is alſo the fifth Dominical letter in calendars; it alſo ſtands for the eaſt point of the compaſs; it alſo denotes the tones *E la mi* on the keys of organs and harpſichords, &c. *Numerically*, it ſignifies 25, &c.

EACH (Part.) every ſingle or particular perſon, thing, or article in a company, parcel, or contract.

EA'GER (A.) earneſt, very deſirous or willing; alſo ſour like vinegar.

EA'GERNESS (S.) great earneſtneſs, forwardneſs or deſire for a thing; alſo the quality of tartneſs or ſourneſs in beer, ale, wine, &c.

EA'GLE (S.) the ſwifteſt, ſtrongeſt, and largeſt among birds of prey; it has a long hooked beak, which is black at the tip, and blue in the middle, tho' ſometimes it is yellow; its plumage or feathers of cheſnut brown, reddiſh and white; it has a ſhort tail, yellow, ſcaly legs, with thick crooked talons; it is ſaid to live a long while, and to die of mere age, not being able to catch its prey; its eyes are ſo ſtrong, that it can look at the ſun without being dazzled. It was alſo an enſign or ſtandard born by many of the ancient nations; but the *Roman Eagle* is the moſt famous, which was not repreſented on a cloth or flag, but was a figure in relievo of gold or ſilver born on the top of pikes, having a thunderbolt ſometimes in its talons. In *Architecture*, it was a repreſentation of that bird, carved by the ancients in the capitals and freezes of the columns of temples dedicated to *Jupiter*; in *Aſtronomy*, it is a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, having its right wing contiguous to the equinoctial; it is joined with *Antinous*; theſe two together conſiſt, according to *Ptolemy*, of 15, *Tycho* 17, and Mr. *Flamſteed* 70 ſtars.

White Eagle, an order of knighthood inſtituted in 1325, by *Uladiſlaus*, king of *Poland*, on the marriage of his ſon *Caſimir*, with a daughter of the great duke of *Lithuania*; the knights of this order wore a gold chain on the breaſt, to which hung a ſilver eagle crowned.

Black Eagle, was an order of the ſame kind inſtituted in 1701, by the elector of *Brandenburgh*, on his being crowned king of *Pruſſia*.

Eagle's Stone, in *Natural Hiſtory*, (called alſo *aetites*) a ſtone ſometimes found in the neſt of an eagle, very much famed for forwarding or preventing the delivery of women in labour, being applied above or below the womb.

EA'GLET (S.) a young or chicken eagle, whether cock or hen.

EA'LDERMAN (S.) an old *Saxon* name for nobleman or earl.

EAN or YEAN (V.) to lamb, or bring forth young, like an ewe-ſheep.

EAR (S.) in *Anatomy*, the organ of hearing, or that member by which we receive and diſtinguiſh ſounds; in *Muſick*, it is the ſenſation and reflection, whereby we perceive and judge of harmony; in *Botany*, it is a long cluſter of flowers or ſeeds produced by certain plants, as wheat, rye, lavender, &c.

EAR (V.) to grow into grain at the end of a ſtalk, as wheat, barley, &c.

EARL (S.) a degree of nobility next below a marqueſs, and above a viſcount; among the *Saxons*, it was the next title to adeling or prince, and is the moſt antient title of any of the peerage.

Earl Marſhal, was formerly an officer of great dignity, and had ſeveral courts under his juriſdiction, and has ſtill ſome prehemineence in the court of *Marſhalſea*, where he ſits as judge of all crimes committed within the verge of the court; he is alſo head of the college of arms, or herald's office.

EA'RLDOM (S.) the eſtate or dominions belonging to an earl.

EA'RLINESS (S.) the being ſoon, betimes, firſt, or at the beginning of a thing.

EA'RLY (Part.) ſoon, betimes, at the beginning.

EARN (V.) to procure, obtain, or get by labour or work; alſo to be moved at, or to have pity or compaſſion upon one in miſery.

EA'RNEST A.) vigorous, diligent, eager, ſtrenuous, of particular concern or value.

EA'RNEST (S.) the pledge or token that a perſon leaves in money, &c. to confirm an agreement or contract.

EA'R-RING (S.) See *Pendant*.

EARTH (S.) that part of the creation that we commonly live upon, and that produces corn, fruit, trees, flowers, &c. and in the *vulgar Philoſophy*, is called one of the four elements that goes to the compoſition of every material being; with the *Chymiſts*, it is the laſt of their five principles, and is generally underſtood to be caput mortuum, or that in which no virtue, ſpirit, ſalt, &c. is left.

EARTH (V.) in the *Hunting Language*; is to hide or burrough in the ground, as a badger, fox, rabbet, &c. does.

EA'RTHEN (A.) made or compoſed of clay or earth, like potters ware, as pans, bricks, tiles, &c.

EA'RTHING (S.) with the *Gardeners*, is to cover trees, plants, &c. with earth; alſo the lodging or hiding of a badger, fox, &c.

EA'RTHLY or EA'RTHY (A.) of or belonging to the earth; and *Metaphorically*, it is meant of thoſe perſons, whoſe minds and diſpoſitions are wholly ſet upon the things of this world and life, without having any regard or thought of another.

EA'RTHQUAKE (S.) a very ſhort agitation or ſhaking of ſome place or part of the earth, attended with a great noiſe like thunder, and frequently an irruption of water, ſmoak, fire, wind, &c. alſo the dividing or falling in of the earth, by which means frequently whole cities have been ſwallowed up and deſtroyed.

EA'R-WAX (S.) a thick, viſcous, bitter ſubſtance lying in the outer paſſage of the ear.

EA'R-WIG (S.) a very nimble inſect of a particular texture, ſo compoſed, that by its capacity of turning and twining, it is capable of getting into very difficult places, and is therefore dangerous to come near perſons ears, for fear of getting into them, and thereby doing much injury,

EASE (S.) reſt, quiet, ſatisfaction, pleaſure, a ceſſation from labour, fatigue, or trouble.

EASE (V.) to take away trouble, pain or difficulty; to aſſiſt, help, looſe, ſlacken or relieve the ſick or diſtreſſed, pained or overburdened with any trouble or incumbrance.

EA'SEL (S.) an inſtrument that painters ſet their pictures on, for the better and more ready performance of their work.

EA'SEMENT (S.) aſſiſtance, comfort, ſupport; alſo the permiſſion of one neighbour to another to go thro' his ground, make a drain, &c.

EA'SILY (Part.) that may be done with very little trouble or labour; alſo to move or go ſlowly or gently.

EA'SINESS (S.) gentleneſs, affability or ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, contentedneſs or ſatisfaction; alſo the readineſs or little trouble any thing may be done with.

EAST (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, *Geography*, *&c.* one of the four cardinal points of the horizon, or that wherein the prime vertical interſects that quarter of the horizon the ſun riſes in; the church retains the cuſtom of turning to the *eaſt* at repeating the creed, or articles of the Chriſtian faith, in remembrance of Chriſt's riſing, or being born in the eaſtern part of the world.

EA'STBORN (S.) in *Suſſex*, ſeated near the ſea, and noted for the birds called wheat-ears, which are caught here in great numbers; diſtant from *London* 52 computed, and 62 meaſured miles.

EA'STER (S.) a feaſt obſerved by the church in commemoration of our Saviour's reſurrection; it is held on the firſt Sunday after the full moon following the 21ſt of *March*, that is, the Sunday following the firſt full moon after the vernal equinox. The primitive church was vaſtly divided about the celebrating this feſtival; ſome contending that as the fact was paſt, the time ought to be fixed; the others, that as the *Jewiſh* paſſover was in commemoration of a paſt fact, and yet as God had appointed the time of obſervation to be moveable, this feaſt, which we obſerve inſtead of that, ought to be moveable alſo, and keep even time with the *Jewiſh* paſſover, *&c.*

EA'STERN (A.) any thing that belongs to the eaſt, whether money, people, language, &c.

EA'ST-GRINSTED (S.) in *Suſſex*, is a good town, with a market weekly on Thurſday; it is a corporation, governed by a bailiff and his brethren, ſends two members to parliament, and hath the aſſizes for the county uſually kept here; in this town is an hoſpital, built by *Robert Sackville*, earl of *Dorſet*, for 31 poor people, which is endowed with 33*l. per Annum*; 25 computed, and 29 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

EA'STLOW (S.) in *Cornwall*, is an ancient borough and port-town, but claims its preſent privileges by letters patents bearing date *January* 8, 1587, which calls them by the name of a mayor and burgeſſes, whoſe number is nine, one of which is always to be mayor, and to have power alſo to chuſe a recorder, &c. It returns two members to parliament, who are choſe by the mayor, burgeſſes and freemen; the town conſiſts of about 200 houſes, and the market is weekly on Saturday, of which the corporation has the toll; here is a poor battery kept up with four guns, a pariſh church and a chapel; it is diſtant from *London* 185 computed, and 232 meaſured miles.

EA'SY (A.) contented, ſoon pleaſed; alſo any thing that may be done with little trouble or pains-taking.

EAT (V.) to ſwallow food in order to preſerve life; and *Metaphorically*, to deſtroy, tyrannize over, or devour.

EA'TABLE (A.) any thing fit for food, or that may be eaten.

EA'TON-COLLEGE (S.) in *Buckinghamſhire*, on the *Thames*, over-againſt *Windſor*, is a moſt noble ſtructure, and has a famous ſchool founded by king *Henry* VI.

EAVES (S.) the edges or ends of the covering of a houſe or building that projects beyond the walls, to throw off the rain, &c. that falls upon it; from whence thoſe over buſy and curious perſons that ſtand at windows, doors, &c. to liſten to, or hear what is ſaid within doors, are called *eaves-droppers*.

EBB (S.) the going out of the tide; alſo the decay of trade or waſting of any thing.

EBB (V.) to waſte, decay, grow leſs, or go down as the tide does.

E'BIONITES (S.) a ſect of hereticks, who roſe in the very beginning of the church; they are diſtinguiſhed into two kinds; the one believed, that Jeſus Chriſt was born of a virgin, and all the other parts of the Chriſtian religion, but added the *Jewiſh* ceremonies to it; and the others believed him to be born after the manner of other men, and denied his divinity.

E'BONY (S.) a wood brought from the *Indies*, very hard and heavy, and taking a very fine poliſh; it is commonly red, black or green, of which the black is generally moſt eſteemed, valued or prized.

EBRI'ETY (S.) drunkenneſs, a delighting in liquor to exceſs.

EBULLI'TION (S.) any great agitation of liquid bodies, ſometimes called boiling or bubbling, occaſioned by ſetting the liquid upon the fire; with the *Chymiſts*, it is an effervescence, commotion or ſtruggle ariſing from the mixture of acids and alkalies together.

ECCATHA'RTICKS (S.) purging medicines, or thoſe that cleanſe the ſtomach, guts and blood of whatever is vitious, heterogeneous and hurtful, by throwing it into the common ſewer of the guts, and voiding it by ſiege.

ECCENTRI'CITY (S.) in *Geometry*, the diſtance between the centres of two circles or ſpheres, which have not the ſame centre; alſo the diſtance between the centre and focus of an ellipſis; in the *old Aſtronomy*, it is the diſtance of the centre of a planet from the centre of the earth; in the *new Aſtronomy*, it is the diſtance of the centre of the orbit of a planet from the ſun.

Double Eccentricity, the diſtance between the two foci of an ellipſis.

ECCE'NTRICK (A.) in *Geometry*, is applied to two circles, which have not the ſame centre, and therefore are not parallel.

Eccentrick Place of a Planet, the place where it is ſeen from the ſun.

Eccentrick Circle, in the *Ptolemaick Syſtem*, was the orbit a planet was ſuppoſed to deſcribe round the earth.

Eccentrick Equation, in the *old Aſtronomy*, the difference between a planet's real and apparent place.

E'CCHO or E'CHO (S.) the reflection of the voice or other ſounds from woods, rocks or hollow places; and in *Muſick*, it is the repeating ſome part of the ſtrain over again in a very low or ſoft tone; by the *Poets*, it is feigned to be an airy nymph.

E'CCLESHAL (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Friday, and chiefly for pedlary wares; diſtant from *London* 110 computed, and 136 meaſured miles.

ECCLESIA'STES (S.) one of the canonical books of the Old Teſtament, generally allowed to be wrote by *Solomon*, king of *Iſrael*, towards the latter end of his life, after having thoroughly experienced the vanity of worldly grandeur and pleaſures; and expreſſing a deteſtation of his follies, by a recantation of his erroneous practices, concludes with exhorting to fear God, and keep his commandments, that being the whole duty of man. The caſuiſts have raiſed a mighty buſtle, whether *Solomon* was, or could be ſaved; and others have ſcrupled the owning the book to be canonical; others, that he was not the author, &c. but all theſe niceties, as they only ſerve to raiſe ſcruples in weak minds, are here omitted. The *Jews* call this book *Cobeleth*, or ſhe who convenes the aſſembly, or ſhe who ſpeaks in publick;

publick; but both the *Greek* and *Latin* church *Eccleſiaſtes*, or the orator.

ECCLESIA'STICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a church, or religious affair.

ECCLESIA'STICK (S.) a perſon ſet apart for the performance of religious matters, a clergyman or prieſt.

ECCLESIA'STICUS (S.) an apocryphal book in the Old Teſtament, compoſed by *Jeſus* the ſon of *Sirach*, containing many excellent moral precepts and obſervations.

E'CCLESTON (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, is a market-town, diſtant from *London* 154 computed, and 192 meaſured miles.

E'CCOPE (S.) in *Surgery*, is the cutting off any member or part of the body.

ECHE or EKE (V.) to enlarge, add to, or help out a thing, by bordering it, &c.

E'CHINUS (S.) a member at the bottom of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* capitals; and from its circular form alſo called quarter round, and egg and anchor, from its having thoſe things uſually carved upon it; in *Botany*, any plant that is prickly like an hedgehog.

ECHO'METER (S.) in *Muſick*, a ſcale ſerving to meaſure the length or duration, and ratio of ſounds.

ECHYMO'SIS (S.) a diſeaſe of the eyes, wherein the blood being by ſome violent means extravaſated, lies between the cutis and fleſh or muſcles, without any ſigns of a wound.

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT (S.) an unfolding, explaining, ſhewing, or declaring.

ECLE'CTICK (S.) an epithet applied to thoſe philoſophers who did not adhere to any particular, but picked out of all ſyſtems, that which they thought beſt, or approved and liked moſt.

ECLI'PSE (S.) a privation of the ſun's light from the earth or moon, by the interpoſition of ſome opake body between them and the ſun, or between them and the eye; the firſt kind, (tho' by a vulgar error) is called an *eclipſe* of the ſun, becauſe it is the earth and not the ſun, that is deprived of light; the other an *eclipſe* of the moon. The ancients looked upon *eclipſes*, as preſages of the moſt ſad diſaſters; upon which account they applied themſelves to the ſtudy called aſtrology.

The duration of an Eclipſe, is the time between its immerſion and emerſion; the immerſion is the time the diſk of the body eclipſed begins to be hid; the emerſion is when it begins to re-appear, or come out again.

An Eclipſe of the Sun, is occaſioned by a diametrical interpoſition of the moon betwęen the ſun and earth.

An Eclipſe of the Moon, is occaſioned by a diametrical oppoſition of the earth between the ſun and moon.

Eclipſes of the ſun happen only at the time of new moon, and *eclipſes* of the moon only at the time of the full moon, and not at every new and full moon, by reaſon of the obliquity of the moon's way, with reſpect to the ſun; but only in thoſe new and full moons which happen in, or very near the nodes.—*Eclipſes*, as to their kinds, are either *total*, *partial*, or *annular*: *Total* is when the whole diſk of the body eclipſed is deprived of light: *Partial*, when only part is darkned: *Annular*, relates only to *eclipſes* of the ſun, and happens when the moon being in her apogee, appears much leſs than the ſun, which is moſt ſenſible, when he is in his perigee; the cuſp of the lunar ſhadow not reaching the earth, ſhe becomes in a central conjunction with the ſun; but not being able to cover his diſk, his whole limb or edge appears like a lucid ring. Between an *eclipſe* of the ſun and moon there are ſeveral remarkable differences; 1. The moon really loſes her light, and is obſcured for want of the illumination of the ſun; but the ſun does not ſuffer any loſs of light, only we are deprived of it. 2. The moon's *eclipſe* is not only real, but univerſal, and appears always in the ſame quantity on every part of the earth's ſuperficies, where it is viſible; but the ſun's *eclipſe* is varied, and is greater, leſſer, or not at all, according to the ſeveral parts it is beheld from. 3. The moon always begins to be eclipſed on the weſt ſide of its face or body, and the ſun on the eaſt ſide.

ECLI'PSE (V.) to obſcure, darken, make mean, render leſs valuable, &c.

ECLI'PSIS (S.) a figure in *Grammar*, whereby a word is wanting in a ſentence.

ECLI'PTICK (A.) belonging to an eclipſe.

Ecliptick Bounds, a ſpace about 15 degrees from the nodes of the ecliptick, within which, if the moon be at the time of her oppoſition to, or conjunction with the ſun, there may be an eclipſe.

ECLI'PTICK (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, a great circle on the ſphere of the world, deſcribed by the centre of the ſun in its annual progreſs; it is alſo called the ſun's orbit and ſun's way, becauſe he never deviates from it in his annual motion from eaſt to weſt; it is placed obliquely to the equator, making an angle with it of 23° 30′, and cutting it into two equal parts in the points *Aries* and *Libra*; it is named *ecliptick*, becauſe all eclipſes happen in or near the nodes or interſections of the *ecliptick*: The north or aſcending node is called the *dragon's head*, the ſouth or deſcending node the *dragon's tail*.

E'CLOGUE (S.) a paſtoral, or poetical compoſition, wherein ſhepherds are introduced converſing together, ſuch as *Virgil's Bucolicks*, and *Theocritus's Idylls*, which two words ſignified originally the ſame thing; but cuſtom has made a diſtinction between them, intitling thoſe pieces *eclogues*, wherein ſhepherds are introduced ſpeaking, and calling thoſe *idylls*, which are wrote in a plain, ſimple, natural ſtile, without any ſhepherds in them. *Eclogue* is alſo applied to other pieces beſide poetry, and ſignifies *extract* or *collection*.

ECPHONE'MA (S.) a ſudden breaking out of the voice into interjectional or imperfect expreſſions, through ſome ſudden fright, or ſurprize of any kind, in which much more is intended than expreſſed.

ECPHRA'CTICKS (S.) medicines which have the faculty of opening the veſſels, and clearing away obſtructions.

E'CSTASY (S.) a ſudden or violent breaking out of the paſſions, which ſometimes throw the perſons into a ſwoon or trance, ſometimes into violent weepings or rejoicings, &c.

ECSTA'TICAL (A.) ſomething produced by, or belonging to an ecſtaſy.

ECTHE'SIS (S.) a confeſſion of faith publiſh'd in 639 by the emperor *Heraclius*, which allowed of but one will in Chriſt.

E'CTYPE (S.) a copy, imitation, or counterfeit of a thing.

ECUSSO'N (S.) in *Heraldry*, a ſur-ſcutcheon, or little eſcutcheon.

E'DDISH (S.) the latter paſture, or that graſs which comes after mowing or reaping.

E'DDY (S.) is when the water in any place runs back contrary to the motion of the tide, and falls into the current again.

Eddy Water, with *Sailors*, the ſame with *dead water*.

E'DEN (S.) the garden of, or terreſtrial paradiſe, the place where our firſt parents dwelt before their fall; alſo any place of great delight and pleaſantneſs.

EDGE (S.) the extremity or outſide of a thing; alſo the ſharp ſide of any cutting inſtrument.

EDGE (V.) to border, or put ſomething round or about the extremities of a thing; alſo to give way, or make room.

E'DGING (S.) a narrow ſort of lace; alſo rows of ſhrubs or plants placed round garden-beds, compartments, &c. inſtead of borders.

E'DGWORTH (S.) in *Middleſex*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; about 10 miles from *London*.

E'DIBLE (A.) that is fit or proper to eat.

E'DICT (S.) a publick ordinance, law, command, or decree.

EDIFICA'TION (S.) a building up, improvement, or inſtruction.

E'DIFICE (S.) any building, or piece of workmanſhip in architecture.

E'DIFY (V.) to improve, benefit, or learn from publick or private teaching, eſpecially applied to preaching in the church, &c.

E'DILES (S.) in the *Roman Government*, magiſtrates like our mayors; there were two of them at a time: They had the ſuperintendance and care of publick and private works and buildings, baths, aquæducts, bridges, roads, &c. they alſo took cognizance of weights and meaſures, and regulated the markets for proviſions; they examined comedies before they were acted, and treated the people with games and ſhews at their own expence.

EDI'TION (S.) the publiſhing, ſetting forth, or declaring any thing, particularly ſpoken of the printing or publiſhing books.

E'DITOR (S.) the publiſher, declarer, or maker of a thing known, reſtrained commonly to him who ſets forth or publiſhes a book, by cauſing it to be printed.

E'DMUND (S.) a name commonly uſed for men, and formerly ſeveral kings were of it; the word ſignifies a bleſſed or happy peace.

E'DUCATE (V.) to inſtruct, teach, or bring up; to nouriſh or take care of.

EDUCA'TION (S.) the bringing up, and inſtructing children.

EDULCORA'TION (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is the dulcifying or ſweetening a medicine with ſugar; in *Chymiſtry*, it is the freeing a body of its ſalts, after calcination, by frequent waſhings in cold water.

E'DWARD (S.) bleſſedneſs of nature, or happineſs of diſpoſition; a name commonly uſed for men, and formerly much uſed for the kings of *England*.

E'DWIN (S.) a happy or ſucceſsful conqueror; likewiſe a man's name.

EEL (S.) a particular ſort of fiſh, that delights in ſandy or muddy places, whoſe body is very long and round, which, after the ſkin is ſtripped off, is very pleaſant eating.

E'FFABLE (A.) that may be comprehended ſo in the mind, as to be expreſſed in words; whatever is utterable, or capable of being expreſſed or explained.

EFFA'CE (V.) to deſtroy, blot out, ſpoil, or take away.

EFFE'CT (S.) the conſequence or production that follows or comes of the acting of a cauſe; alſo the end or finiſhing of a thing.

EFFE'CT (V.) to perform, do, bring to paſs, or put in execution.

EFFE'CTIONS (S.) in *Geometry*, the geometrical conſtructions of problems.

EFFE'CTIVE (A.) that performs, acts, or produces any thing.

EFFE'CTOR (S.) he that acts, does, or performs a thing.

EFFE'CTS (S.) the goods or moveables of a merchant, tradeſman, gentleman, &c.

EFFE'CTUAL (A.) ſufficient, or powerful enough to do what is wanting or neceſſary to produce what is required.

EFFE'CTUATE (V.) to accompliſh, bring to paſs, do or perform.

EFFE'MINACY or EFFE'MINATENESS (S.) womaniſhneſs, ſoftneſs, acting or behaving after the manner or like to a woman.

EFFE'MINATE (A.) ſoft, weak, tender, nice, fantaſtical, and womaniſh.

EFFERVE'SCENCE or EFFERVE'SCENCY (S.) a violent motion, or boiling up or over, as liquors do by heat; alſo any ſtruggle or ebullition of different liquors, or the violent agitation that a perſon is in when enraged, or in a paſſion of any ſort.

EFFICA'CIOUS (A.) powerful, mighty, able to do a thing; alſo fit, proper, or uſeful.

EFFICACY or EFFICA'CIOUSNESS (S.) power, ability, ſtrength, fitneſs, propriety, uſefulneſs, &c.

EFFI'CIENCE or EFFI'CIENCY (S.) the faculty, power, or ability of doing a thing.

EFFI'CIENT (S.) the producer, actor, or cauſe of a thing being done.

E'FFIGIES (S) the image, likeneſs, or repreſentation of a perſon.

FFLA'TION (S.) a belching, or breaking of wind upwards.

EFFLORE'SCENCE or EFFLORE'SCENCY (S.) the blowing out like a flower; the enlarging upon a ſubject, or flouriſhing rhetorically; alſo the appearance of ſpots in a diſeaſe.

EFFLU'VIUMS (S.) thoſe ſmall particles of matter that fly from off all odorifick bodies, and occaſion that ſenſation called ſmelling; all thoſe particles that go off from the bodies of animals thro' the pores of the ſkin.

E'FFLUX (S.) a running or flowing out of, or from, particularly ſpoke of the action of a ſpring.

E'FFORT (S.) an earneſt endeavour, ſtruggle, or attempt to do any thing.

EFFRO'NTERY (S.) impudence, boldneſs, audaciouſneſs, ſaucineſs.

EFFU'LGENCE (S.) a ſhining forth, or out, in a ſtrong or extraordinary manner.

EFFU'SION (S.) a pouring out, a ſpilling; the Ancients, in their ſacrifices made *effuſions* of wine and other liquors, which they called libations.

EFT (S.) a ſmall venomous water animal, reſembling a lizard in ſhape, but much leſs in ſize, with a very ſmooth ſkin.

E'FTSOONS (Part.) frequently, immediately afterwards.

E. G. two letters very frequently put for the two *Latin* words *exempli gratia*, or for example, uſed by way of illuſtration of any thing that has been affirmed before.

E'GBERT (S.) a man's name, ſignifying inclined to, or a lover of juſtice.

EGE'STION (S.) a diſcharging, or evacuating of the excrements by ſiege; alſo the paſſage of the food out of the ſtomach, after digeſtion, through the pylorus, into the other proper veſſels.

EGG (S.) the ſeed of all animal creatures, that is generally hatched or enlivened by the female; but in *common* it means particularly thoſe productions of female fowls that are eaten by the human ſpecies, ſuch as hens, ducks, geeſe, &c.

EGG (V.) to ſtir up, ſet on, excite, or provoke a perſon to do ſomething.

E'GLANTINE (S.) ſweet briar.

EGRE'GIOUS (A.) remarkable, choice, notorious, excellent, rare.

E'GREMOND (S.) a borough-town in *Cumberland*, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, has a good market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 222 computed, and 287 meaſured miles.

E'GHAM (S.) in *Surrey*, a fair large town upon the weſtern road; diſtant from *London* 16 computed, and 20 meaſured miles.

E'GRESS or EGRE'SSION (S.) a going forth or out of a place.

EGY'PTIAN (S.) an inhabitant or native of the country called *Egypt*; alſo a pretended fortune-teller, or ſtroller about the countries.

EGY'PTIAN (A.) ſomething that grows or comes out of the country called *Egypt*.

EJACULA'TION (S.) a ſhort, ſudden, and fervent prayer, upon ſome extraordinary occaſion; alſo a caſting forth or emitting.

EJA'CULATORY VESSELS (S.) thoſe veſſels through which the ſeed of an animal is emitted in the act of generation.

EJE'CT (V.) to caſt, throw out, or diſcharge; alſo to turn a perſon out of poſſeſſion, by a legal procedure.

EJE'CTMENT (S.) in *Law*, the turning a perſon out of poſſeſſion by a regular proceſs.

EIGHT, EI'GHTEEN, EI'GHTY, &c. (S.) the cardinal or poſitive numbers, expreſſing ſo many ſingle or whole things, or parts of things.

EIGHTH, &c. (A.) the ordinal number that ſhews at what diſtance or number of places or ſtations a thing is from the beginning of a ſeries.

E'IRENARCHY (S.) the governing by civil laws, or in a peaceable way; alſo the office or power of a juſtice of peace.

EI'THER (Part.) this or that, the one or the other.

E'LA (S.) the higheſt note in the common ſcale of muſick.

ELA'BORATE (A.) difficult, laborious, requiring much pains and care.

ELABORA'TION (S.) the careful and diligent working any thing with the hands or head.

ELA'BORATORY (S.) a place to work in, particularly ſpoken of a chymiſt's workhouſe, where his furnace, ſtills, &c. are built.

ELA'PSE (V.) to ſlide, move, glide, or paſs away in an eaſy gentle manner.

ELA'PSED (A.) paſt, gone, ſlipped away, that cannot be recalled.

ELASTI'CITY (S.) the ſpringy property in bodies whereby they reſtore themſelves to their natural ſtate and figure, which by ſome external cauſe had been diſturbed or altered.

ELA'STICK or ELA'STICAL (A.) an epithet applied to thoſe bodies, which when removed out of their natural ſituation or form, endeavour to reſtore themſelves to their firſt condition, by means of a certain ſpringineſs, with which they are endowed.

ELA'TE (V.) to lift up, exalt, over-value, or make proud.

ELA'TED (A.) lifted or puffed up, proud, haughty, or over-valuing one's ſelf.

ELA'TION (S.) a being puffed or lifted up, haughtineſs, pride.

EL'BOW (S.) the middle part of the arm, where the bending or joint is.

E'LBOW-SHAKER (S.) a gameſter, one that practiſes dice-playing.

E'LDERS (S.) among the *Jews*, were the moſt conſiderable perſons for age, experience, and wiſdom, who conſtituted the council of the people; among the *primitive Chriſtians*, thoſe of the firſt rank in the church were called *elders*. It is a name ſtill retained by the Preſbyterians, among whom they are perſons, who, together with the miniſters, inſpect matters of religion and diſcipline, take care of the poor, provide bread, wine, &c. for the ſacrament, collect money to defray the expences of the congregation, &c.

E'LDERSHIP (S.) age or the right that comes to a perſon for being older by birth, or longer ſtanding in an office than another; alſo the office or power of an elder.

E'LDEST (S.) the moſt aged, the firſt-born child, &c.

E'LEANOR (S.) a woman's name, ſignifying fruitful.

ELECAMPA'NE (S.) the herb horſe-heal, much recommended in caſes of colds, &c.

ELE'CT (S.) choſen or appointed; and according to ſome ſchemes of divinity, thoſe perſons pre-ordained to ſalvation, without any regard to their obeying or diſobeying the commands or laws of God, from all eternity, are called the *elect*.

ELE'CT (V.) to ſeparate, chooſe, or appoint a perſon or thing to or for a certain office or purpoſe.

ELE'CTION (S.) the chooſing, appointing, or ſeparating a perſon or thing to ſome particular purpoſe.

ELE'CTIVE (A.) thoſe offices or things that are to be executed or done by perſons choſe or appointed for that purpoſe.

ELE'CTOR (S.) a perſon who has a right to elect or chooſe a perſon into an office; it is alſo applied by way of eminence, to the princes of *Germany*, in whom lies the right of electing an emperor; they are all ſovereign princes in their own dominion, and are nine in number.

ELE'CTORAL (A.) belonging or appertaining to a prince called an elector.

ELECTORATE (S.) the dignity, government, or territory of an elector or prince of the *German* empire.

ELE'CTORESS (S.) the wife of an elector, or prince of the empire of *Germany*.

ELE'CTRICAL (A.) a word applied to thoſe bodies which attract or draw other lighter bodies to themſelves.

ELECTRI'CITY (S.) that force or property in ſome bodies, whereby they attract or draw other little bodies to themſelves; it differs from magnetiſm in this, that the latter only relates to the attracting of iron; whereas the former takes in moſt kinds of bodies.

ELE'CTUARY (S.) ſuch medicinal compoſitions as are made to the conſiſtence of a conſerve.

ELEEMO'SYNARY (A.) belonging to alms, or victuals, wine, &c. that a perſon eats or drinks at the charge of another.

E'LEGANCE or E'LEGANCY (S.) politeneſs, neatneſs, or curiouſneſs of language, dreſs, work, &c.

E'LEGANT (A.) fine, neat, curious, delicate, eloquent.

ELE'GIACK (A.) mournful, ſorrowful, of or belonging to an elegy.

Elegiack Verſes, in Latin Poetry, verſes that are alternately hexameters and pentameters.

E'LEGY (S.) a mournful or ſorrowful poem made upon the death of ſome friend or favourite.

ELEME'NTARY (A.) that belongs to the beginning or ſeeds of things, or introductions to arts or ſciences.

E'LEMENTS (S.) the firſt principles or ingredients whereof bodies are compoſed, and into which they may be again reſolved; they are conceived to be ſimple and homogeneous; the chymiſts divide *elements* into earth, which they call caput mortuum, water, which they call phlegm, ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury; alſo the rudiments, beginnings, or principles of arts and ſciences.

E'LEMY (S.) a tranſparent reſin, by ſome called a gum, of a whitiſh colour intermixed with yellow, which makes it reſemble wax, a pretty briſk bitter, though not diſagreeable taſte, and a ſmell ſomewhat like fennel.

ELE'NCHUS (S.) the argument, heads, or contents of a treatiſe; in *Logick*, it ſignifies a ſophiſm or fallacious argument, which appears like a juſt one.

E'LEPHANT (S.) the largeſt of all four-footed beaſts; he is very ſtrong, docile, cunning, faithful, nimble, and ſo ſagacious, that he is reported to do many things that might be ſuppoſed to be far beyond the capacity of a brute; he is ſo gentle and mild, that the weakeſt and moſt tame animals may play before him without danger, and he never fights any thing unleſs provoked; He will kill a horſe with one blow of his trunk, which is a long cartilaginous tube, hanging between his teeth, with which he feeds himſelf; he has two large teeth, one ſtanding out on each ſide his trunk, of which the ivory ſo much uſed and valued is made, eſpecially for toys; he does not eat fleſh, but lives on graſs or herbs.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS (S.) a kind of leproſy, which cauſes the arms and legs to ſwell much, and grow very hard, and the ſkin become very rough and wrinkled.

ELEPHA'NTINE (A.) relating or belonging to an elephant.

Elephantine Books among the *old Romans*, were certain books of ivory, wherein the proceedings of the ſenate, ſuch as edicts, decrees, &c. were recorded.

E'LEVATE

E'LEVATE (V.) to lift up, to raiſe or make chearful, to advance.

E'LEVATED (A.) raiſed, advanced, made briſk or chearful; and ſometimes ſpoke of a perſon that has drank a little too freely.

ELEVA'TION (S.) a raiſing or lifting up, height or altitude; in *aſtronomy*, the *elevation* of the pole at any place, is the altitude thereof above the horizon, and is always equal to the latitude of the place; or it is an arch of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon, and the difference between this and a quadrant is the *elevation* of the equator. In *Architecture*, *elevation* ſignifies the ſcenography, or perſpective view of a building; it is alſo uſed for the orthography, or plan of the front of a building, by workmen vulgarly called the *upright* of the building; in the *Romiſh Religion*, it ſignifies the raiſing or lifting up the hoſt at maſs, that the people may adore it, the prieſt who does it, having firſt conſecrated, and paid his adoration to it himſelf.

Elevation of a Star, is an arch of the vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon.

Elevation of the Equator, is an arch of the meridian (leſs than a quadrant) intercepted between the equator and the horizon of a place.

Angle of Elevation, in *Mechanicks*, is the angle the line of direction of a projectile makes with the horizon.

Elevation of a Piece of Ordnance, in *Gunnery*, is the angle which the chaſe or axis of its bore makes with the horizon.

ELEVA'TOR (S.) a perſon or thing that raiſes or lifts up another; alſo the name of ſeveral muſcles which lift up the part they are fixed to.

ELF (S.) a ſpright, hobgoblin, or fairy; an imaginary being that the ignorance, ſuperſtition and deſign of former times created, and which the vulgar ſtill retain ſome opinion of, to frighten children with.

E'LHAM or HE'LHAM (S.) in *Kent*, whoſe market is weekly on Monday: diſtant from *London* 58 computed, and 62 meaſured miles.

E'LIGIBLE (A.) proper or fit to be choſe, done or performed.

ELI'SION (S.) a ſtriking off or daſhing out; ſo in *Grammar* it means the cutting off a vowel at the end of a verſe, &c.

ELIXA'TION (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a gentle boiling any thing in a liquor, in order to extract its virtue, or diminiſh its ſtrength.

ELI'XIR (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a medicine made by the infuſion of ſeveral ingredients in a proper, ſtrong, or ſpirituous liquor or menſtruum.

ELK (S.) a wild beaſt found in *Muſcovy*, *Sweden*, and *Pruſſia*, but moſt commonly in *Canada* and *North America*; it is about the ſize, and nearly the ſhape of a mule, but its ſnout is bigger; it has a ſhort tail and cloven feet, and has a large horn called a ramage, that weighs three or four hundred weight, for the ſake of which, and its ſkin, it is frequently hunted and killed.

ELL (S.) a meaſure of length that in *England* is one yard and a quarter, or three feet nine inches; in *France*, one yard and a half; and in *Holland*, three quarters of a yard *Engliſh*.

ELLESME'RE (S.) in *Shropſhire*, ſituate on the ſide of a large meer or water, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 127 computed, and 144 meaſured miles.

ELLI'PSIS (S.) one of the conick ſections, vulgarly, tho' falſely, called an oval; alſo a figure in *Rhetorick* and in *Grammar*, whereby ſomething is left out, and muſt be underſtood to be expreſſed or ſupplied.

ELLI'PTICAL (A.) of or belonging to an ellipſis, in an oval or egg-like form.

Elliptical Compaſſes, a mathematical inſtrument which deſcribes an ellipſis with one ſweep, and with as much eaſe as a common pair of compaſſes does a circle.

Elliptical Conoid, a ſolid commonly called a ſpheroid.

ELM (S.) a well-known timber-tree that grows very large, the planks whereof are much uſed in mining, &c.

ELOCU'TION (S.) utterance, or delivery in ſpeaking, and generally means a free, ready, and rhetorical manner of declaiming upon any ſubject.

E'LOGY (S.) a confirmation of a perſon's good character, an oration commonly in praiſe of a perſon, uſually pronounced at the funeral or commemoration of ſome great man that is dead.

ELO'NGATE (V.) to remove or carry a great way off.

ELONGA'TION (S.) the receding or digreſſing of a planet from the ſun, with reſpect to an eye placed upon the earth.

ELO'PE (V.) to go away privately, to withdraw clandeſtinely like an adultreſs, who leaves her huſband and family illegally, and lives with another man.

ELO'PEMENT (S.) a private or clandeſtine withdrawing one's ſelf from the ſettled or ordinary habitation of a perſon, particularly that of a woman's leaving her huſband and family, for which the law puniſhes her with loſs of dower and maintenance from her huſband.

E'LOQUENCE or E'LOQUENTNESS (S.) the natural gift or acquired art of ſpeaking pertinently or gracefully to a publick audience.

ELSE (Part.) contrarily, otherwiſe, before, already.

ELU'CIDATE (V.) to enlighten, make clear, plain, apparent, or eaſy to be underſtood.

ELUCIDA'TION (S.) the clearing up difficulties, the commenting upon or explaining obſcure paſſages in an author, or the demonſtrating difficult problems.

ELUCUBRA'TION (S.) the ſtudying, writing, or compoſing in the night-time, or by candle-light.

ELU'DE (V.) to divert, put aſide, ward off, or avoid any impending dangers that threaten a perſon.

ELVES (S.) imaginary beings with which women frighten froward children, under the dreadful names of fairies, raw-head and bloody-bones, &c.

ELU'SIVE or ELU'SORY (A.) that tends to or helps forward the waving, avoiding, putting off, or ſhifting a thing.

E'LY (S.) in *Cambridgeſhire*, is a large town, but neither populous nor beautiful; its market is weekly on Saturday; it is ſometimes called a city, and is a biſhop's ſee, but is unhealthy, although it ſtands upon a riſing ground, occaſioned by the fens; it is ſurrounded by the *Ouſe*, and other ſtreams, ſo that it is commonly called the Iſle of *Ely*: Its principal glory is its cathedral; it had formerly the privileges of a county palatine, but they are now taken away; diſtant from *London* 57 computed, and 69 meaſured miles.

ELY'SIAN FIELDS (S.) in the *Heathen Mythology*, a place imagined to be ſtored with woods, groves, rivers, and other delightful ſcenes, whither the ſouls of the good were ſuppoſed to go after this life.

EMACERA'TION (S.) waſting, pining, decaying; alſo ſoaking, ſteeping, or ſouſing fleſh, fiſh, &c.

EMA'CIATE or EMA'CERATE (V.) to decay, waſte, or make lean.

EMA'CULATE (V.) to purge, purify, cleanſe, beautify, or take out ſpots.

EMANA'TION (S.) a flowing, darting, proceeding or iſſuing out of or from a thing.

EMANA'TIVE (A.) that flows, iſſues, or proceeds from another.

EMA'NCIPATE (V.) among the *Romans*, was to free a ſon from the juriſdiction of his father.

EMANCIPA'TION (S.) among the *old Romans*, was the ſetting a ſon free, or exempting him from ſubjection to his father, whereby he became his own maſter, and whatever effects he thenceforth ſhould obtain, were his ſole property, whereas before his father had a title to them.

EMA'SCULATE (V.) to weaken or deſtroy the ſtrength of any male creature, whether it be by gelding, too free uſe, &c.

EMASCULA'TION (S.) a gelding, or caſtrating.

EMAU'X DE L'ESCU (S.) in *Heraldry*, the metal and colour of an eſcutcheon.

EMBA'LE (V.) to encloſe or make up goods into packs or parcels called bales.

EMBA'LM (V.) to preſerve a dead body from corruption, by perfuming and anointing it with odoriferous ſpices, drugs, oils, &c.

EMBARCADE'RE (S.) a term uſed in *America*, ſignifying a place which ſerves as a port to ſome conſiderable place farther within land.

EMBA'RGO (S.) a prohibition given by princes to merchant-ſhips, whereby they are forbid to enter into, or go out of certain ports, at leaſt for a certain time.

EMBA'RK (V.) to go aboard a ſhip in order to go a voyage; alſo to enter one's ſelf into any undertaking or deſign, to become a partner with others.

EMBA'RKING or EMBARKA'TION (S.) the going a ſhip-board to proſecute a voyage; the entering upon or commencing a party in a project, deſign, &c.

EMBA'RRAS (V.) to perplex, trouble, or render any affair obſcure or difficult.

EMBA'RRASMENT (S.) a clog, hindrance, perplexity, encumbrance, &c.

EMBA'SSADOR (S.) the publick miniſter of a king or republick ſent from one court to negotiate ſtate buſineſs at another.

E'MBASSAGE or E'MBASSY (S.) the commiſſion, power, authority, errand, or buſineſs of an embaſſador.

EMBA'TTLE (V.) to put in array, or in order for battle; ſpoken of an eſcutcheon, it is when the out-line of an ordinary reſembles the battlement of walls.

EMBA'TTLED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when the edge of an ordinary looks like the battlements of a caſtle.

EMBE'LLISH (V.) to adorn, beautify, ornament, or ſet off.

EMBE'LLISHMENT (S.) an ornament, ſetting off, or beautifying.

E'MBER DAYS or WEEKS (S.) Wedneſday, Friday and Saturday after *Quadrageſima* Sunday, *Whitſuntide*, *Holyrood-day* in *September*, and St. *Lucy*'s-*day* in *December*; it is on the Sundays after theſe days, that the canon-law appoints the ſolemn ordination of prieſts and deacons, though the biſhops may, if they pleaſe, perform that office on any other Sunday or holiday.

E'MBERS (S.) wood or coals half burnt, ſometimes called cinders.

EMBE'ZLE or EMBE'ZZLE (V.) to waſte, ſpoil, deſtroy, or ſteal privately.

E'MBLEM (S.) an hieroglyphical device to repreſent ſome hiſtory or moral inſtruction by.

EMBLEMA'TICAL or EMBLEMA'TICK (A.) after the form or manner of an emblem or riddle, in a hidden manner of expreſſion.

E'MBLEMENTS (S.) ſtrictly ſpeaking, ſignify the profits of lands ſown, though it is ſometimes uſed for thoſe growing naturally, as graſs, &c.

E'MBOLISM (S.) in *Chronology*, was an intercalation uſed by the *Greeks* to make the lunar year, which was but 354 days, equal to the ſolar, which was 365 days.

E'MBOLUS (S.) the piſton or ſucker of a pump or ſyringe.

EMBO'SS (V.) to beautify with embroidery, or work raiſed above the cloth or garment, either

either in ſilk, ſilver, &c. in *Hunting*, it is chaſing a deer into a thicket.

EMBO'SSING (S.) the art of making figures in relievo, whether it be by caſting in metal, or by embroidering, or carving upon cloth, wood, ſtone, &c. ſo that the device may be protuberant from the plane upon which it is performed.

EMBO'WEL (V.) to cut up and take out the bowels or inwards of any creature whatever.

EMBRA'CE (V.) to encircle or encloſe one perſon in the arms of another, and is commonly ſuppoſed to be an act that expreſſes the higheſt degree of love and affection, and ſometimes a ſure mark of treachery.

EMBRA'SSURE (S.) in *Architecture*, is the widening for a gap, or opening for a door or window on the inſide of the wall, that the door or caſement may have the greater play, and that the light may come in the better; in *Fortification*, it is a hole or aperture thro' which a cannon is pointed.

EMBROCA'TION (S.) a ſoaking or ſteeping in ſome liquid matter; in *Pharmacy*, it is a ſort of gentle fomentation, in which the warm liquor diſtils very ſlowly, drop by drop, upon the part of the body to be fomented; or it is the applying of cloths dipt in oil, vinegar, &c. to aſſwage an affected part.

EMBROI'DER (V.) to adorn ſilk or cloth with figures, or devices, wrought with a needle in gold, ſilver, &c.

EMBROI'DERER (S.) one who works devices with a needle upon ſilk or cloth.

EMBROI'DERY (S.) the work of an embroiderer.

EMBROI'L (V.) to kindle the coals of diſſenſion, to ſet people at variance, to excite quarrels, confuſion, and diſorder.

E'MBYRO (S.) the fœtus in the womb as ſoon as it receives the viſible form of a child; alſo any thing that is in projection, but not brought to perfection, is ſaid to be in *embryo*.

EMBRYO'TOMY (S.) the diſſecting of a fœtus or child brought forth before its due time.

EMBRYU'LCUS (S.) an inſtrument uſed by men-midwives to extract the bones of an embryo or dead child out of the womb.

EME'NDALIS (S.) a term uſed in the accompts of the *Inner Temple*, for what they have in ſtock or bank.

EMENDA'TION (S.) correcting an error, or adding ſomething to a piece of work to make it more perfect or compleat than it was before.

EMENDA'TOR (S.) a corrector or amender of any piece of work.

E'MERALD (S.) a precious tranſparent ſtone of a green colour; in *Heraldry*, it is uſed inſtead of vert or green in the blazoning the coats of noblemen.

EME'RGE (V.) a body is ſaid to *emerge*, when being forcibly thruſt under or plunged into a fluid, it riſes again above the ſurface thereof; it is alſo applied to either of the luminaries coming out of an eclipſe, and appearing viſibly again.

EME'RGENCY (S.) a ſudden, unexpected turn of affairs, the condition that any thing is in to require ſomething extraordinary to be done.

EME'RGENT YEAR (S.) in *Chronology*, the epocha from whence a computation of time is dated.

EME'RSION (S.) the riſing of a body above the ſurface of a fluid heavier than itſelf, into which it had been forcibly plunged; and this is always done with a velocity equal to the exceſs of the weight of the fluid, above that of an equal bulk of the ſolid; in *Aſtronomy*, it is when the ſun or moon begins to re-appear after an eclipſe.

E'MERY (S.) a metalline ſtone found in moſt or all mines, that yield metal, and particularly in gold, ſilver, and copper ones; it is diſtinguiſhed into three ſorts, *viz. Spaniſh, red*, and *common*; the firſt is found in the gold mines, in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, the ſecond in copper mines, and the laſt in iron mines, and is that which is generally uſed; it is of a browniſh colour, inclining to a red, and is ſo very hard, that it is very difficult to reduce it to a powder; its uſe is, that being mixed with oil, it cleans and poliſhes any iron ware, marble, &c. curiouſly.

EME'TICK (S.) any medicine that excites or cauſes vomiting.

Emetick Powder, or *Powder of Algareth*, a precipitate, or butter of antimony dulcified by frequent lotions.

Emetick Tartar, cream of tartar pulverized and mixed with one fourth of crocus metallorum.

Emetick Wine, white-wine, wherein is infuſed ſome crocus metallorum, or glaſs of antimony.

E'MINENCE or E'MINENCY (S.) a title of honour given to cardinals, as being more honourable than excellency; this title was conferred upon them by a decree of pope *Urban* VIII. which bears date the 10th of *January*, 1638; the grand maſter of *Malta* is addreſſed to by this title. Alſo any riſing ground or place conſiderably above the ſurface of the common earth, as a watch-tower, battlement, &c. is ſo called.

E'MINENT (A.) famous for ſome extraordinary qualifications of nature or art.

E'MIR (S.) among the *Turks*, a title given to the deſcendants or relations of *Mahomet*; they are in great eſteem, and it is they only, who have the privilege of wearing the green turban; it is ſometimes added to other words, and then ſignifies a principal officer.

E'MISSARY (S.) one ſent out as a ſpy to give intelligence of what paſſes in another country, city, houſe, &c.

EMI'SSION (S.) a ſending forth, and particularly ſpoken of odoriferous bodies, that ſhoot or ſend out their pleaſing or diſagreeable par-

ticles that excite pleaſure or pain in the olfactory nerves of the patient.

EMI'T (V.) to caſt or ſend forth rays or ſteams, &c. as the ſun *emits* rays of light, and a roſe ſteams of an agreeable ſavour.

E'MMET (S.) an ant or piſmire.

EMO'LLIENT (A.) any thing that ſoftens or makes a thing or perſon pliant, ſoft, looſe, or eaſy, whether it be a medicine, argument, or preſent.

EMO'LUMENT (S.) benefit, advantage, profit, &c.

EMO'TION (S.) a violent ſtruggle in the mind, a ſtirring or endeavouring to go forth.

EMPA'LEMENT or IMPA'LEMENT (S.) an exquiſite cruel torment uſed by the old *Romans*, the modern *Turks*, and others, which conſiſts in forcing or driving a ſtick or pale up the fundament through the body of the party puniſhed.

EMPA'NNEL (V.) to write down the names of ſuch perſons as are called upon the jury, in a roll or liſt, which is called a pannel.

EMPA'RLANCE (S.) a motion, deſire, requeſt, or petition in a court of record, for a day of reſpite, or putting the cauſe off to another time for trial.

EMPA'SMA (S.) in *Phyſick*, is the ſprinkling or ſtrewing of a perfumed duſt or powder upon or over the body, to correct the ill ſcent thereof, and to prevent its too violently ſweating.

EMPA'STING (S.) a term in *Painting*, ſignifying the laying on of the colours very thick or ſtrongly, without breaking off the edges, and mixing them into another.

E'MPEROR (S.) was the common name of the *Roman* generals, but more particularly the name of that general who, upon winning ſome extraordinary battle, was firſt ſaluted by the ſoldiers by that name, which was afterwards conferred upon him by the ſenate; but in proceſs of time it became the title of him who was an abſolute monarch, and as ſuch, is ſtill uſed by the *Perſians* and other eaſtern nations; in *Europe*, it is commonly meant of the chief or principal magiſtrate of *Germany*, and is commonly ſuppoſed to give him the precedence of all other ſovereigns, and that they have the right of conferring the regal dignity, and advancing dukedoms, &c. into kingdoms, as was done by *Leopold* by *Pruſſia*, &c. but *Anciently*, both the kings of *France* and *England* were called *emperors*.

E'MPHASIS (S.) an earneſt and ſtrong preſſing what one deſires to be done, by ſpeaking or pronouncing ſome particular words or ſentences with a peculiar tone of the voice, to make it to be taken the more notice of.

EMPHA'TICAL or EMPHA'TICK (A.) that is ſpoke or wrote in an extraordinary manner; full of energy, power, or ſignificancy.

EMPHYSE'MA (S.) a windy ſwelling, or bloating of the whole outer habit of the body, like as if it was blown or puffed up with a pair of bellows, &c.

E'MPIRE (S.) any large extent of country under the juriſdiction of one perſon: Hiſtory mentions four famous empires, *viz.* the *Aſſyrian*, *Perſian*, *Grecian* and *Roman*, which laſt, ſome pretend, does ſtill exiſt in the empire of *Germany*, but with the ſame reaſon that the other three may be ſaid to exiſt; vulgarly ſpeaking, the word generally in *Europe* means *Germany*, which in the year 800 was, on *Chriſtmas-day*, advanced to this dignity by pope *Leo* III. who then put the crown upon the head of *Charlemagne*, by the name of emperor.

EMPI'RICAL (A.) like to, after the manner of, or belonging to a quack.

E'MPIRICK (S.) one who pretends to ſkill in phyſick by mere practice, without a regular education and ſtudy fit for the purpoſe; a mountebank or quack.

EMPLA'STER (S.) the common name to any medicine that is made up of proper ingredients, fit to be applied to wounds, ſores, ulcers, &c. and ſpread upon leather, paper, &c. and commonly of a clammy or ſticky nature, by which means it may eaſily faſten upon the ſkin, keep off the external air, and infuſe the virtues of the compoſition into the part aggrieved.

EMPLEA'D (V.) to argue or plead at the bar, as lawyers do.

EMPLOY' (V.) to ſet a perſon about doing ſomething; alſo to make uſe of a thing.

EMPLOY' or EMPLOY'MENT (S.) the trade, buſineſs, or occupation that a perſon ordinarily ſpends his time in, either for pleaſure, or profit.

EMPO'RIUM (S.) a great city or market-town, and by way of eminence ſpoken of the chief city of a kingdom, as *London* is called the great *Emporium* of *England*.

E'MPRESS or E'MPERESS (S.) the wife of an emperor, or a woman that governs an empire.

E'MPTY (A.) hollow, void, unfilled; alſo vain-glorious, fooliſh, weak, ſilly, unſkilful.

E'MPTY (V.) to draw or take one thing out of another; to leave nothing in a veſſel, houſe, purſe, &c.

EMPY'REAL (A.) belonging or appertaining to the higheſt heaven, or imaginary reſidence of bleſſed ſouls.

EMPY'REUM (S.) the higheſt heaven, or place where the bleſſed enjoy the beatifick viſion; which ſome of the fathers imagined to be created, before the heaven or firmament, viſible to us, was created, and that God reſides there locally.

E'MULATE (V.) to endeavour, or ſtrive to excel, by an earneſt deſire of becoming ſuperior to the perfections of another.

EMULA'TION (S.) a noble and praiſe-worthy ſtriving to do ſomething better than others.

EMU-

EMULA'TOR (S.) one that endeavours to ſurpaſs or excel another; alſo one that envies another's excellence.

EMU'LGE (V.) to preſs or get out by ſtroking moderately, as women do that milk kine, goats, &c.

E'MULOUS (A.) deſirous, or endeavouring to ſurpaſs, excel, or go beyond; alſo envious, or ill-natured.

E'MULOUSNESS (S.) the act or deſire of exceeding, ſurpaſſing, going beyond, or excelling.

EMU'LSION (S.) a phyſical drink, made of the pulp or kernels of oleaginous ſeeds infuſed in a proper diſtilled liquor; or light decoctions, which being ſtrained, are ſweetned with ſugar, &c.

EMU'NCTORY (S.) a cleanſer, or ſeparater of the humours and excrements of the body, which would otherwiſe prove prejudicial; it ſometimes means alſo a cavity adjoining to the part that ſeparates, wherein the excrementitious humour is collected and preſerved for evacuation. The kidneys, urinary bladder, and milliary glands of the ſkin are *emunctories*.

ENA'BLE (V.) to render a perſon capable of doing a thing, either by aſſiſtance, or inſtruction.

ENA'CT (V.) to make a publick law, order, or decree.

ENA'LLAGE (S.) a *Grammatical* figure, that upon ſome occaſions changes one mood or caſe for another.

ENALU'RON (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a bordure charged with any bearing, as martlets, &c.

ENA'MEL (V.) to paint, colour, or japan things with glaſs, and other metalline materials for divers purpoſes, as the imitation of precious ſtones, &c.

ENA'MEL (S.) a compoſition for inlaying gold, ſilver, copper, &c. made of various ſorts of metalline ſubſtances.

ENA'MOUR (V.) to make a perſon in love with ſomething.

ENA'MOURED (A.) conquered, charmed, very much in love with a perſon or thing.

ENARRA'TION (S.) a relating a ſtory, or reciting what paſſed, either immediately, or ſome conſiderable time before.

ENCA'MP (V.) to caſt up, form, or put an army into a regular and orderly camp, or field of battle, either to engage another army, or to beſiege a town, &c.

ENCA'NTHIS (S.) a ſwelling of the caruncula lachrymalis, in the great canthus, or corner of the eye.

ENCE'NIA (S.) a feaſt celebrated by the *Jews* on the 25th of the ninth month, in commemoration of the cleanſing or purifying the temple by the *Maccabees*, which had been polluted by *Antiochus Epiphanes*.

ENCE'PHALI (S.) in *Medicine*, worms generated in the head; of which there are four kinds, *viz. encephali*, properly ſo called, or thoſe found in the brain; *narinarii*, or thoſe which trouble the noſe; *auriculares*, which affect the ears; *dentales*, which are found in the teeth.

ENCE'PPE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, girt round the middle with a chain.

ENCHA'NT (V.) to bewitch, or ſo blind the eyes of a perſon's reaſon, that he does things not only contradictory to reaſon, but alſo hurtful to the doer.

ENCHA'NTMENT (S.) magick, ſorcery, witchcraft, any kind of acting upon another, and captivating the ſenſes.

ENCHA'SE (V.) to ſet precious ſtones, pictures, &c. in gold, ſilver, &c.

ENCHA'SING, INCHA'SING, or CHA'SING (S.) the fine, beautiful, ornamenting toys, &c. ſuch as ſnuff-boxes, watch-caſes, &c. with all ſorts of flowers, birds, figures, knots, compartments, &c. in relievo.

ENCHIRI'DION (S.) a ſmall, portable book, in which are a collection of valuable notes, or a book to make memorandums in, as opportunity offers.

ENCI'RCLE (V.) to encloſe, ſurround, or put within a circle.

ENCLA'VE (V.) in *Heraldry*, to join or let one part into another, particularly in a ſquare form.

ENCLO'SE (V.) to ſhut up, or in; to ſurround on all ſides.

ENCLO'SURE (S.) any place hedged in, or about which a ditch, wall, or bank is dug, built, or thrown up.

ENCO'MIAST (S.) a compoſer, writer or pronouncer of encomiums.

ENCO'MIUM (S.) a ſpeech, oration or copy of verſes in the praiſe of ſome perſon or thing.

ENCO'MPASS (V.) to ſurround or contain within a certain ſpace.

ENCOU'NTER (V.) to meet, fight, ſtruggle or contend with another.

ENCOU'NTER (S.) a battle, ſkirmiſh, diſpute or ſtruggle.

ENCOU'RAGE (V.) to excite, ſtir up, animate, reward, or defend.

ENCOU'RAGEMENT (S.) a reward, protection, or incitement.

ENCREA'SE (V.) to grow more in number, or larger in ſize.

ENCROA'CH (V.) to invade the property of another unjuſtly.

ENCROA'CHMENT (S.) the actual and unlawful raiſing a man's rent, or illegally coming upon his premiſes, and ſtealing a part thereof, by digging a ditch, throwing up a bank, removing a land-mark, &c.

ENCU'MBER (V.) to trouble, perplex, or hinder.

ENCU'MBRANCE (S.) any thing that is troubleſome, a clog, weight, hindrance, or embarraſſment.

ENCYCLOPE'DIA (S.) a collection, circle, or chain of all the arts and ſciences; the

ſame with *Cyclopædia*, the name, or title, of *Chambers*'s univerſal dictionary.

END (S.) the extremity, concluſion, or finiſhing of a thing; alſo the aim, mark, or deſign intended.

END (V.) to accompliſh, finiſh, or perform what was deſired or intended.

ENDA'MAGE (V.) to hurt, prejudice, maim, ſpoil, or damage.

ENDE'AR (V.) to make one's ſelf beloved by, or valuable to another.

ENDE'ARMENT (S.) ſomething that renders a perſon or thing valuable to, or beloved by another.

ENDE'AVOUR (V.) to ſtrive, or try to do, or accompliſh a thing.

ENDE'AVOUR (S.) the act of attempting, ſtriving, or trying to do a thing.

ENDE'CAGON (S.) a *Geometrical* figure, conſiſting of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDI'CTMENT (S.) ſee *Indictment*.

ENDI'TE (V.) to compoſe or dictate the matter or ſubſtance of a letter.

E'NDIVE (S.) a pleaſant ſallad herb.

E'NDLESS (A.) that has no bounds, limits, or terminations; that continues, or abides for ever.

ENDO'RSE (V.) to write upon the back of bills of exchange, deeds, inſtruments, &c. ſomething proper to the purport thereof; as the receipt of money, an aſſignment to another, &c.

ENDO'RSE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is an ordinary containing the eighth part of a pale.

ENDO'RSED (A.) wrote upon the back ſide, or that on which the conditions, articles, &c. are wrote; in *Heraldry*, it is the bearing creatures back to back.

ENDO'W (V.) to give a dower to a perſon; alſo to ſet apart any lands, rents, &c. for the maintenance or ſupport of any thing; as a ſchool, alms-houſe, church, &c.

ENDO'WMENT (S.) the giving a dowry to a woman; alſo the beſtowing or aſſigning any rents or other profits for the maintenance and ſupport of any college, ſchool, vicarage, &c. alſo the faculties of the mind, or capacity to do, or learn any thing.

ENDU'E (V.) to qualify, ſupply, or furniſh, with properties or capacities of performing particular or general acts.

ENDU'RE (V.) to ſuffer, undergo, ſuſtain, bear, or go through.

ENÆ'MON (S.) a ſtyptick, or medicine which ſtanches or prevents the blood's running out at an orifice, by cloſing the paſſages, or rendering the blood leſs fluid, or retarding its motion.

E'NEMA (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a clyſter.

E'NEMY (S.) one that is againſt the benefit or advantage of another; an adverſary or opponent, one that does or ſtrives to hurt another.

ENERGE'TICAL (A.) an epithet applied to a diſcourſe or ſpeech, wherein the expreſſions are full and ſtrong, and the images lively and natural; in *Philoſophy*, thoſe particles which by their great degree of activity produce operations manifeſtly different, according to their various circumſtances or motions, are called *energetical* particles.

E'NERGY (S.) force, virtue, efficacy; in *Rhetorick*, it means ſtrong reaſoning, and earneſt preſſing for a thing.

ENERGUME'NUS (S.) a term in *Divinity*, for one poſſeſſed with the devil.

ENE'RVATE (V.) to weaken or deprive of ſtrength, by rendering the nerves and ſinews of the body too weak to perform their proper offices, either by voluptuous and riotous living, or otherwiſe.

ENERVA'TION (S.) a weakening, ſpoiling, or taking away the ſtrength of the nerves and ſinews, ſo as to render them unfit for their proper office.

ENFEE'BLE (V.) to render weak, helpleſs, or inſufficient.

E'NFIELD (S.) in *Middleſex*; the ground hereabouts was formerly very fenny; but of late years it has been ſo drained, that it is now good meadow ground; the market is weekly on Saturday; this town was famous for a large number of tanners living in it; diſtant from *London* 10 computed, and 12 meaſured miles.

ENFILA'DE (S.) a ſeries or continuation of things diſpoſed in the ſame line, or all in a row; it is alſo applied in *military Affairs*, to trenches, or other lines ſo diſpoſed, that they may be ſcowered or ſwept away by the cannon in a ſtreight line.

ENFO'RCE (V.) to ſtrengthen, ſupport, and invigorate; alſo to compel or conſtrain.

ENFRA'NCHISE (V.) to incorporate a man into or make him free of any ſociety or body politick.

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT (S.) the making or incorporating a man a member of ſome body politick: This is a more general word in our law, than manumiſſion, as being more properly applied to a villain, or mean perſon; and therefore every manumiſſion is an *enfranchiſement*, but every *enfranchiſement* is not a manumiſſion.

ENGA'GE (V.) to beſpeak or influence a perſon; to promiſe the doing of ſomething; alſo to ſet to work, or employ a perſon; alſo to fight; alſo to become ſecurity for another.

ENGA'GEMENT (S.) ſometimes means a battle, and ſometimes an obligation to perform ſomething.

ENGE'NDER (V.) to beget, or breed, commonly ſpoken of thoſe animals that are not of the human ſpecies.

E'NGINE (S.) a mechanical inſtrument uſed to effect any thing, compoſed of wheels, ſcrews, &c. but particularly thoſe inſtruments kept in every pariſh, for the throwing large quantities of water upon houſes, &c. that

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are on fire, in order to extinguiſh it; alſo an artifice, device, or contrivance.

ENGINEE'R (S.) one well ſkilled in making or uſing engines; and particularly in *War*, a perſon whoſe buſineſs it is to attack or defend towns, caſtles or fortreſſes, and make fire-works, for execution or pleaſure.

E'NGLAND (S.) the beſt and largeſt part of the iſland called *Great-Britain*, which being divided into three principal parts, *viz. England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, is the moſt ſouthern, and is a very populous, rich, flouriſhing kingdom of itſelf, parted from *Scotland* by the rivers *Tweed* and *Solway*, and from part of *Wales* by the river *Dee*. With relation to foreign countries, it is bounded eaſtward by the *German* ocean, which ſeparates it from the *Low Countries*; ſouthward by the channel, which divides it from *France*; and weſtward by the *Iriſh* ſea, or St. *George*'s channel, which parts it from *Ireland*; being in length, from north to ſouth, *viz.* from *Berwick upon Tweed* to *Portſmouth* in *Hampſhire*, 320 miles; and in breadth, from *Dover* to the *Land's End*, from eaſt to weſt, 230 miles; and as to the globe, lies between 50 and 57 degrees of north latitude; the longeſt day in the moſt northern parts is upwards of 17 hours. It took its name from an ancient people called *Angles*, inhabitants of *Jutland* in *Denmark*, who joining with their neighbours the *Saxons*, conquered *Britain*: This name was given it by a ſpecial proclamation of *Egbert*, the firſt ſole monarch of *England* ſince the heptarchy. In the reign of *Alfred*, about 800 years ago, it was firſt divided into ſhires or counties, which are now 40 in number, *viz.* 18 maritime, and 22 inland, moſt of which take their name from their reſpective chief towns. For the publick adminiſtration of juſtice, by itinerant judges, *England* is divided into ſix circuits, each containing a certain number of counties, wherein the judges, appointed by the king, take a progreſs twice a year. For the church government *England* is divided into 23 dioceſes or biſhopricks, each into a certain number of pariſhes. The country is generally flat and open, not overgrown with wild and unwholſome foreſts, nor over-topped with dreadful high mountains; no country is freer from hurtful and ravenous beaſts, venomous ſerpents, and noiſome flies and vermin; watered with the *Thames*, *Medway*, *Severn*, *Ouſe*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Tees*, *Tine* and *Tweed*; the air for the moſt part groſs, and impregnated with the ſaltneſs of the ſea, from whence ariſes the greateſt inconveniencies the place is ſubject to. The weather is changeable and irregular; but for the moſt part cloudy and rainy, eſpecially in the fall, and winter. For food, no country is more plentiful, either of corn or paſture, for man or beaſt, nor of great and ſmall cattle, both for meat and labour; and the ſea and rivers yield a great abundance of excellent fiſh; the liquor is generally beer or ale, both ſtrong and ſmall, of which they have the beſt in *Europe*, great quantities whereof are exported for its excellency; for cloaths, the beſt of all woollen manufactures, vaſt quantities whereof are exported all over the world; the timber, eſpecially for ſhipping, much the beſt in the world; its vegetable and mineral productions are not only ſufficient for its own uſe, but it exports more lead than all *Europe* beſides. Its inhabitants are originally compounded of *Saxons*, *Danes*, *Normans*, *Britons* and *Romans*; and as the country is temperate and moiſt, ſo they have naturally a clear complexion; their ſtature comely, their countenance graceful; but for tallneſs and ſtrength the weſtern people commonly exceed; the women generally handſomer than in other places; their temper or diſpoſition neither too fiery and volatile, nor too cold and phlegmatick, by which reaſon they are capable of all ſorts of learning, fit for counſel, and ready for execution, as their warlike exploits with all the neighbouring nations, their fine, numerous and celebrated ſcholars, and their rare and excellent mechanick performances and inventions abundantly ſhew. The eſtabliſhed religion is much the ſame with the foreign Proteſtant churches, as to doctrine, but different as to church diſcipline; altho' there are a multitude of different perſuaſions, which, by the indulgence of the ſtate, are tolerated. The government is by king, lords and commons; and as the commons cannot paſs any law without the lords concurrence, ſo neither of them, nor both of them, can do it without the royal aſſent. The executive power is lodged ſolely in the king, whoſe power, tho' not abſolute, is yet very great; for of himſelf he can make treaties and leagues, peace and war, with foreign ſtates, and preſs men, if occaſion be: He has the choice and nomination of all officers and commanders; the principal direction and command of his forces, and the diſpoſal of all magazines, ammunition, caſtles, ports, forts, havens, and ſhips of war; the militia is wholly at his command; and tho' he cannot legally raiſe money upon his ſubjects without a parliament, yet he has the ſole diſpoſal of the publick money: All counſellors and officers of the ſtate, judges, biſhops and other high dignities in the church, are in his nomination; it is in his power to convene, adjourn, prorogue, and diſſolve parliaments; he can increaſe the number of the houſe of peers by creating more barons, or ſummoning by writ whom he pleaſes; ſo may he alſo increaſe the commons, by beſtowing privileges, to ſend burgeſſes, upon thoſe towns that do not now: It is the king appoints the metal, weight, purity, and value of the coin; and by his proclamation may make any foreign coin be lawful money of *England*. He is both the

fountain of juſtice and mercy, and can pardon malefactors, except in the caſe of appeals: He is alſo the fountain of honour, all titles, both great and ſmall, flowing from him; and is ſupreme as well over eccleſiaſticks as laicks: At his coronation he is anointed with oil, and has the dalmatica and other prieſtly veſtments put upon him: He calls provincial and national ſynods: All eſtates fall to him that want either heirs, or are forfeited, and ſo do the lands of aliens dying without iſſue, &c. All perſons, at their firſt addreſs, kneel to him, and he is at all times ſerved upon the knee. His revenue is very large, ſuppoſed near three millions *per annum*; his eldeſt ſon bears the title of prince of *Wales*, ever ſince king *Edward* IIſt's eldeſt ſon, and he is ſo only by creation; whereas by birth he is earl of *Cheſter* and *Flint*, and duke of *Cornwall*; and in reſpect of *Scotland*, he is duke of *Rothſay*, and ſeneſchal of that kingdom. The younger ſons depend altogether upon the king's favour, both for titles of honour and revenues, only they are by birthright counſellors of ſtate. All ſubjects ought to be uncovered in the preſence of the king's children, and to kneel when they are admitted to kiſs their hands. At table their royal highneſſes are always ſerved upon the knee, except in the king's preſence. Next to the royal family, is the lord high ſteward, admiral, conſtable, chancellor, and treaſurer, preſident of the privy-council, privy ſeal, great chamberlain, and earl marſhal, which two laſt only are hereditary: High ſteward, and high conſtable being offices of too great a truſt to be continued, are only ſet up at the king's coronation, except upon the trial of a peer, or peers, for any capital crime; when the king makes a high ſteward for that time, who bears a white ſtaff in his hand, which he openly breaks when the buſineſs is over, and ſo ends his office. The offices of high admiral, chancellor, treaſurer and privy ſeal are ſometimes managed by ſeveral lords commiſſioners. The nobility of *England* is divided into five degrees, *viz.* dukes, marquiſſes, earls, viſcounts, and barons, who are all peers, bear the title of lords, and have always enjoyed great privileges. All dukes, marquiſſes and earls have their reſpective titles from the ſhire or part of a ſhire, town, city, caſtle, park or village, except the earl marſhal, which is an officiary title, and the earl *Rivers*, ſo called, by the name of his family. Barons are ſo denominated for the moſt part, either from their chief ſeat, or a caſtle belonging to the family. The lords chancellor, treaſurer, preſident of the council, and privy ſeal, precede all dukes that are not princes of the blood. By the courteſy of *England*, the ſons of dukes and marquiſſes are called lords, and their daughters ladies; but the ſons of viſcounts and barons are not called lords, nor their daughters ladies. Next to the nobility, there is a middle rank between them and the common people, called the gentry, which are very numerous, but the law makes no ſuch diſtinction; the gentry conſiſts of knights, eſquires, and gentlemen. All others, that get their living in a mechanick ways, as yeoman, merchants, artificers, tradeſmen, mariners, &c. make up the common people; among the *Clergy*, the biſhop of *Durham* is a count palatine, and earl of *Sadberg*; the archbiſhop of *Canterbury* is the firſt peer of the realm, and counted next to the royal family; and both he and the archbiſhop of *York* have the title, like a duke, of his *grace*; the dignified clergy are either deans, archdeacons, or prebendaries. In every cathedral or collegiate church there is a dean; the inferior clergy are the pariſh-prieſts and deacons; the firſt, vulgarly called parſons, are either rectors or vicars, in all 9655; the vicars properly officiate in thoſe livings called impropriations, of which there are 3845; thoſe who officiate for rectors, &c. that do not reſide in their livings, are called curates. A woman, by the law of *England*, after ſhe is married, can call nothing her own; nor can the wife make any contract without the huſband's conſent; nor ſet, ſell, give away, or aliénate any thing; it is petty treaſon for a wife to kill her huſband, for which her ſentence is to be burnt alive: All women, of what extraction ſoever, if they marry noblemen, are counted noble; but if a noble woman marries a commoner, ſhe adds no honour to him, tho' he become maſter of all her fortune. If a woman marry that is with child, the child is deemed the huſband's, and is his heir at law; and if a married woman have a child in her huſband's abſence, tho' he has been from her ſeveral years, it is deemed the huſband's. A wife guilty of adultery by the ſtrongeſt preſumptions cannot be divorced by any poſitive law, otherwiſe than *a menſa & thoro*, or living aſunder, without a liberty of remarrying whilſt either party is alive. The wife having no jointure ſettled before marriage, may challenge, after her huſband's death, the third part of his yearly rents of lands, during her life, and within the city of *London*, a third part of all his moveables for ever. If a man's wife wrongs another by her tongue or treſpaſs, the huſband muſt anſwer for her fault, and make ſatisfaction, as a father does for a wrong done by his child; and when a man and his wife commit felony together, the law ſuppoſes ſhe was forced thereto, and ſhe is therefore generally diſcharged. By the courteſy of *England*, a knight's wife is called a lady, which honour ſhe retains with the ſurname of her huſband to her death, tho' ſhe ſhould afterwards marry an inferior perſon; the ſame it is with noble women, who afterwards marry commoners; and thoſe who

who are noble by birth or creation, retain their nobility by law, and not by courteſy, tho' they afterwards marry to huſbands of a lower degree than themſelves. As to children, where there is an eſtate of inheritance, the eldeſt ſon commonly inherits the real, and the younger children the perſonal eſtate; but if there be no ſon, the lands as well as the goods are equally divided among the daughters. As to ſervants, they generally live much better than in moſt other countries, having larger wages, more eaſe, and leſs ſubjection, than elſewhere; the apprentices, or thoſe who are bound to manufacturers, &c. for ſeven years, to learn the whole myſtery of the profeſſion, have commonly the worſt of it. The law allows a maſter or miſtreſs to correct an unruly or ſtubborn ſervant, and if the ſervant reſiſts, he thereby incurs a ſevere penalty; but if he kills his maſter or miſtreſs, it is petty treaſon by law. As to the courts of judicature, the parliament, or great council of the nation, deſerves the precedency, which conſiſts of the three eſtates of the realm, and is divided into two houſes, the one called the upper houſe, or houſe of peers, and the other the lower houſe, or houſe of commons; the houſe of lords is the ſupreme court of judicature in the land, from whence there lies no appeal; the houſe of commons conſiſts of 513 knights, citizens, and burgeſſes of *England* and *Wales*, choſe by the people by virtue of the king's writ; it conſiſts generally of the flower of the gentry, ſome of them noblemens ſons, privy-counſellors, courtiers, men learned in the law, officers and commanders, merchants, &c. moſt of them poſſeſſed of large fortunes, with the advantage of a liberal and genteel education: By theſe two houſes, with the king's aſſent, old laws are repealed, and new ones made, grievances redreſſed, and ſubſidies granted to the king, as they in their wiſdom think fit. In each houſe a ſpeaker is choſen in the nature of a preſident, before whom the mace is carried, when he goes in and out, and laid down before him while he ſits in the houſe: In the houſe of lords, the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great ſeal, is commonly ſpeaker. For the quicker diſpatch of buſineſs, each houſe chuſe their committees, by whom the matter is examined into, digeſted, and the reſult thereof reported by their chairman to the houſe, to which the houſe agrees, either in whole, or in part; if not, it is commonly re-committed: When a bill is paſſed in either of the houſes, it is ſent to the other for their concurrence; and when both houſes are agreed, it lies in the king's breaſt to make it a law, by his royal aſſent. When the parliament is adjourn'd, all things debated in both houſes remain in *ſtatu quo*, and at the next meeting may be brought to an iſſue; but when it is prorogued, all bills paſſed in either houſe, without the royal aſſent, muſt at the next aſſembly begin anew, before they can be brought to perfection; when diſſolved, there is no parliament till the king iſſues out new writs. The ſecond court is the king's privy council, conſiſting of noblemen and others of ſeveral capacities; the choice and number are at the king's pleaſure, and of courſe the archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and the biſhop of *London* for church affairs, and the two principal ſecretaries of ſtate for ſtate affairs. The courts of juſtice are four; the Chancery, the King's-Bench, the Common-Pleas, and the Exchequer, which are held at *Weſtminſter* at four ſeveral times of the year, called terms; *viz. Eaſter* term, which always begins the 17th day after *Eaſter*, and laſts 17 days; *Trinity* term begins the 5th day after Trinity Sunday, and laſts 20 days; *Michaelmas*-term begins *November* 6, and laſts 23 days; and *Hilary* term begins *January* 23, and laſteth 21 days. The Chancery is alſo called the court of Equity, becauſe it moderateth the ſeverity of the letter of the ſtatute law. For a more particular account, ſee *The New State of England*.

E'NGLISH (A.) ſomething growing, or born in, or belonging to *England*.

ENGRA'FF or GRAFF (V.) to perform the operation of engraffing.

ENGRA'FFING (S.) in *Gardening*, the inſerting or fixing a cyon or ſlip cut off from one tree, on the ſtock of another, in order to correct or improve its fruit.

Engraffing for the Small-Pox; ſee *Inoculation*.

ENGRAI'L (V.) to make the edges of a thing ragged, or with circular indentions, like the teeth of a large ſaw.

ENGRAI'LED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when the edges of a thing appear ragged, being full of circular breaches or notches, the convex ſide whereof is uppermoſt.

ENGRA'VE (V.) to cut any figure upon the ſurface of ſilver, copper, *&c.*

ENGRA'VING (V.) the art of repreſenting any thing upon the ſurface of metal, by cutting ſtrokes thereon to expreſs the ſhape and ſhadow thereof.

ENGRO'SS (V.) to tranſcribe any writing fair after the rough copy is approved; alſo to buy up, or get the whole of a commodity into one or few people's hands, in order to advance the price.

ENGUI'CHE (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when a chief has two lines drawn from the middle of the upper edges to the ſides, the depth of half the chief.

E'NGYSCOPE (S.) an inſtrument ſo made and contrived, that thoſe creatures or beings that, by reaſon of their exceeding ſmallneſs, are imperceptible to the natural eye, may, by the help thereof, be plainly and eaſily ſeen and known; the ſame with *mirror*.

ENHA'NCE (V.) to raiſe or increaſe the price or value of a thing.

ENHA'NCEMENT (S.) the raiſing or increaſing the price or value of a thing.

ENI'GMA (S.) a dark, obſcure, or difficult queſtion, ſpeech, or propoſition, commonly called a riddle.

ENIGMA'TICK or ENIGMA'TICAL (A.) dark, obſcure, hard, difficult, diſguiſed; of or pertaining to a riddle.

ENI'GMATIST (S.) a framer, maker, or inventor of riddles.

ENJOI'N (V.) to command, order, or charge to do ſomething.

ENJOY' (V.) to poſſeſs, make uſe of, or receive the benefit and advantage of a thing.

ENJOY'MENT (S.) poſſeſſion, pleaſure, ſatisfaction.

ENLA'RGE (V.) to increaſe, extend, make bigger; alſo to ſet a perſon at liberty that was a priſoner.

ENLA'RGEMENT (S.) the making a thing bigger or more extenſive; alſo the ſetting priſoners at liberty.

ENLI'GHTEN (V.) to give or increaſe light; to make a thing clear, to take away objections, or remove difficulties; to inform or convince a perſon of ſomething he was before dubious or ignorant of.

ENLI'VEN (V.) to make briſk, to ſtir up, to quicken, invigorate, or put in motion.

ENMANCE' (A.) ſee *Enguiche*.

E'NMITY (S.) hatred, malice, evil will, grudge, variance.

ENNEADECAE'TERIS (S.) in *Chronology*, a cycle or period of nineteen ſolar years.

ENNE'AGON (S.) in *Geometry*, a figure that hath nine ſides, and as many angles.

ENNEA'TICAL (A.) a word ſignifying the ninth in order.

ENNO'BLE (V.) to raiſe to a degree of honour that a perſon had not before, to make famous or renowned.

ENODA'TION (S.) the anſwering riddles, the untying, unravelling, or taking away knots or obſtructions, whether real or figurative.

ENO'RMITY (S.) the heinouſneſs, notoriouſneſs, or the greatneſs of a crime or miſdemeanor.

ENO'RMOUS (A.) irregular, out of rule, or der, or ſquare; alſo heinous or very bad.

ENOU'GH (Part.) as much as is ſufficient to do a thing.

ENQUI'RE (V.) to ſearch, aſk, or look after or examine into a thing.

ENRA'GE (V.) to make angry, to vex, teaze or make mad.

ENRI'CH (V.) to make a perſon rich by adding great wealth to his former eſtate; alſo to beautify or adorn by carving, painting, or other ornaments.

ENRI'CHMENT (S.) the having great wealth, beauty, or ornament added to what a perſon or thing had before.

ENRO'L (V.) to enter or write down upon a liſt or roll.

ENRO'LMENT (S.) the being writ or entered down in a book, roll, or liſt; a particular peculiar to apprentices, who may eaſily ſet aſide their indentures, and leave their maſters, if they are not inrolled within the firſt year of their ſervitude; but not without very great difficulty, if they are.

ENS or BE'ING (S.) in *Metaphyſicks*, any thing that the mind apprehends, and of which it can affirm, deny, prove, or diſprove; in a more *reſtrained Senſe*, it ſignifies ſomething to which there are real attributes belonging, or that which has a reality, not only out of the intellect, but in itſelf.

Ens Rationis, ſomething which exiſts only in imagination.

ENSA'MPLE (S.) a copy, pattern, or example to work or do after.

ENSHRI'NE (V.) to put and preſerve in a coffer, &c. as a holy relict or ſacred thing, much practiſed in *Romiſh* countries by pretended ſaints and ſacred relicts.

E'NSIGN (S.) in a company of foot ſoldiers, that officer that bears or carries the colours; in *Heraldry*, it is an eſcutcheon, in which the trophies of honour of a particular family are painted.

ENSTA'L or INSTA'L (V.) to create, make, or admit a perſon a member or knight of the order of the garter.

ENSTA'LMENT (S.) the act or ceremony of making or creating knights of the garter.

ENSUE' (V.) to follow as a conſequence from what is already done, or gone before.

ENTA'BLATURE (S.) alſo called *Trabeation*, in *Architecture*, that part of an order which is over the capital of a column, containing the architrave, freeze and cornice; alſo the laſt row of ſtones on the top of the wall of a building, whereon the timbers and covering reſt.

ENTAI'L (V.) to leave an eſtate to a perſon, and his or her heirs.

ENTAIL' (S.) in *Law*, ſignifies fee-tail, or an inheritance limited to certain conditions, which the poſſeſſor cannot alter.

ENTA'NGLE (V.) to render an affair difficult by perplexing and mixing it with many difficulties.

ENTE'NDMENT (S.) the true and real meaning of a word in the place where it is uſed, which according to different relations and circumſtances may have ſometimes a quite different ſignification.

E'NTER (V.) to come or go into a place; alſo to note or write down in a book or liſt; alſo to ſignify to the officers of the cuſtoms, exciſe, &c. the quantity of goods to be imported, exported, or ſet to ſale at home; in *Sea Affairs*, it is to board a ſhip by violence, in order to make a prize of her.

ENTERCOU'RSE (S.) a dealing together, a communicating or converſing by word or writing.

of the baſtion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

EPAU'LEMENT (S.) a ſide work haſtily thrown up to cover the men or the cannon; it is ſometimes uſed for a demi-baſtion, conſiſting of a face and flank, placed at the point of a horn or crown-work, &c.

EPE'NTHESIS (S.) in *Grammar*, the doubling or adding of a letter in a word, as *relligio* for *religio*.

E'PHA, E'PHAH, or E'PHI (S.) an *Hebrew* meaſure of capacity, of which there were two ſorts, the common one, and that of the ſanctuary; the firſt held 60 pounds of water or liquor of the ſame weight, at 16 ounces to the pound, which makes eight congii, three muids or buſhels, and three ſats; this is the ſame meaſure with the *amphora Romana*, *metreta*, *pes cubicus* or *quadrantal*, which is about 144 *Engliſh* gallons; though it is commonly ſuppoſed abundantly leſs, few making it more than 7 gallons. The *epha* of the ſanctuary was one third larger, ſo that three common *ephas* were two of the ſanctuary, which reconciles the ſeeming difference about *Solomon's* brazen ſea; 2 *Chron.* iv. 5. it is ſaid to contain 3000 *ephas*, and 1 *Kings* vii. 26. it is ſaid to hold but 2000.

EPHE'MERIS or EPHEME'RIDES (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, tables which ſhew the planets places every day at noon; it is by the help of theſe tables, that eclipſes are calculated, the conjunctions and aſpects of the planets found out, and horoſcopes or ſchemes of the heavens conſtructed, &c.

E'PHETA or E'PHETÆ (S.) certain magiſtrates among the ancient *Athenians*, inſtituted by king *Demophon*, to look into and judge of caſual murders; there were 50 *Athenians*, and as many *Argives*, to diſcharge this truſt, who were not admitted, till they were full 50 years old, and of unſpotted reputation in their life and manners.

EPHIA'LTES (S.) in *Phyſick*, a diſeaſe commonly called the night-mare, affecting perſons aſleep; it is occaſioned by the ſtomach's being filled with food difficult of digeſtion, which prevents the parties fetching breath freely; young perſons are much more ſubject to it than old; alſo the name of a fictitious giant, the ſuppoſed ſon of *Neptune*, who grew a finger's breadth every month, and who truſting to his great ſtature and ſtrength, with his brother *Otus*, made war againſt the gods, and was thrown down into hell by *Jupiter*.

E'PHOD (S.) a kind of girdle, worn by the *Jewiſh* prieſts, which was brought from behind the neck over the two ſhoulders, and ſo hanging down before, was put acroſs upon the ſtomach, and ſo carried round the waiſt twice, as a girdle to the tunick, having its extremities brought before, hanging as low as the ground: There were two ſorts of *ephods*, one of plain linen, for the common prieſts, and another embroidered, for the high prieſt, which was compoſed of gold, blue, purple, crimſon, and twiſted cotton: Upon that part which came upon his two ſhoulders, were two large precious ſtones, upon each of which were engraven the names of ſix tribes: Where it croſſed his breaſt, was a ſquare ornament ſet with 12 precious ſtones, each of which had engraven on it the name of one tribe. It is ſometimes taken for the pectoral, and for the Urim and Thummim; and altho' it was an ornament peculiar to the prieſts, yet it was ſometimes given to laymen: *David* wore it in the ceremony of removing the ark from the houſe of *Obed-Edom* to *Jeruſalem*, &c. The *Levites*, tho' their buſineſs was to attend the temple, yet they were generally habited as common laymen, and only upon ſolemn occaſions, after the building of the temple, they wore *ephods*.

E'PHORI (S.) certain *Lacedemonian* magiſtrates ſet up by *Theopompus*, king of *Sparta*, to be a curb upon the regal power; for they were a ſort of check upon the kings; ſome authors ſay there were nine of them choſe at a time, tho' it is certain, there never were above five of them together; their buſineſs related to the care of religion; they preſided in the publick feſtivals and ſhews; they gave ſentence upon thrones, all other magiſtrates being inferior to them; even the kings of *Sparta* were obliged to obey their ſummons, and appear at the bar, when they were charged with male-adminiſtration; they kept the publick treaſure, made war and peace, and were ſo abſolute, that *Ariſtotle* makes their government equal to the prerogatives of a monarchy.

EPIBATE'RIUM (S.) among the ancient *Greeks*, a ſpeech or copy of verſes rehearſed by a perſon of condition to his friends and acquaintance, at his return home after a long abſence, wherein he gave ſolemn thanks to the gods for his ſafe return.

EPICA'RPIUM (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a medicine like a plaiſter or cataplaſm, compounded of ſharp and penetrating ingredients, as hellebore, garlick, &c. which are bound round the wriſts of perſons at the beginnings of fevers, agues, &c. both to prevent the ill effects thereof, and to remove or cure them.

EPICE'DIUM (S.) among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, was a poem rehearſed during the performance of the funeral rites of a perſon of diſtinction.

EPICE'NE (A.) a *Grammatical* term, ſignifying common to both ſexes, or that the perſon or thing called by that word or name, is ſometimes male, ſometimes female, as, *child*, means either a boy or girl, *parent*, a father or mother, &c.

EPICE'RASTICS (S.) in *Phyſick*, medicines which by their temperate moiſture ſoften or blunt acrimonious humours, and aſſwage pain.

E'PICK (A.) an epithet applied to a poem, the

ſubject

ſubject of which is a ſignal action of ſome great hero, ſuch as *Homer's Iliad* and *Odyſſey*, *Virgil's Æneid*, *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, &c. This term is never applied, but to compoſitions, the ſubject whereof is loſty, inſtructive, and ſerious; for which reaſon, comedies cannot be called *epick* poems, becauſe their actions are more diverting than important; it is alſo called *epopea*.

EPICRA'SIS (S.) a tempering, mingling, or mixing together; alſo in *Phyſick*, it is making or giving judgment upon a diſeaſe.

E'PICURE (S.) a perſon that minds little but the gratification of his ſenſes, inclined to riot, and all manner of voluptuouſneſs, eſpecially in eating and drinking.

EPICURE'ANS (S.) an ancient ſect of philoſophers, who adhered to the opinion of *Epicurus*; they have in all ages been very much cried out againſt, for the badneſs of their morals; but ſeveral authors, both ancient and modern, have endeavoured to vindicate them from this aſperſion, by ſhewing that they who kept cloſe to the doctrine of their maſter, did not place their ſummum bonum, or greateſt happineſs, in any ſenſual or bruti ſh pleaſures, but in the pure pleaſures of the mind, which reſult from the practice of virtue. There was indeed a ſort of men, who pretended to be of this ſect, and interpreting this philoſopher in a groſs ſenſe, made their happineſs conſiſt in a gratification of the ſenſual appetite; but theſe were called the ſophiſts of this ſect.

EPICU'RISM (S.) the doctrine or ſyſtem of philoſophy maintained by *Epicurus*, who placed his ſummum bonum in the enjoyments of the pleaſures of this life, which ſome interpreted in a ſenſual, and others in an intellectual ſenſe.

EPICURI'ZE (V.) to live or indulge one's ſelf in all manner of ſenſualities.

EPICY'CLE (S.) in the *ancient Aſtronomy*, a little circle invented to ſolve the ſtations and retrogradations of the planets, whoſe centre is in the circumference of another greater one, which is the eccentrick of a planet; in this eccentrick the centre of the *epicycle* moves, carrying with it the planet fixed in its circumference, the centre of the planet all the way moving regularly along the circumference of the *epicycle*; when downwards, according to the order of the ſigns, and contrary when upwards. The great circle is called the deferent of the *epicycle*; but experience ſhews all theſe inventions as vain as they are uſeleſs, and that the earth's motion not only ſolves the apparent phænomenon, but alſo agrees with calculation, which the others did not.

EPICY'CLOID (S.) a geometrical curve generated by the revolution of a point of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE'MIA (S.) feaſts of *Apollo* at *Delphos* and *Miletus*, and of *Diana* at *Argos*, where thoſe deities were imagined to be preſent on thoſe days among the people, and on the laſt days hymns were ſung to bid them adieu, and ſet them forwards on their journey; and as in their theology they were not allowed to be omnipreſent, time was allowed them to go from place to place to receive the vows of their adorers.

EPIDE'MICK or EPIDE'MICAL (A.) in *Phyſick*, is ſometimes uſed for a contagious or catching diſeaſe, communicable from one to another, ſuch as the plague, pox, &c. but it is more particularly meant of a general or ſpreading diſorder by means of a contagious or infectious corruption of the air, whereby people are univerſally affected without communicating with others.

EPIDE'RMIS (S.) the cuticula or ſcarf-ſkin; it has neither veins, arteries, nor nerves, whence it is inſenſible.

EPIDE'SIS (S.) the ſtopping of blood by cloſing the lips of, and binding up a wound.

EPIDE'SMUS (S.) a ſwathe, roller, bandage, &c. for a wound or ſore.

EPIGA'STRION (S.) the fore part of the abdomen or lower belly.

EPIGE'NEMA (S.) a ſurplus, or ſomething added over and above what immediately belongs to a thing; in *Phyſick*, it is taken for a ſymptom of a diſeaſe.

EPIGLO'TTIS (S.) the fifth cartilage or griſtle of the larynx, the cover of the flap of the windpipe, a thin, moveable cartilage, in form of a leaf of ivy, or little tongue.

E'PIGRAM (S.) a ſhort or little poem, ending with a conceit or point of wit, which when long, grows flat, and ſeldom thrives above two or three couplets; the meaning of the word is an inſcription, being firſt put upon trophies, ſtatues or pictures; but afterwards were taken in a more lax ſenſe, for a ſhort and ſmart poetical performance, as well laudatory as ſatyrical; it is looked upon as the loweſt part of poetry, becauſe its ſubtilty and fineneſs rather turns upon the words than the thoughts, and ſo may be deemed but a ſort of punning; others include all ſhort, lively performances under this name.

EPIGRA'MMATIST (S.) a writer, maker, or inventor of epigrams.

E'PIGRAPHE (S.) an inſcription or title carved or wrote upon a ſtatue, &c.

E'PILEPSY (S.) is either a convulſion of the whole body, or ſome of its parts attended with a deprivation of ſenſes and underſtanding, returning from time to time in fits or paroxyſms; the patient falling inſtantly and ſuddenly down, then grinds his teeth, foams at the mouth, and frequently ſhakes his head, arms, legs, &c. and oftentimes attended with an involuntary flux of urine.

EPILE'PTICAL or EPILE'PTICK (A.) a perſon troubled with, or medicines good for the epilepſy.

E'PILOGUE (S.) the laſt or finiſhing part of a diſcourſe, treatiſe, &c. wherein is made a recapitulation of the principal heads or matters delivered before.

EPINI'CION (S.) among the *Greeks*, was a feaſt or publick rejoicing for a victory obtained, or a triumphal ſong or poem.

EPI'PHANY (S.) the feaſt of the adoration of the three kings, of the baptiſm of Jeſus Chriſt, and his miracle at the marriage of *Cana*; which the church obſerves upon the 6th of *January*, and was antiently intended alſo as a ſolemnization of the birth of Chriſt; the *Heathens* uſing this word to ſignify the appearance of their gods upon earth, from whence the Chriſtians borrowed it.

EPIPHONE'MA (S.) a figure in *Rhetorick*, ſignifying a ſententious kind of exclamation, frequently added after a narrative or rehearſal of any thing remarkable, containing a lively and cloſe reflection on the ſubject there ſpoken of.

EPI'PHORA (S.) in *Medicine*, a diſeaſe of the eyes, conſiſting of an unuſual defluxion of rheum, attended ſometimes with heat, redneſs, and twitching.

EPI'PHYSIS (S.) in *Anatomy*, a bone growing to another.

EPIPLOCE'LE (S.) a kind of hernia or rupture, occaſioned by the falling down of the caul into the ſcrotum or cod.

EPIPLO'ICK (A.) an epithet applied to thoſe veins and arteries, which are diſtributed thro' the caul.

EPI'PLOON (S.) in *Anatomy*, a fatty membrane, which covers the inteſtines, vulgarly named the caul.

EPISCOPACI'DE (S.) the murdering a biſhop by any of his clergy.

EPI'SCOPACY or EPI'SCOPAL GOVERNMENT (S.) that form of church diſcipline wherein biſhops are the heads and governors, as in the church of *England*, *&c.*

EPI'SCOPAL (A.) ſomething relating to a biſhop or biſhoprick.

Epiſcopal Government, is the governing a dioceſs by one perſon, who preſides over a clergy or church, and exerciſes a juriſdiction in religious matters.

Epiſcopal party, or *Epiſcopalians*, a name given to thoſe who kept to the doctrine of the church of *England*, and the government of the church by biſhops, as it was before the reformation; they retain the greateſt part of the canon law, the decretals of the popes, the liturgy, &c. more ſtrictly than the Catholicks themſelves in many places do; but in matters of faith they are much the ſame with the *Calviniſts*.

EPI'SCOPATE (S.) the office, power, or juriſdiction of a biſhop.

E'PISODE (S.) a digreſſion, or a ſeparate incident, ſtory, or action, which an hiſtorian or poet inſerts, and connects with his principal action, that the work may be furniſhed with the greater variety; alſo the ſecond part of the ancient tragedy.

EPISPA'STICKS (S.) thoſe cauterizing medicines that draw bliſters, or collect the humours together in an extraordinary manner into one place.

EPISTEMO'NARCH (S.) an officer in the *Greek* church, who was appointed to inſpect every thing relating to faith.

EPI'STLE (S.) a letter, or ſhort treatiſe upon any ſubject directed to one or more perſons; this term is ſeldom uſed now, except for letters wrote in verſe, or dedications or prefaces to books; letters wrote in the modern language are not ſtiled *epiſtles*; but thoſe wrote in the ancient are; in the common-prayer book, one portion of ſcripture uſed in the communion ſervice, is called the *epiſtle*, becauſe it is commonly taken out of that part of the New Teſtament called the *epiſtles*, though not always.

EPI'STOLARY (A.) after the mode, or in the form of a letter.

EPI'STYLE (S.) in the ancient *Architecture*, was what is now called architrave.

E'PITAPH (S.) at firſt ſignified certain verſes ſung at funerals in honour of the dead, and repeated every anniverſary; but at preſent it means an inſcription upon the monument of a deceaſed perſon.

EPITHALA'MIUM (S.) a nuptial ſong, or a poetical compoſition or poem, made for, or upon the marriage between two perſons of diſtinction.

EPITHE'ME (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a liquid fomentation of a ſpirituous kind, applied externally to the heart or liver, to ſtrengthen and comfort them, or to correct ſome diſorder in or near them.

E'PITHET (S.) a noun adjective joined to a ſubſtantive, to expreſs its quality; it alſo ſignifies a ſurname, or honorary title.

EPITHY'ME (S.) a medicinal plant brought from *Candia* and *Venice*; it ſoon periſhes, unleſs it meet with ſome other plant to nouriſh it; thoſe which grow on thyme and flax are the moſt common; its ſeed is very ſmall, and its ſtalk full of long fibres like hairs.

EPI'TOME (S.) an abridgement or reduction of a large book into a ſmall one, by retrenching the ſuperfluous matter, and retaining that only which immediately concerns the ſubject in hand; the heads or principal part of any thing.

EPI'TOMIZE (V.) to abridge or reduce a large book into a ſmall compaſs.

EPITRO'PE (S.) a figure in *Rhetorick*, whereby an orator grants ſomething, which he may juſtly deny, the more eaſily to be granted ſomething, which he requires.

EPITRO'PUS (S.) a perſon choſe by thoſe *Greek* Chriſtians who live under the dominions of the *Turks*, to act as an arbitrator and determiner of their differences, thereby preventing the matter's being carried before a *Turkiſh* magiſtrate.

EPLO'YE (A.) in *Heraldry*, ſignifies diſplay'd, ſhewn abroad, &c.

E'POCH or E'POCHA (S.) in *Chronology*, an æra, or point of time from whence years are numbered or accounted; that us'd throughout *Europe*, commences at the nativity of Chriſt; but in *England*, it was wont to commence at the incarnation, or annunciation of the Virgin *Mary*, which is nine months before it, commonly called *Lady-Day*, or the 25th day of *March*, at which time the year with us uſed to begin; but now, by a late act, it begins on *Jan.* 1. The *Turks*, *&c.* begin their *Epoch* from the flight of *Mahomet* from *Mecca* to *Medina*, the 16th of *July*, 622 of the Chriſtian *Epocha*, or 5335 of the *Julian* period; there are abundance of different *epocha's* uſed both by the Ancients and Moderns, for which ſee the writers of *Chronology*.

E'PODE (S.) in the *Lyrick Poetry* of the *Greeks*, was the third part or end of an ode.

EPO'PEA (S.) in *Poetry*, the hiſtory or fable which makes the ſubject of an epick poem.

E'PPING or E'PPING-STREET (S.) in *Eſſex*, has two conſiderable markets weekly, on Thurſday for cattle, and on Friday for proviſions; diſtant from *London* 15 computed, and 17 meaſured miles.

E'PSOM (S.) in *Surrey*, about 15 miles from *London*, which, though but a village, has, by the great concourſe of gentry and rich tradeſmen, who have country ſeats and lodgings in and near it all the ſummer, a market every day, which is plentifully ſupplied with all manner of neceſſaries; it has alſo two fairs annually, *viz.* in *Eaſter* holy-days, and the 4th of *July*; it is exceedingly pleaſant, and reckoned very healthful to drink the purging waters, that were found out here in 1618, though it is not in quite ſo much reputation as formerly.

EPULO'TICKS (S.) in *Phyſick*, dry, aſtringent medicines, which cicatrize or cloſe up the fleſh ſeparated by a wound or ulcer.

EQUABI'LITY (S.) evenneſs, ſteadineſs, regularity, juſtneſs, proportion, &c.

E'QUABLE (A.) even, alike, equal, of the ſame proportion.

Equable Motion, in *Phyſick*, is when a body always moves with the ſame velocity, having its motion neither accelerated nor retarded.

EQUABLENESS (S.) a capacity of being made equal; alſo juſtneſs, exactneſs, or truth.

E'QUABLY (Part.) evenly, equally.

E'QUAL (A.) one as much as another, even, juſt, right, &c. a term of relation between two or more things, of the ſame magnitude, quantity, or quality; and when conſidered *mathematically*, the quantites may indifferently be ſubſtituted the one for the other, without varying the value; for it is a fixed axiom, that any two things that are *equal* to, or as much as the ſame third, are *equal* to, or as much as one another; and if to or from *equal* things you add or ſubſtract *equal* things, or multiply or divide by *equal* things, the ſums, remains, products and quotients of the one to the other will be *equal*.

E'QUAL (S.) a perſon of the ſame rank or dignity with another, or one as well qualified for the performance of any thing, either mechanically or literally, as another.

Equal Angles, are thoſe whoſe ſides have the ſame inclination to one another, or that are meaſured by equal parts of their circles.

Equal Arithmetical Ratios, are thoſe wherein the difference of the two leſs terms is equal to the difference of the two greater; in *Opticks*, things that are ſaid to be ſeen under equal angles, are called equal. Equal parts of the ſame interval or magnitude, if unequally diſtant from the eye, appear unequal. Equal objects, and at equal diſtances, only one placed directly, and the other obliquely, appear unequal, that placed directly appearing the bigger.

Equal Circle, is one that is drawn with the ſame or an equal radius, or two or more circles, whoſe diameters are of the ſame length, are called *equal circles*.

Equal Figures, are thoſe whoſe areas are equal, whether the figures are ſimilar or not. The ſegments of ſpheres or circles are of equal concavity or convexity, when they have the ſame ratio or proportion to the diameter of the ſpheres or circles whereof they are parts.

Equal Geometrical Ratios, are thoſe whoſe leaſt terms are ſimilar aliquot, or aliquant parts of the greater, &c.

Equal Hyperbola's, are thoſe whoſe ordinates to their intermediate axes are equal to each other, taken at equal diſtances from their vertices.

Equal Solids, are thoſe which contain each as much as the other, or whoſe ſolidities are equal, whether their external form be the ſame or different.

EQUA'LITY or E'QUALNESS (S.) the likeneſs, ſameneſs, or agreeableneſs of a thing; in *Aſtronomy*, the circle of *equality*, according to *Ptolemy*, was that which was invented to account for the eccentricity of the planets, and make their places to be more eaſily calculated.

EQUALI'ZE (V.) to reduce perſons or things of different orders, or values, to the ſame, or an equivalent value, or order.

EQUANI'MITY (S.) a ſteady and regular diſpoſition of mind, to bear and go through all accidents of life with the ſame evenneſs of mind and contentment.

E'QUANT (S.) a circle in the old *Aſtronomy*, imagined to be in the plane of the deferent, to regulate and adjuſt the planets motions.

EQUA'TION (S.) an equality, or making one thing equal to another, and is commonly applied to algebraical operations, in which it may be conſidered as the ratio of equality be-

tween two quantities differently denominated or expreſſed, as four crowns are equal to one pound ſterling, &c. It is a term alſo uſed in *Aſtronomy*, and ſometimes means the difference between the time marked out by the ſun's apparent motion, and the time that is meaſured by its real or middle motion, according to which clocks and watches are ſuppoſed to be regulated; becauſe time, abſolutely conſidered, always moves regularly and equably, and therefore thoſe inſtruments that are to expreſs it, ſhould do ſo likewiſe, which ſun-dials cannot poſſibly do, becauſe the ſun goes unequally eaſtwards with reſpect to the equator.

EQUA'TOR (S.) a term much uſed in *Aſtronomy* and *Geography*, and means a great immoveable circle of the ſphere, equally diſtant from the two poles of the world, or having the ſame poles with the world; and is ſo called, becauſe when the ſun is in it, the days and nights are equal; in *Maps*, *Charts*, and *Planiſpheres*, it is called the equinoctial line; and by *Seamen*, emphatically, the line; it divides the globe or ſphere into two hemiſpheres, the one called northern and the other ſouthern; by the paſſages or tranſits of arches of the *equator* over the meridian, its equal or mean time is eſtimated, which gives frequent occaſion to convert degrees of the *equator* into time, and the contrary.

E'QUERIES (S.) are particularly uſed among us for officers of the king's ſtables, who, when his majeſty goes abroad, ride in the leading coach, are in waiting one at a time monthly, and have a table with the gentlemen uſhers during that time; formerly they uſed to ride on horſeback by the coach ſide, when the king travelled: There are ſix of them, with ſalaries of 300*l.* *per annum* each; there are alſo two called by the diſtinct appellation of *equeries* of the crown ſtables, as being employed in managing and breaking the ſaddle-horſes, and preparing them for the king's riding; one of them is, or always ſhould be in cloſe waiting at court; and when his majeſty rides, holds the ſtirrup, whilſt the maſter of the horſe, or one of their *equeries*, in his abſence, aſſiſts in mounting him; their ſalary is 256*l.* *per annum* each.

EQUE'RRY or ECU'RY (S.) is ſometimes taken for, or underſtood of the ſtabling or place for horſes, together with lodgings for the grooms, &c. and is commonly meant of thoſe of kings, princes, &c. and ſometimes it is taken for the principal officer, or he that has the care and charge of the king's horſes; who in *England* is called maſter of the horſe; and in *France*, the grand ecuyor, or abſolutely *monſieur le grand*.

EQUE'STRIAN (A.) ſomething relating to a knight, or man on horſeback; ſo an *equeſtrian* ſtatue, is a ſtatue repreſenting a perſon mounted on a horſe.

E'QUI (S.) a people bordering upon *Rome*, and at firſt its enemies, till *Quintus Cincinnatus* brought them under the yoke; they were frequently puniſhed for their rebellion by *Poſthumius Tubertus*, and by *Fabius* totally ſubdued, after he had taken forty of their cities in a little time, for which he had the name *Maximus* conferred on him, and then they became allies to the *Romans*.

EQUIA'NGULAR (A.) in *Geometry*, relates to thoſe figures all the angles whereof are equal.

EQUICRU'RAL (A.) in *Geometry*, relates to a triangle, uſually called an iſoſceles triangle, or one which has two ſides of the ſame, or an equal length.

EQUIDI'FFERENT (A.) in *Arithmetick*, is when there is the ſame difference between the other terms of a ſeries, that there is between the firſt and ſecond.

EQUIDI'STANT (A.) in *Geometry*, is applied to things, all the parts of which are at the ſame or an equal diſtance from one another.

EQUILA'TERAL (A.) in *Geometry*, is a figure whoſe ſides are all equal.

Equilateral Hyperbola, one, the conjugate axes of which are equal.

EQUILI'BRIUM (S.) a term in *Mechanicks*, implying that two or more bodies, when compared together, are exactly equal in weight.

EQUIMU'LTIPLE (A.) in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, is a magnitude or quantity multiplied by the ſame or an equal number or quantity with ſome other number or quantity.

EQUINO'CTIAL (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, a great immoveable circle of the ſphere, under which the equator moves in its diurnal motion: Whenever the ſun in his progreſs thro' the ecliptick comes to this circle, the day and night are equal all over the globe, which is done twice a year, once in the firſt point of *Aries*, which is called the vernal equinox, the other time in the firſt point of *Libra*, which is called the autumnal equinox; theſe interſections of the ecliptick and *equinoctial* are called *equinoctial* points.

Equinoctial Colure, that which paſſes thro' the equinoctial points.

Equinoctial Dial, a dial, the plane whereof is parallel to the equinoctial.

E'QUINOX (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, the time when the ſun enters one of the equinoctial points, at which time the days and nights are exactly equal, and which is twice in the year in all oblique ſpheres.

The Autumnal Equinox, is about the 22d of *September*, and is ſo called upon account of the ſeaſon of the year.

The Vernal Equinox, is about the 21ſt of *March*, ſo called, as being the ſpring-time of the year.

EQUI'P (V.) to ſtore or furniſh a perſon, place, or thing with proper conveniences and neceſſaries to go a journey, or to do or perform an act or acts.

E'QUI-

E'QUIPAGE (S.) all ſorts of furniture, conveniences for a journey, voyage, &c. but it is frequently underſtood of the attendance and grandeur that princes and noblemen appear in publick with; alſo the trinkets or toys added to a lady's watch, to hang by her ſide is ſo called.

EQUIPOI'SE (V.) to balance or counterweigh a thing, by putting ſomething of an equal weight againſt it.

EQUIPO'LLENCE or EQUIPO'LLENTNESS (S.) a *Logical* term importing that ſeveral propoſitions have the ſame meaning, or expreſs only the ſame idea.

EQUIPO'LLENT (A.) of the ſame power, force efficacy, or virtue with ſomething elſe.

EQUIPO'NDERANCY (S.) an equal weighing or poiſing between different things.

EQUIPO'NDERATE (V.) is when one thing is a balance for, or of the ſame weight, force, or value with another.

EQUIPO'NDEROUS (A.) equally heavy, or of the ſame weight.

EQUIPO'NDEROUSNESS (S.) the being of the ſame or an equal weight.

E'QUITABLE (A.) juſt, reaſonable, fair, upright, without hypocriſy or guile.

E'QUITY (S.) is that virtue, by which we render to every one his juſt due, according to the ſeveral circumſtances a perſon may be under in relation to the laws of ſociety; it is ſometimes confounded with juſtice, which rather ſeems to reward or puniſh, according to ſome ſtated rule or law, than according to the varying circumſtances of an action, for which reaſon we have the court of Chancery or *Equity* to moderate the ſeverity of the letter of the law, and to regard the controverſy according to the rule of *equity* and conſcience, rather than according to ſtrict legal juſtice.

EQUI'VALENCE (S.) the agreement in nature, quality, or circumſtances, between ſeveral things propoſed.

EQUI'VALENT (S.) any thing that is exchanged or given for another, ſuppoſed to be of the ſame value, though of a different ſort or kind.

EQUI'VOCAL (A.) ſuch words or propoſitions where the ſenſe is not determinate, that which is doubtful, or may be turned or underſtood more ways than one; alſo ſuch words as are of the ſame ſound, but have quite different meanings, as a bull, a beaſt ſo called, and a bull, a blundering miſtake, nonſenſical expreſſion, &c.

EQUI'VOCALLY (Part.) dubiouſly, ambiguouſly, ſpoken with a mental reſervation on purpoſe to deceive the hearer.

EQUI'VOCATE (V.) to ſhuffle; to ſay one thing and mean another; to ſpeak dubiouſly, ſo that the hearer ſhall not be able poſitively to determine whether he underſtands the ſpeaker or not.

EQUIVOCA'TION (S.) a ſhuffling, deluſive expreſſion, or ſpeaking ſo dubiouſly, that nothing can be certainly concluded, what was the intent of the ſpeaker.

EQUU'LEUS (S.) a puniſhment uſed by the Ancients, and ſtill retained in gariſons, as a part of military diſcipline, and is what is now called riding the wooden horſe; which is done by ſetting the offender upon a wooden inſtrument with a ſharp ridge in the middle, widening much in its deſcent, and tying weights to his legs; there is alſo a conſtellation under this name in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting by *Ptolemy*'s and *Tycho*'s catalogue of 4 ſtars, and by Mr. *Flamſteed*'s of 10 ſtars.

E'RA (S.) the ſame with *epocha*, a word introduced by the *Spaniſh* chronologers, to expreſs the beginning of ſome extraordinary change, as of reigns, &c. The moſt noted are that of *Nabonaſſer*, generally fixed on *Feb.* 26, in the 3967th year of the *Julian* period, in the firſt year of the 8th Olympiad, and 6th of *Rome*; that of the *Greek Seleucidæ*, fixed in the 442d of *Rome*, 312 years before Chriſt, when *Seleucus Nicanor* ſettled in *Syria*, 12 years after the death of *Alexander the Great*; the Chriſtian, which is placed by different authors in the 448, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53 of *Rome*.

ERA'DICATE (V.) to pluck up by the roots; to take away the very ſeeds or foundation of a diſeaſe, building, &c.

ERADICA'TION (S.) a plucking up by the roots; a total and abſolute deſtruction or removal of perſons or things.

ERA'DICATIVES (S.) in *Phyſick*, are very ſearching and ſtrong medicines, that pierce, as it were, into the very inmoſt receſſes of a diſeaſe, and bring it away.

ERA'SED (A.) blotted or ſcraped out, pulled down or plowed up, totally defaced, demoliſhed or removed away; in *Heraldry*, it is any creature repreſented with its head, limbs, &c. torn or rent off by violence.

ERA'SEMENT (S.) a ſcratching or blotting out any words not agreed to in a deed, ſo that they cannot poſſibly be ſeen or read.

ERA'STIANS (S.) the diſciples or followers of *Eraſtus*, a phyſician of *Baden* in *Switzerland*, a perſon of great reputation in his profeſſion, who, among other principles, maintained that the church had not the power of diſcipline and excommunication, but the civil magiſtrate only.

ERA'TO (S.) one of the nine muſes that preſides over love poems; ſhe is generally repreſented like a young maiden of a gay humour, crowned with myrtle and roſes, holding a harp in the right hand, and a bow in the other, with a little winged Cupid placed by her, armed with his bow and arrows.

ERE (Part.) before that, rather than, &c.

E'REBUS (S.) called by the poets the god of hell, born of *Chaos* and *Tenebræ*; it is likewiſe the name of one of the infernal rivers.

ERE'CT (A.) any thing upright, or ſtanding ſtrait, or perpendicularly.

Erect Flowers, with the *Floriſts*, are ſuch as grow upright without hanging their heads, as tulips.

ERE'CT (V.) to build, raiſe, or ſet upright, ſtrait, or perpendicularly.

ERE'CTION (S.) the act of lifting up, building, raiſing, or making a thing to ſtand upright.

E'REMITE (S.) the ſame with hermit, or a perſon that retires, as it were, out of the world to live in a deſart, loneſome, uninhabited place, with an intention to contemplate upon, and worſhip God the more fervently and uninterruptedly.

EREMITICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a hermit, or the living in a loneſome deſart, or in a ſolitary manner.

EREWHI'LE (Part.) lately, not long ſince, a ſmall time ago, or a little while paſt.

E'RGO (Part.) an illation, or conſequence, drawn from certain premiſes laid down; and in *Engliſh*, is expreſſed by the particle *therefore*, or for that reaſon.

ERI'DANUS (S.) a conſtellation in the ſouthern hemiſphere, repreſented on the globe by a river, conſiſting in *Ptolemy*'s catalogue of 30 ſtars, in *Tycho*'s of 19, and in Mr. *Flamſteed*'s of 68.

ERI'NGO (S.) a plant, commonly known by the name of a ſea-holly.

ERI'SMA (S.) in *Architecture*, is a ſhore, buttreſs, or prop, put againſt a weak or decayed place of a wall, to prevent its falling.

E'RMINE (S.) in *Heraldry*, a white field or furr, powdered with black ſpots, ſuppoſed to repreſent the ſkin of an animal of that name, which ſome ſay is a water-rat, others a muſtela, or ſort of weazel, and others an *Armenian* mouſe. There is really no ſkin of an animal that naturally correſponds with the herald's *ermine*; for the animal ſo called, is milk white, and ſo far from ſpots, that it is reported, that he will rather die, or be taken, than ſully its whiteneſs; white ſkins have been uſed for many ages, to line the robes of kings, magiſtrates, &c. the *Furriers*, to add to their beauty, ſewed bits of the black tails of thoſe, or other creatures, upon the white ſkins.

ERO'DE (V.) to gnaw off, eat out, away, about, or into.

ERO'SION (S.) the act of ſharp, acid fluids or humours, gnawing and tearing off parts from the fleſh, metals, &c.

ERR (V.) to miſtake, wander, or go out of the right way.

E'RRABLE (A.) that is liable to miſtake, to go or do any thing wrong.

E'RRAND (S.) a meſſage, or buſineſs that a perſon is ſent about from one place to another.

E'RRANT (A.) wandering, ſtraying, or going out of the way; in *Law*, the ſame with *itinerant*, ſpoken of thoſe judges that go the circuits; of bailiffs at large; alſo of a ſet of knights, which in old romances are repreſented riding up and down to relieve diſtreſſed ladies, encounter giants, and other mad unaccountable feats at arms; it alſo means very, true, poſitive, &c. as an *errant* knave, is a very knave.

ERRA'TA (S.) certain faults or omiſſions in a piece of work, particularly ſpoken of ſuch as are made at the printing-preſs, and eſcape being corrected.

ERRA'TICAL or ERRA'TICK (A.) that wanders, goes out of the way, path, or rule it ought to follow; the planets are called *erratick* ſtars, becauſe each of them have a peculiar motion, and the fixed ſtars ſtand ſtill.

ERRHI'NES (S.) medicines that purge the head, by being put up the noſtrils.

ERRO'NEOUS (S.) falſe, miſtaken, liable or ſubject to overſight.

ERRO'NEOUSNESS (S.) falſity, wrongneſs, miſtake.

E'RROR or E'RROUR (S.) a miſtake, a falſe opinion, or overſight; any thing ſaid or done wrong; in *Law*, it is a fault of pleading or in the proceſs, for which a writ, called a writ of *error*, is often granted, to rectify a falſe judgment, and redreſs the party in the injury he may ſuſtain by ſuch a procedure.

ERST (Part.) an old word much uſed by the poets, ſignifying the time long ſince paſt, formerly, and anciently.

ERUBE'SCENCE or ERUBE'SCENCY (S.) a bluſhing for ſhame, or an uneaſy conſciouſneſs for, or at doing ſomething that ought not to be done.

ERUBE'SCENT (A.) bluſhing, becoming red, or ſhewing ſome ſigns of ſhame or uneaſineſs by the alteration of the countenance.

ERU'CT (V.) to belch or break wind upwards, by reaſon or upon account of the ſtomach's being overcharged, or foul.

ERUCTA'TION (S.) a breaking, burſting or belching forth.

ERUDI'TION (S.) learning or knowledge, eſpecially in ſuch parts of literature as more immediately promote virtue and uſeful knowledge.

ERUNCA'TION (S.) a clearing or freeing by pulling up or taking away the weeds, or other obſtructions that are in the way.

ERU'PTION (S) a violent coming, iſſuing, or breaking forth.

ERYSI'PELAS (S.) the phyſical name for the diſeaſe commonly called the St. *Anthony's fire*.

ESCALA'DE (S.) a ſudden, furious attacking a town or citadel, by getting over the wall by means of ladders, without the formality of a ſiege, and the regular defenſive fortifications to preſerve and cover the army.

ESCA'LOP SHELLS (S.) a bearing very often found in coat armour.

ESCA'MBIO (S.) was formerly a permiſſion

given a perſon to make over a bill of exchange to one beyond ſea.

ESCA'PE (S.) the getting away from an enemy; the avoiding of juſtice; the running from danger, or being preſerved in ſome extraordinary manner.

ESCA'RTEL (A.) in *Heraldry*, quartered, or quarterly.

ESCHA'R or ESCA'R (S.) in *Surgery*, a ſcab or cruſt made on the fleſh by an hot iron, ſome ſharp, corroding humour, or a cauſtick medicine.

ESCHARO'TICKS (S.) medicines which being applied externally, produce an eſchar; they are alſo called cauſticks.

ESCHE'AT (S.) in *Law*, any thing that falls to a landlord, either by forfeiture, a tenant's dying without heirs, or leaving him under age, or unmarried; it alſo ſignifies a lawful inheritance deſcending to an heir, but then it is diſtinguiſhed by the addition of *recta*; it alſo ſignifies the circuit or place, within which the king or other lord hath *eſcheats* of his tenants.

ESCHEA'TOR (S.) was formerly an officer who took care of the king's eſcheats in a county, and certified them into the exchequer and chancery.

ESCHEVI'N or ECHEVI'N (S.) in the *French* and *Dutch Governments*, is a magiſtrate choſen by the inhabitants of a city to take care that good order and conveniency is kept in it, and to look after publick buildings; in *Holland*, the judge of civil affairs at firſt hand; criminal affairs alſo come under their cognizance; and if the criminal confeſs himſelf guilty, they can ſee ſentence executed without any farther proceſs, and even without appeal.

ESCHE'W (V.) to avoid, ſhun, leave, forſake, or go out of the way.

ESCHRA'KITES (S.) a ſect of philoſophers among the *Mahometans*, who believe that man's greateſt happineſs conſiſts in the contemplation of God, and deſpiſe *Mahomet*'s groſs conceptions of paradiſe; they ſtudiouſly avoid vice, love muſick, and always appear good humoured; the principal preachers in the royal moſques profeſs this opinion.

ESCLATTE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, relates to ſomething, whoſe parts are ſeparated with violence.

ESCO'RT (V.) to convoy, protect, defend, or ſee a perſon ſafe over or through a dangerous place or paſſage; eſpecially in *War*, when a detachment is made to protect ſome noted perſon, or convoy ammunition, &c.

ESCO'RT (S.) a company of armed men, or ſhips of war, attending ſome noted perſon, or valuable things, in order to defend or preſerve them from robbers, enemies, or pirates.

ESCOUA'DE (S.) the third part of a company of foot ſoldiers.

E'SCRIT or E'SCRIPT (S.) a tranſcript or copy of ſomething written out.

ESCRITO'IR or SCRUTO'IR (S.) a cabinet, or curious piece of joiners work, originally deſigned to keep writings, &c. that they may readily be gone to upon all occaſions.

ESCRO'L (S) in *Heraldry*, a roll of parchment or paper, having a motto inſcribed upon it.

ESCU' (S.) the *French* crown, which is equal to 60 ſols, or three livres, in value about 4*s.* 6*d.* ſterling, or *Engliſh* money

E'SCUAGE (S.) a tenure, whereby a tenant holds certain lands of the lord, upon condition of following him to the wars, at the tenant's own charge.

E'SCULENTS (S.) ſuch plants or roots as are eatable; as carrots, parſnips, cabbage, &c.

ESCU'RIAL (S.) a ſtately palace, in which is a monaſtery of the order of St. *Jerom*, built by *Philip* II. king of *Spain*, in a ſmall village of that name, ſituate in the kingdom of *Toledo*, about ſix leagues from *Madrid*; there is a very fine church belonging to it. *Philip* IV. added to it a very beautiful chapel, in which the kings and queens of *Spain*, who have iſſue, are interred.

ESCU'TCHEON (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a ſhield, or the coat or field whereon the arms are born; he that hath married an heireſs may bear an *eſcutcheon* over his own, whereon the wife's arms are drawn, which is called an *eſcutcheon* of pretence.

ESPALIE'R (S.) in *France*, ſignifies a wall tree; but with us it means rows of trees planted round the out-ſide of a garden, or any part thereof, to preſerve tender plants or young trees, or for the bounding a walk, which office they are found to do better than ſtone or brick walls.

ESPE'CIAL (A.) chief, particular, ſingular, of much note or eſteem.

ESPE'CIALLY (Part.) ſomething done or ſaid in an extraordinary, particular, or obſervable manner.

ESPI'AL (S.) in *War*, is a watch or guard, eſpecially one placed upon a high place, to ſee all that paſſes to or from the place.

ESPLANA'DE (S.) in *Fortification*, a declivity or ſlope of earth beginning at the top of the counterſcarp, and inſenſibly loſing itſelf in the level of the campaign, ſerving as a parapet to the counterſcarp or covered way.

ESPLEE'S (S.) in *Law*, is the profitable produce that the ground yields, as paſture, hay, corn, &c.

ESPOU'SALS (S.) the betrothing or contracting in marriage, or the ceremony uſed in the actual completion in the church or elſewhere.

ESPOU'SE (V.) to betroth or contract a marriage; to wed; alſo to intereſt one's ſelf in an affair, to adhere to an opinion, cauſe, or party.

ESPY' (V.) to perceive, ſee, or diſcover at a diſtance; to watch, obſerve, or overlook.

ESQUI'RE (S.) a title of nobility or honour, next

next below a knight, and above a gentleman. Several opinions are about the original of this title, but the general received one is, that he was the immediate attendant upon a knight that went to the wars, and that he was his armour-bearer, somewhat of which still remains among the orders of knighthood, each member having their *esquire*; but it is now commonly given to the younger sons of noblemen, and to the eldest sons of those younger sons, the eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons successively; the *esquires* of the king's body, and such as the king creates, by putting about their necks the collar of S S, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs; also divers others in the superior publick offices are reputed *esquires*, or equal to them, as sheriffs of counties, serjeants at law, justices of the peace, mayors of towns, counsellors at law, bachelors of divinity, law, physick, &c. though none of them are really so: Lastly, the chiefs of some ancient families are likewise *esquires* by prescription.

ESSA'RT (V.) to grub up, or extirpate bushes, trees, roots, stumps, or the like, in order to prepare the land for tillage.

ESSAY' (S.) a trial, endeavour, or attempt towards doing a thing; also a short treatise or written piece upon a particular subject; also the proof or trial made of the purity of gold or silver for coining, &c. and with the *Hunters*, it is the breast or brisket of a deer.

ESSAY' (V.) to try, endeavour, or strive to do a thing.

E'SSE (S.) in the *School Philosophy*, means the real or actual existence or being of a thing.

E'SSENCE (S.) that which constitutes or determinates the nature of a thing, without which it cannot be what it is; in *Chymistry*, it is the purest and most subtle part of a body extracted from it by fire; also perfumes, &c. go by this name.

ESSE'NES (S.) a famous sect among the *Jews*, whose opinions, in many particulars, agreed with the *Pythagoreans*: One sort of them professed a community of goods, and shunned all pleasures, even marriage, and all carnal copulation with women; they wore white garments, forbad oaths, drank nothing but water, used inanimate sacrifices, had their elders in particular respect, and were above all others so strict in the observation of the sabbath, that they prepared their meat on the eve, would not remove a vessel out of its place, nor even ease or supply nature, unless very much pressed. Another sort of them allowed marriage, for the sake of procreation, after they had staid three years, to try whether the woman was healthy, and fit to bear children; but never lay with their wives after conception, to shew that it was more out of a desire to benefit the commonwealth, than to satisfy their lust. They were also divided into *Practicks* and *Theoricks*; the first lived in cities, the other in

solitary places; they spent their time in handicrafts, and these only in meditation; there were also some Christians went by this name, from whence it is supposed the several sorts of monks took their rise.

ESSE'NTIAL (A.) whatever is absolutely necessary to constitute a thing, and without which it cannot be what it appears to be, or is called.

ESSE'NTIALS (S.) the foundation or material parts of a doctrine, building, agreement, &c.

E'SSEX (S.) the county so called, is large and populous, so surrounded by waters, that it forms a peninsula; its extent from east to west is 40 miles; and from north to south about 35 miles; the whole circumference being about 106 miles; containing 18 whole hundreds, and two half hundreds, in which are 22 market-towns, 415 parishes, 46 parks, one forest, one castle, about 36,000 houses, and 208,800 souls: It sends 8 members to parliament; is bordered and crossed by several rivers, over which are 28 bridges; the waters of these rivers yield great variety and quantity of fine fish, particularly oysters; the soil is fine meadow, pasture, and corn lands, besides a large quantity of wood land, commonly called *Epping-Forest*; the produce is corn, hay, &c. butter, saffron, the finest in the world, cheese, gunpowder, and woollen manufacturies in great abundance.

ESSOI'N (S.) in *Law*, an excuse for him who is summoned to appear and answer to a real action, or to perform suit to a court baron, and is the same with the civilians *excusatio*; there are five causes of *Essoin*, *viz.* when the party is beyond the sea, when on an expedition to the *Holy Land*, when thro' infirmity of body he cannot come, when he is sick in bed, and when he is in the king's service.

ESTA'BLISH (V.) to confirm, appoint, settle, or do whatever is necessary to make a thing safe, sure, certain, and durable.

ESTA'BLISHMENT (S.) the settling or putting things upon certain conditions; also the known and regular laws of a kingdom, or people, containing the essentials or foundation of that government.

ESTA'CHE (S.) a bridge or bank of stone or timber.

ESTA'TE (S.) in *Law*, is a title a man hath in lands or tenements. *Estate* is either *simple* or *conditional*: *Simple*, called also fee simple, is where a man, by deed indented, enfeoffs another in fee, reserving to himself, and his heirs, a yearly rent, with condition, if the rent is unpaid, to re-enter: *Conditional*, is such as hath a condition annexed to it, though it be not specified in writing, as if a man grant to another, by his deed, the office of park-keeper for life, this is upon condition in law, *viz.* if he shall so long well and truly keep the park. It means also the state, empire, kingdom, provinces, or extent of lands under any one's government or

dominion; alſo the ſeveral ranks or claſſes of a people, which here in *England* are three, *viz.* king, lords, and commons, who have the power of redreſſing all grievances, and doing all acts of power, obligatory, or binding to the people; alſo the poſſeſſions or goods of any private perſon; alſo the ſtate or condition any thing is in.

ESTEE'M (S.) the value, reſpect, reputation, or worth of a perſon or thing.

ESTEE'M (V.) to have a love, regard, value or reſpect for any perſon or thing.

E'STERLING (S.) the ſame with *ſterling*, in reſpect to men, money, &c. alſo the name of a bird.

ESTETE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, is a beaſt repreſented as if his head had been torn or rent off from the body by violence, ſo that it appears ragged.

E'STHER (S.) a received canonical book of the Old Teſtament, ſuppoſed to be written by a *Jew* named *Mordecai*, who was uncle to queen *Eſther*, the wife of *Abaſuerus* king of *Perſia*, called by ſome *Darius*, the ſon of *Hyſtaſpes*; it gives an hiſtorical account of what happened to the *Jews* during the life of that queen, in which it is obſervable, there is not the word GOD once mentioned, although a very great deliverance was wrought for the *Jews*, by means of *Eſther*.

ESTHIO'MENOS (S.) a growing or ſpreading gangrenous inflammation, that conſumes the parts, and diſpoſes them to a mortification.

E'STIMABLE (A.) that is worthy or deſerving of eſteem, reſpect, or love; alſo any thing whoſe charge may be computed, or the value known or found out.

E'STIMATE or ESTIMA'TION (S.) a fixed or determined value, or rate of the worth or exigence of a thing.

E'STIMATE (V.) to value, compute, appraiſe, or make known the worth or common charge of a thing.

ESTIMA'TOR (S.) an appraiſer, valuer, or computer of the worth, charge, or expence of any thing.

ESTI'VAL (A.) the ſummer weather, or ſomething belonging to the ſummer.

ESTI'VAL or SUMMER SOLSTICE (S.) is when the ſun enters the tropick of *Cancer*, which is about the 22d of *June*, when it makes the longeſt day and ſhorteſt night.

ESTO'PPEL (S.) in *Law*, is when a man is hindered from ſaying any thing againſt his own act or deed, though it be truth.

E'STOVERS (S.) in *Law*, is a certain portion allowed a felon out of his effects for his maintenance during his impriſonment; alſo a certain allowance of wood to be taken out of another's woods.

ESTRA'DE (S.) a publick road or highway; alſo a ſmall riſing in the floor of a chamber, encompaſſed with a rail or alcove for the placing a bed in; in *Turkey*, they are frequently only covered with a carpet to receive viſitors of quality in.

Battre L'Eſtrade, a *military* term, ſignifying the ſending out ſcouts to obſerve the enemy's motions.

ESTRA'NGE (V.) to alienate or draw away a perſon's love or affections towards any thing.

ESTRAY' (S.) any tame beaſt found in any lordſhip, and not owned by any body; in which caſe it is to be cry'd publickly in the next market; and if it be not claimed by any body within a year and a day, it is forfeited to the lord of the ſoil where it was found.

ESTREA'T (S.) in *Law*, a true copy or duplicate of an original writing, *viz.* americaments or penalties ſet down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff or other officer, for offences committed.

ESTRE'PEMENT (S.) in *Law*, the impoveriſhing land by continual plowing and ſowing without due reſt and manuring; alſo a ſpoil made by the tenant for life upon lands or woods to the prejudice of him in reverſion.

E'STUARY (S.) a ditch, mote, or trench, where the tide overflows at high water.

E'SULA (S.) the bark of a ſmall reddiſh root, which produces narrow green leaves, yielding a milky juice, growing chiefly in *France*; it is uſed in medicinal compoſitions for the dropſy, being firſt infuſed in vinegar, after which an extract is drawn from it.

ESURI'NE (A.) is applied to ſalts which are of a fretting or corroding nature.

E'TAPPE (S.) in *War*, the quantity of proviſions or forage allowed an army in their march through a province or kingdom.

ETAPPIE'R (S.) one who contracts with a country for furniſhing troops in their march with neceſſaries.

E'TCHING (S.) the art of eating in the figures of men, beaſts, birds, &c. upon copper-plates, and eſpecially buildings, or draughts of architecture, with aqua-fortis, or ſome other corroſive menſtruum; which is done after this manner: The plate being firſt pliniſhed, and curiouſly poliſhed, it is heated commonly with the flame of burnt paper, and then ſpread over with a certain compoſition called the *ground*; of which there are great varieties, ſome approving of one ſort, and ſome of another; this done, it is ſmoaked or blacked with a candle or link; the plate being thus prepared, the draught or picture is rubbed on the back-ſide with red-lead, vermilion, chalk, &c. according to the fancy of the artiſt; which ſide ſo rubbed over, is laid upon the ground as above, and by going over the out-lines of the draught or picture, with a tracing-needle, it leaves the ſketch upon the ground in red or white, &c. according to what the paper was rubbed with; then with proper needles, the ſaid out-lines are gone over again, and the whole hatched according to art; by hand, if the draught conſiſts of figures; or ruled, if it conſiſts of ſtrait lines,

such as moſt plans, elevations, or ſections of architecture are; this done, the whole is ſurrounded with a wall of wax, and the plate being ſet upon a level place, ſingle aqua-fortis is poured on in ſuch quantities as the ſtrength of the liquor, and nature of the work requires; if the liquor is too ſtrong, it is weakened with good ſharp vinegar, &c. in this the experience and judgment of the artiſt are much required, as well as in how long the liquor ſhall ſtand on, ſome works requiring to be bit ſtronger, and others lighter; this done, the plate being warmed, and the ground being wiped off, a proof is taken from the rolling-preſs, and ſuch places as are defective are amended by graving; and ſo the whole is finiſhed.

ETE'RNAL (A.) that never had a beginning, nor ſhall, or can have an end.

ETE'RNITY (S.) infinite duration, as well paſt as to come.

ETERNI'ZE (V.) to make or cauſe to have an infinite duration to come, ſuch as we are aſſured the ſouls of men ſhall have after this life.

ETHE'REAL (A.) airy, light, fine, of or belonging to the ether, or pure air above our atmoſphere, and ſometimes applied to the atmoſphere itſelf; with the *Chymiſts*, an exceeding fine oil or ſpirit that very readily and eaſily takes fire, is called *ethereal* oil.

E'THICKS (S.) the ſame with *moral philoſophy*, or the ſcience that lays down rules for the conduct and œconomy of life, that teaches the regulations of the paſſions, and inſtructs men to be happy by practiſing all the ſocial virtues.

ETHMOI'DALS (S.) the future or ſeam that ſurrounds the bone called ethmoides, which is in the inner part of the noſe, full of large pores or ſmall holes like a ſieve.

ETHMOI'DES (S.) a bone in the middle of the os frontis, or bone of the forehead, and at the top of the root of the noſe.

E'THNARCH (S.) a governor or ruler of a nation or province, the ſame with *tetrarch*.

E'THNARCHY (S.) the art of ruling or government.

ETHNO'PHRONES (S.) a ſect of hereticks of the ſeventh century, who profeſſed Chriſtianity, but added thereto all the extravagancies of the Pagans.

ETHO'LOGY (S.) a diſcourſe or treatiſe upon manners; in *Rhetorick*, a deſcription of the genius, inclination, temper, manners, &c. of a perſon; it is alſo called portrait or picture.

ETHOPOE'IA (S.) a *Rhetorical* figure, of the ſame meaning with *ethology*.

ETYMOLO'GICAL (A.) relating to the meaning of words, by ſearching into their original derivation and ſignification.

ETYMO'LOGIST (S.) a perſon that declares the meaning of words, by ſearching out the true or ſuppoſed original of them.

ETYMOLOGI'ZE (V.) to give the true or ſuppoſed foundation or original of words, from whence the preſent meaning or uſe of them are ſhewn.

ETYMO'LOGY (S.) is that part of *Grammar*, that is buſied about fixing the meaning of words, by ſearching into, or alter their original or derivation.

E'TYMON (S.) the original from whence a word is derived.

EVA'CUANTS (S.) medicines which carry off bad or ſuperfluous humours by ſecretion.

EVA'CUATE (V.) to empty, pour out, or diſcharge.

EVACUA'TION (S.) the emptying, diſcharging, or pouring one thing out of another; and in *Phyſick*, it is the leſſening the animal fluids, ſometimes by catharticks, ſometimes by phlebotomy, and ſometimes by other means.

EVA'DE (V.) to put or ſhift off, by going from the ſubject in diſcourſe, or getting perſonally out of the way of doing or ſuffering ſomething.

EVANE'SCENT (A.) diſappearing, or going out of ſight; periſhing, or coming to nothing.

EVANGE'LICAL (A.) pertaining to the goſpels or evangeliſts, or ſomething in the ſtile or manner of the goſpel.

EVA'NGELISTS (S.) the inſpired authors of the goſpel; this name was alſo given in the primitive church to thoſe who preached the goſpel up and down, without belonging to any particular place.

EVANGELI'ZE (V.) to preach the goſpel; to bring good news, tidings, or accounts of ſomething agreeable and advantageous to the hearers.

EVA'NID (A.) weak, fading, ſoon blown or wore off, or away, particularly applied to colours that are not durable.

EVA'PORATE (V.) to waſte, or leſſen any liquid or humid body by quantities going off or ſeparating from it, by ſteams or vapours breathing or going out of it, and when done *chymically*, is performed by proper heats, till the remaining part is reduced to ſuch a ſtrength or conſiſtence as is required.

EVAPORA'TION (S.) the breathing or throwing forth ſteams or vapours from a body; and in *Phyſick*, it is the ſweating thro' the pores of the ſkin; in *Philoſophy*, it is the exhaling the humidity or moiſture in a body, or turning it wholly into vapour or fume.

EVA'SION (S.) a put-off, excuſe, trick, or endeavour to get out of the way.

EVA'SIVE (A.) that is not plain and free, but endeavouring to put a thing aſide by excuſes, put-offs, or deceitful promiſes, doubtful expreſſions, and double entendres.

EU'CHARIST (S.) a chriſtian ſacrament inſtituted by our bleſſed Saviour at his laſt ſupper: The biſhops and prieſts have only an

authority to conſecrate the elements, according to the preſent church diſcipline; in the *primitive Times*, the deacons uſed to give this ſacrament to the congregation. The catechumens and penitents were not allowed to be preſent at the conſecration of the *euchariſt*. Till the 12th century, the faithful communicated in both kinds, both in the *Greek* and *Latin* churches; about which time the *Latin* or *Roman* church refuſed the cup to the laity, but the *Greek* church continued the ancient cuſtom; formerly both the eaſtern and weſtern church conſecrated with leavened bread, which uſage is ſtill continued in the *Greek* church; but the *Latin* church uſe unleavened bread.

EUCHARI'STICAL (A.) any thing belonging to the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper, whether it be the bread, wine, prayers, &c.

EU'CHITES or EU'CHETES (S.) a ſect among the ancient hereticks that prayed continually, affirming that the whole of religion conſiſted therein, founding their opinion upon the words of St. *Paul*, 1 *Theſ.* v. 17. *Pray without ceaſing*.

EU'CRASY (S.) a good and wholeſome temperature of the body.

EUDÆ'MON (S.) a good genius or ſpirit; and in *Aſtrology*, is the fourth houſe in a figure of the heavens, pretended to be the indication of ſucceſs, proſperity, &c.

EUDO'XIANS (S.) hereticks, in the 4th century, who maintained that the ſon was created out of nothing, that he had a diſtinct and different will from the Father, &c.

EVE (S.) the proper name of a woman, eſpecially the firſt, or wife of *Adam*; alſo a contraction of *even* or *evening*; alſo the name of the day preceding any of the church feſtivals, which is generally appointed for a faſt.

EVE'CTION (S.) a lifting up, carrying out, praiſing or extolling; in *Aſtronomy*, it is the libration of the moon, or the inequality of her motion, which occaſions her at, or near her quarters, not to be in that line, which paſſes thro' the centre of the earth to the ſun, which ſhe is, at her conjunction, oppoſition, or ſyzygies.

E'VEN (A.) ſuch numbers as may be parted into two equal parts without leaving any remainder; alſo any thing that is flat, level, plain, ſtrait, or ſmooth; alſo cloſe or parallel to a thing. When one *even* number is meaſured or divided by another *even* number, and the quotient is alſo an *even* number, ſuch number is ſaid to be evenly *even*; but when the quotient is an odd number, then it is ſaid to be evenly odd.

E'VEN (Part.) like, or in ſuch a manner, juſt ſo, indeed, in truth, &c.

E'VEN or E'VENING (S.) the cloſe of the day, or that part of it that is light after ſun-ſet.

E'VENNESS (S.) plainneſs, ſmoothneſs, free from roughneſs or irregularity.

EVE'NT (S.) the ſucceſs, reſult, or iſſue that proceeds or comes from any action.

E'VEN-TIDE (S.) the ſame with *evening*.

EVE'NTILATE (V.) to value, rate, prize or eſtimate an inheritance or eſtate.

EVENTILA'TION (S.) a purging, winnowing, cleanſing, examining, or ſifting into the bottom of a buſineſs, or queſtion in debate; alſo to appraiſe or value an eſtate.

EVE'NTUAL (A.) actually being ſo, or coming to paſs in a particular manner.

E'VER (Part.) that has no end, eternal, that continues always.

E'VER-GREENS or PERE'NNIALS (S.) ſuch plants as bear leaves, and remain green all the year round.

EVERLA'STING (A.) that has no end, that continues eternally.

E'VERSHOT (S.) is a ſmall market-town in *Dorſetſhire*, diſtant from *London* 106 computed, and 124 meaſured miles.

EVE'RT (V.) to turn topſy-turvy, to overthrow, to invert, or put into a quite contrary poſition.

EVES (S.) ſee *Eaves*.

EVE'SHAM or E'SAM (S.) in *Worceſterſhire*, is a very ancient town, eſteemed the ſecond in the county; ſituate on a gentle aſcent from the river *Avon*, over which it has a ſtately bridge of ſeven arches; it is a borough that enjoys many privileges, ſome by preſcription only; it has had ſeveral charters, but its laſt was granted by king *James* I. by which the chief government was veſted in one magiſtrate, called a mayor, and under him 7 aldermen, 12 capital burgeſſes, a recorder and chamberlain, who were all of them of the common-council, and four of them juſtices of the peace; there are alſo 24 other burgeſſes, called aſſiſtants; the market is weekly on Monday; there are three pariſh-churches in it; its principal manufacture is ſtockings; near this town is a vale for feeding ſheep, eſteemed the moſt fertile in the kingdom, called the *Vale of Eſham*; the town ſends two members to parliament, and is 73 computed, and 96 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

EVE'STIGATE (V.) to ſearch or find out a thing by ſteps or degrees; to ſolve or anſwer problems or difficult queſtions, by drawing concluſions from ſomething that is already known, &c.

EVI'CT (V.) to convince, confute, or ſilence by ſtrength of argument.

EVI'CTION (S.) the making a thing plain, clear or intelligible, either by argument or law.

E'VIDENCE (S.) the proof that any thing carries with it of the truth or falſhood of a matter; in *Law*, it is the teſtimony of perſons, deeds or writings to ſome fact in diſpute.

E'VIDENT (A.) plain, clear, viſible, that has all the difficulties taken away, and no doubts left unanſwered.

E'VIDENTNESS (S.) plainneſs, undeniableneſs, that cannot be gainſaid.

EVIL (S.) ſin, hurt, miſery, harm, injury, and in a particular manner applied to a diſtemper that breaks out in ſores, particularly about the glands of the neck and throat, emphatically called the *king's-evil*, and which tradition affirms the kings of *England* have the power of healing: The cure is performed in a ſolemn manner, having a particular office appointed for it in the liturgy of the church of *England*; which ſee.

EVIL or YEOVIL (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, a large market-town, much frequented, eſpecially ſince the decline of *Ilcheſter*; it ſtands on the great weſtern road; it carries on ſome part of the clothing trade; but it is chiefly noted for making gloves, &c. the market is weekly on Friday, which is conſiderable for corn; it is diſtant from *London* 104 computed, and 124 meaſured miles.

EVILNESS (S.) badneſs, ſinfulneſs, heinouſneſs.

EVINCE (V.) to demonſtrate, make plain, convince by argument, vanquiſh, or overcome; and in *Law*, to convict and recover legally.

EVIRATION (S.) a gelding, unmanning, weakening, or making effeminate.

EVITABLE (A.) that may be avoided, ſhunned, departed from, or prevented.

EULOGY (S.) a praiſing, commending, or ſpeaking well of a perſon; in the *Greek Church*, the name of the ſacramental bread broke into ſmall pieces, which was diſtributed to thoſe who were unqualified to communicate; it was alſo a cuſtom for the biſhops and prieſts to ſend of it to each other to keep up a friendly correſpondence; alſo the name of thoſe preſents that were made, either out of reſpect or obligation.

EUNOMIANS (S.) embracers of the opinions of *Eunomius*, biſhop of *Cyzycum*, in the 4th century, who maintained, that the Father was of a different nature from the Son, and that he knew God as well as God knew himſelf; that the Son did not ſubſtantially unite himſelf to the human nature, but only baptized virtually in his operations, &c. he baptized thoſe that had been baptized in the name of the trinity, and taught that faith without good works was ſufficient for ſalvation, &c.

EUNUCH (S.) a man deprived of his genitals, a practice much in vogue among the *Turks*, who employ ſuch perſons in the ſeraglio to look after the grand ſeignior's palace, and particularly the women.

EVOLUTION (S.) in *Algebra*, is the extracting roots out of any power given; in *Martial Diſcipline*, it is the doubling the ranks or files, the wheeling, or other motions of a company, troop, &c. and in *common Affairs*, the unfolding, unrolling, &c. of wares, cloaths, &c.

EUPATHY (S.) a ſubmiſſiveneſs or eaſineſs in, or under ſuffering.

EUPHEMISM (S.) a good reputation, name, or character; a praiſing or honourable ſetting forth the praiſe of a perſon; in *Rhetorick*, it is a figure by which a word of a foul or harſh ſound or ſignification is changed into one leſs offenſive.

EUPHONY (S.) an agreeable, pleaſing, graceful, or ſmooth ſound of words, in a ſentence, ſpeech, or oration; alſo harmony or muſick.

EUPHORIA (S.) the good effects or operations of a medicine, by which the patient is eaſed, amended, or cured.

EUPHRATES (S.) one of the largeſt and moſt famous rivers in the world, which riſing out of the mountain *Ararat* in *Armenia*, keeps on its courſe at firſt from eaſt to weſt; but then having left *Erzerum*, turns to the ſouth, ſeparates *Natolia* from *Armenia*, and *Meſopotamia* from *Syria* and *Arabia*. After waſhing the walls of many cities, and having ſwelled itſelf with a vaſt number of rivers, below *Seleucia*, and near to *Cteſiphon*, falls into the *Tigris*, and ſo both together diſcharge themſelves into the *Perſian* gulph; it has ſeveral conſiderable branches, whereof ſome have forced their way into a new channel, the old ones being loſt and dammed up by time; the lakes alſo to the weſt, which were deſigned to receive the waters in times of great inundations, are filled up by the mud and ſand brought down by the river. However, that branch that runs to *Coſa*, never comes to the ſea, but is loſt in the ſands of *Arabia*, and has turned the fruitful plains of *Babylon* into a moraſs, altogether unpaſſable and uninhabitable. *Pliny* and *Strabo* affirm, that it overflows yearly as the *Nile* does, and much about the ſame time, which inundation has the ſame effect, as to the fertility of *Meſopotamia*, as the *Nile* has upon *Egypt*; the waters of it run very ſlowly, and are navigable, till it joins the *Tigris*.

EURIPIDES (S.) a famous tragick poet, born at *Salamine*; he flouriſhed in the reign of *Archelaus*, king of *Macedon*, who had him in great honour after he left *Athens*, becauſe the comick poets were preferred before him; he wrote 75 tragedies, but was victor only in five; there are now but 19 only in the whole; ſome called him the *woman hater*; he was torn to pieces by dogs, and his bones were buried by the command of *Archelaus* at *Pella*.

EURIPUS (S.) an arm of the ſea between *Achaia* and the *Negropont*, ſo narrow juſt over-againſt the capital city of the iſland, that people croſs it over a draw-bridge, and a ſtone-bridge of five arches, between which ſtands a tower built by the *Venetians*; in other parts it is much broader, and the tide more regular and conſtant; in the narrow parts, the tides are regular the firſt eight days of the moon, the 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 days of the full, and the three laſt days of the laſt quarter regular; but the 9, 10, 11,

22, 23 of the ſecond quarter, and the 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the laſt quarter, the tides are irregular; during which time it ebbs and flows 11, 12, 13, and 14 times in 24 hours; and in the regular days it flows like other ſeas; there are alſo two particular differences between the tides of *Euripus* and the ocean; firſt, that the water for the moſt part never riſes above a foot high, and that very rarely too, whereas in many parts of the ocean it riſes 14 cubits; ſecondly, in the ocean the water falls, when it ebbs, into the ſea, and riſes when it rolls towards the ſhore; but the *Euripus* riſes when the water ebbs toward the iſlands of the *Archipelago*, where the ſea is broadeſt, and riſes when the water ebbs towards *Theſſaly* into the canal; at high water the waters ſtand ſtill for an hour and half.

EURO'CLYDON (S.) a violent, tempeſtuous wind, that generally happens about the beginning of winter, and from its dangerouſneſs called the ſeaman's plague.

EU'ROPE (S.) one of the four parts into which the world is divided, and contains thoſe countries commonly called *Chriſtendom*, or where they are inhabited by chriſtians, extending itſelf from the 34th to the 72d degree of north latitude, and from the 9th to the 94th degree of longitude.

EURO'PEAN (A.) ſomething belonging to or after the manners and cuſtoms of the people of *Europe*.

EURO'PEAN (S.) an inhabitant of that part of the world called *Europe*.

EURY'DICE (S.) the daughter of *Amyntas*, third king of *Macedon*; ſhe married *Aridæus*, king *Philip*'s natural ſon; ſo envious of *Olympias*'s grandeur, that ſhe took the field to deſtroy her; but being defeated and taken priſoner, *Olympias* ſent her a ſword, a long ſilk lace, and a cup of poiſon, to make choice of her death; upon which *Eurydice*, nothing terrified with thoſe diſmal preſents, after ſhe had prayed the gods that *Olympias* might one day be reduced to the laſt extremity, took the lace and ſtrangled herſelf.

EURY'THMY (S.) a genteel carriage, and beautiful proportion of body; in *Architecture*, it is the general harmony and proportion of all the parts of a building; and in *Phyſick*, it is the regular diſpoſition of the pulſe.

EUTE'RPE (S.) one of the nine muſes, to whom the invention of the mathematicks, and playing upon the pipe is attributed; the Ancients repreſented her crowned with a garland of flowers, holding in each hand ſundry wind muſical inſtruments.

EUTHA'NASY (S.) an eaſy, quiet, ſerene departing out of this life, or dying.

EU'THYMY (S.) contentment, tranquillity, and ſatisfaction of mind.

EU'TROPHY (S.) a juſt, due, and regular nouriſhment of the body.

EUTY'CHIANS (S.) hereticks of the 5th century, who followed the opinions of *Eutyches*, a *Conſtantinopolitan* monk, who contending againſt *Neſtorius*, fell into a new hereſy, affirming Chriſt to be one thing and the Word another: He denied the fleſh of Chriſt to be like ours, affirming his body to be celeſtial, which paſſed thro' the Virgin, as thro' a channel; that there were two natures in Chriſt before the hypoſtatical union; but after it but one compounded of both; and thence concluded, that the divinity of Chriſt both ſuffered and died, &c. Being condemned in a ſynod at *Conſtantinople*, convened by *Flavianus* the biſhop, he appealed to the emperor, and by the aſſiſtance of *Dioſcurus*, biſhop of *Alexandria*, he obtained a ſynod, called the aſſembly of thieves and robbers, wherein his opinions were approved; but they were again condemned by the ſecond œcumenical council held at *Chalcedon* in 451.

EWE (S.) the female ſheep.

E'WEL (S.) in *Surrey*, is called a market-town, but no fix'd day for it is to be found in any writing extant; about 12 miles diſtant from *London*.

E'WER (S.) a large ſilver veſſel, to contain water for the king's table.

E'WRY (S.) an office in the king's houſhold, where they take care of the linen for the king's own table, lay the cloth, and ſerve up water in ſilver ewers after dinner.

EXA'CT (A.) punctual, true, juſt, nice, curious, obſervant.

EXA'CT (V.) to cheat or impoſe upon a perſon by making uſe of his ignorance, to demand of him more than is juſt or reaſonable; alſo to uſe violence or force in collecting taxes, &c.

EXA'CTION (S.) an unjuſt, rigorous, and unreaſonable demand; in *Law*, it is an officer's taking or demanding ſuch fees as are not appointed or allowed by the court.

EXA'CTNESS or EXA'CTITUDE (S.) carefulneſs, a diligent and ſtrict performing one's duty, promiſe and obligation to the greateſt nicety; alſo the making a garment, &c. very curiouſly, or fit for the perſon or thing it was deſigned for.

EXA'CTOR (S.) a tax-gatherer; an unjuſt, rigid and unreaſonable demander or collector.

EXACUA'TION (S.) the making a thing ſharp-pointed.

EXA'GGERATE (V.) to enlarge upon a ſubject by multiplying words needleſsly to enhance, enlarge, and make a great ſtir about a ſmall matter; to aggravate and make things much worſe than they really are, or ought to be.

EXAGGERA'TION (S.) enlarging, amplifying, aggravating, heaping up, or amaſſing together.

EXA'GITATE (V.) to diſturb, diſquiet, ſtir up or trouble.

EXAGITA'TION (S.) a troubling, diſquieting, vexing, or tormenting.

EXA'LT (V.) to raiſe or lift up by promotion, praiſe or commendation; in *Chymiſtry*, to purify or refine a metal, and thereby render it uſeful and valuable.

EXALTA'TION (S.) the raiſing or promoting a perſon to a higher dignity than he had before, or the praiſing and extolling him for ſome real or imaginary excellencies; alſo the rectifying or purifying metals, minerals, liquors, &c. and thereby rendering them more uſeful and valuable, than when in their natural ſtate.

EXA'LTEDNESS (S.) a being lifted or puffed up in the mind; alſo promoted to great dignity and honour.

EXA'MEN or EXAMINA'TION (S.) a ſearching into, or trial of the qualifications of perſons that preſent themſelves for the diſcharge of ſome employ; alſo the trial of the truth, fitneſs or propriety of any thing.

EXA'MINE (V.) to inquire after, to ſearch into the truth, fitneſs, or propriety of any matter or thing.

EXA'MINERS (S.) perſons appointed to ſearch into the truth or falſhood of any thing; alſo two officers appointed by the court of Chancery to examine upon oath the witneſſes produced on both ſides of a cauſe, upon ſuch interrogatories as the parties to a ſuit do exhibit for the purpoſe; there is alſo an office in the exciſe, called the *examiner*'s office, whoſe buſineſs it is to re examine accounts brought in, &c.

EXA'MPLE (S.) a copy, pattern, model, or precedent, by or after which ſomething is to be made or done.

EXA'NIMATE (V.) to murder, kill, or deprive of life; to amaze, ſurpriſe, diſmay, frighten, put in fear, aſtoniſh or confound; to ſwoon, or loſe all ſenſation for a time.

EXA'NNUAL ROLL (S.) a roll or liſt of fines which could not be levied, in which deſperate debts were formerly entered, in order to be read annually to the ſheriff, to ſee what of them could be got in.

EXANTHE'MATA (S.) wheals or puſtules that break out in the ſkin of the head.

E'XARCH (S.) in *ancient Times*, was what we now call primate of a dioceſe; it was alſo a dignity of the empire; the emperor's general in the weſt, and his vicar reſiding at *Ravenna*, were ſo called; the firſt *exarch* was under *Juſtin* the Young, in 567; the laſt was *Eutychius*, defeated by *Aſtolphus*, king of the *Lombards*, in 751. Now *exarch*, in the *Greek Church*, is a viſitor deputed into provinces by the patriarch, to ſee whether the biſhops do their duties, and whether the reſt of the clergy obſerve the canons of the church.

E'XARCHATE or E'XARCHY (S.) the office, employ, dignity, power, or juriſdiction of an exarch.

EXARTHRE'MA (S.) a diſjointing or putting out of its proper place.

EXARTICULA'TION (S.) in *Surgery*, the diſlocating, diſjointing, or putting a bone out of its proper place, ſocket, or joint.

EXA'SPERATE (V.) to enrage, make angry, ſtir up to wrath, provoke, vex, or incenſe.

EXASPERA'TION (S.) enraging, provoking, vexing or making angry.

EXAU'CTORATE (V.) to put out of place, diſcharge from an office, or take away the power of acting or doing as before.

EXAUGURA'TION (S.) a prophaning, unhallowing, or deſecrating.

EXCANDE'SCENCY (S.) fury, rage, paſſion, great heat or anger; and in *Phyſick*, ſuch a diſpoſition to violent paſſions of the mind, as brings diſeaſes upon the body.

EXCA'RNATE (V.) to grow lean naturally, or make uſe of and practiſe the giving or taking ſuch medicines that will produce ſuch an effect.

EXCARNIFICA'TION (S.) a ſeparating, parting, cutting, or pulling the fleſh from the bones.

EXCA'VATE (V.) to ſcoop, dig out, or make hollow.

EXCEE'D (V.) to go beyond what was allowed, to do better or finer than another.

EXCEE'DING (A.) extraordinary, beyond compare, extravagant, immoderate.

EXCE'L (V.) to ſurpaſs, go beyond, or outdo others in any art or ſcience; to be famous or expert in any reſpect whatever, whether good or bad.

E'XCELLENCE or E'XCELLENCY (S.) the degree of perfection a perſon has in any art or ſcience; alſo a title of honour given to ambaſſadors, governors of caſtles, &c.

E'XCELLENT (A.) highly valuable, rare, choice, good, in an eminent degree.

EXCE'LSITY (S.) highneſs, haughtineſs, proudneſs.

EXCE'NTRICK or EXCE'NTRICAL (A.) that moves upon a different centre to ſome other thing, as circles that are drawn upon different centres.

EXCE'PT (Part.) unleſs.

EXCE'PT (V.) to object to or againſt a perſon or thing; to find fault with; to take out of a number of others; to differ from the common or general rule.

EXCE'PTION (S.) ſomething taken from or out of a number of other things, and differing in ſome particular, as thoſe words in the *Latin* grammar, that vary from the general rule; in *Law*, it is a ſtop, bar, or demur to an action.

EXCE'PTIONABLE (A.) that is or may be found fault with or objected to.

EXCE'RPT (A.) broke off, choſen, culled or picked out of a large parcel.

EXCE'SS (S.) ſuperfluity, more than enough; alſo any ſort of riot or debauchery; in *Arithmetick* or *Geometry*, it is the difference between any two unequal given numbers or quantities,

quantities, or that which is left after the leſſer is taken from or out of the greater.

EXCE'SSIVE (A.) that goes beyond any due meaſure or moderate bounds, either of heat, cold, value, labour, &c.

EXCE'SSIVENESS (S.) extravagancy, unreaſonableneſs, unboundedneſs, without reſtraint.

EXCHA'NGE (V.) to give one thing or commodity for another.

EXCHA'NGE (S.) a permutation, or giving one thing for another, which really and indeed includes all merchandize, traffick, bargain, and ſales whatever; ſometimes it is reſtrained to the difference or premium paid by merchants to one another, for bills drawn in one country to be paid in another; and ſometimes the place where merchants meet publickly to negotiate their buſineſs, &c. is ſo called.

EXCHE'QUER (S.) a law-court, erected by *William* the Conqueror, and formed by the model of that in *Normandy*, ſet up by *Rollo*; it had its name from the parti-coloured cloth which covered the board. The authority of this court was ſo great, that no man might contradict a ſentence pronounced here. In this court, not only the affairs concerning all the great baronies in *England*, and all ſuch eſtates as held in capite, were tranſacted, but many rights and privileges were debated, and many points determined, which aroſe from incident queſtions; the buſineſs of the *Exchequer* conſiſting not only in accounts, but in trial of cauſes; for until the 28th of *Edward* I. the Common-Pleas were uſually held in this court; it being then enacted, *That no Common Plea ſhould be henceforth held in the* Exchequer, *contrary to the Tenour of* Magna Charta. From the time of the conqueſt down to that time, the great barons of the realm, both eccleſiaſtical and ſecular, were generally the only judges of this court, the chief juſticiary being preſident: But afterwards inſtead of theſe eccleſiaſtical and ſecular barons, canoniſts and other inferior lay perſons learned in the laws, were admitted to the board, who thereupon had the name of barons, becauſe they ſucceeded to, or ſat in the places of thoſe who had thoſe real dignities.

EXCHE'QUER (V.) to cite or call a perſon by a writ out of the Exchequer-court, to come and anſwer, &c.

EXCI'SABLE (A.) any thing that is ſubject to or may be charged with the duty of exciſe.

EXCI'SE (S.) a duty or impoſition charged on beer, ale, cyder, vinegar, ſoap, &c. This duty was firſt granted to king *Charles* II. in 1660, during the life of that prince, in *England* and *Wales*, and has been continued and augmented by ſeveral parliaments ſince, and extended to *Scotland*. This is one of the greateſt branches of the revenue, and was formerly farmed out, but now it is managed by ſeven commiſſioners for the king, who ſit at the general exciſe office in the *Old Jewry*, *London*; and receive the whole product of the *exciſe* upon malt, beer, ale, &c. collected all over *England*, and pay it into the Exchequer; their ſalary is 800 *l. per annum* each, and they are obliged by oath to take no fee or reward, but from the king only. From theſe commiſſioners there lies an appeal to five others, called commiſſioners of appeal; the number of clerks, collectors, &c. are very numerous, and the charge of their ſalaries above 300,000 *l. per annum*.

EXCI'SION (S.) in *Surgery*, a cutting off any part or member; and in *Church Affairs*, eſpecially among the *Jews*, the *cutting off from his people*, a puniſhment mentioned in ſcripture, and frequently inflicted by God Almighty for crimes of an extraordinary guilt; the *Jews* pretend to reckon up 36, which when preſumptuouſly committed, are to be thus puniſhed; the rabbins reckon three ſorts of *exciſion*; one, which deſtroys only the body; another, only the ſoul; and a third, both ſoul and body, and ſeems to be very much like annihilation, which they explain thus; the firſt was an untimely death; the ſecond by *Levit.* xviii. 29. where it is ſaid, *Even the ſouls that commit them, ſhall be cut off from among the people*; the third, by the expreſſion, *That ſoul ſhall be utterly cut off, his iniquity ſhall be upon him:* Thus theſe heretical *Jews* make the ſoul mortal or immortal, according to the degrees of miſbehaviour of the people.

EXCITA'TION or EXCI'TEMENT (S.) a provoking, ſtirring up, or prompting a perſon to do or ſuffer ſomething.

EXCI'TE (V.) to egg, ſtir up, provoke, puſh forward, quicken, or encourage.

EXCLAI'M (V.) to roar or cry out aloud, to find fault with, to ſpeak againſt or rail at.

EXCLAMA'TION (S.) a crying, or roaring out, a finding fault with or railing againſt.

EXCLA'MATORY (A.) thoſe ſort of ſpeeches or orations, that contain exclamations, railings or accuſations.

EXCLU'DE (V.) to cut off, ſhut out, or take away from.

EXCLU'SION (S.) a cutting off, thruſting out or away; a debarring, hindering, or taking from.

EXCLU'SIVE (A.) that has the power, or is capable of hindering, cutting off, or taking away; alſo ſomething done without taking notice of, or calling for the aſſiſtance of another.

EXCO'GITATE (V.) to invent or diſcover, by examining, ruminating, or cloſe thinking upon the nature or relation of things.

EXCOMMU'NICATE (V.) to ſhut out, or exclude from the uſe or privilege of ſomething that a perſon had the liberty of, or enjoyed before; but is commonly reſtrained to church membership.

EXCOM-

EXCOMMUNICA'TION (S.) a church cenſure, or ſhutting out from communion; with the *Jews* there were three degrees of it; the firſt called *Nidui*, that is, ſeparation or diſtance, called in the New Teſtament, *John* ix. 22. *Caſting out of the ſynagogue*; the perſon thus excommunicated was obliged to ſtand off from company the ſpace of four cubits, and neither in eating, ſleeping, bathing, &c. to come nearer any perſon for thirty days, unleſs he had ſubmitted to penance, but was allowed to be preſent at their religious ceremonies, and might inſtruct or be inſtructed; it was alſo lawful for him to hire ſervants, or to go to ſervice. If he continued impenitent, and did not give the ſynagogue ſatisfaction, his ſeparation was doubled or trebled, and ſometimes continued to his death, in which caſe his male children were not admitted to circumciſion, till he gave proofs of his repentance; and if he died impenitent, they hung a ſtone upon his herſe, to ſhew he deſerved to be ſtoned, and therefore nobody made any mourning for him, or accompanied his corps; neither was he buried in the grave of his anceſtors, but thrown into a place by himſelf. The ſecond kind they call *Cherem*, which, 1 *Cor.* v. 5. is called the *delivering to Satan*; this was publickly denounced in the face of the whole church, with the addition of the curſes mentioned in *Moſes*'s law; when theſe curſes were publickly denounced, they had candles burning, which were put out at the end of the imprecations, to intimate, that the perſon under this cenſure was to have no ſhare in the light of the regions above: This was executed upon the inceſtuous *Corinthian*, and alſo upon *Hymeneus* and *Alexander*. In the *Chriſtian Church*, thoſe thus excommunicated, uſed to be conſigned up to the poſſeſſion of evil ſpirits, to be afflicted with terrible diſeaſes. The third and moſt formidable kind is in the New Teſtament called *Maranatha*, or ſubject to divine vengeance; others will have it ſignify, *this is death*, to intimate, that the condemned perſon was delivered over to death in the ſevereſt ſenſe; to which ſome think St. *John* alludes, when he ſays, *There is a ſin unto death*. The *Sadducees* had a ſort of *excommunication* among them, that comprehended all the three kinds, called *Tetragrammaton*, which they pronounced in the following manner: At a full congregation in the temple, 300 prieſts, having each of them a trumpet, and the books of the law lying by them, they uſed to begin the ſolemn imprecation by ſounding their trumpets; then the *Levites* ſung, and excommunicated the *Samaritans* in their muſick, with all the three degrees of *excommunication*, curſing them by the myſterious name of *Jehovah*, by the decalogue, and with all the curſes of the inferior and ſuperior courts of judicature, charging all the *Jews* not ſo much as to eat with them, and declaring, that no *Samaritan* ſhould be admitted a proſelyte, nor have any ſhare in the reſurreſtion of the juſt. The heathens had alſo their *excommunication*, and thoſe under that cenſure were forbid being at the ſacrifices; and afterwards they were delivered over to evil Genii with imprecations; and as this was looked upon as the ſevereſt puniſhment, it was only inflicted upon incorrigible criminals; it deſcended from the *Greeks* to the *Romans*, though very ſeldom uſed; it was alſo the ſevereſt puniſhment among the ancient *Gauls*. The primitive Chriſtians practiſed two kinds; the *Medicinal*, which excluded thoſe under ſentence for a time, or till they were likely to die; and the *Mortal*, pronounced upon hereticks or impenitents. It was a general rule, that a perſon ſentenced by provincial or dioceſan authority, was not to be received into any church; and from a good and wholeſome law turned into prieſtcraft and profit, ſometimes one patriarch, biſhop or council undoing what another had done, purely to carry on ſome ſecular deſign, without the leaſt regard to the innocent and the guilty, or without any other intention, than to gain power over the party or people againſt whom it was thundered. Hiſtory furniſhes ſo many inſtances of this, under the papal uſurpation, that it would be endleſs to enumerate them. Sometimes, when the pope and king quarrelled, a whole nation (and particularly our own ſeveral times) has been laid under an interdict and *excommunication*, which is contrary to the ancient diſcipline, which very rarely drew the ſpiritual ſword, and never but upon ſpiritual occaſions, the principal effect being to exclude the excommunicate the ſociety of the faithful, depriving him of the benefits of divine ſervice and the ſacraments, &c. This cenſure not extending to any civil forfeiture, whatever belongs to him, as a man, a citizen, a father, a huſband, or a king, by the law of nature, of nations, or the conſtitutions of his country, remains untouched: However, religion ſo influenced law, that in the empire, if the excommunicated did not procure abſolution within a time limited, they were liable to impriſonment and forfeiture; and in *England*, if it was not within forty days, the *excommunication* was returned into the Exchequer, and a writ *de excommunicato capiendo* awarded; but God be thanked, ſince the Reformation, and particularly ſince the Revolution, very few inſtances of this arbitrary power have been executed.

EXCO'RIATE (V.) to pull, ſtrip, or flea off the ſkin from any animal.

EXCORIA'TION (S.) the fleaing the ſkin from off an animal; and in *Phyſick*, ſignifies the tearing, rubbing, or fretting off the ſkin; or the internal diſeaſe commonly called the gripes, occaſioned by gnawing or fretting humours,

mours, or acids acting upon the bowels; alſo the barking or peeling off the outward rind of trees.

EXCREMENT (S.) the dregs or waſte part of a thing, and commonly means the ordure, mucus, or other diſcharges of animals.

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS (A.) like to, or of the nature of excrements.

EXCRE'SCENCE or EXCRE'SCENCY (S.) a ſuperfluous or waſte part that grows out of another, as warts, tumours, &c.

EXCRE'TION (S.) a voiding, ſeparating, or putting forth of the excrements, or excrementitious humours.

EXCRE'TORY DUCTS (S.) ſmall ducts or veſſels, making part of the compoſition or ſtructure of the glands.

EXCRU'CIATE (V.) to torment, afflict, or grieve, by painful wracks, blows, &c.

EXCRUCIA'TION (S.) tormenting, wracking, afflicting, grieving, puniſhing.

EXCU'LPATE (V.) to engrave or carve; alſo to make innocent, by juſtifying or clearing an accuſed perſon.

EXCU'RSION (S.) the invaſion or inroads of one bordering country upon, or into another, as of *England* into *Scotland*, *&c.* alſo the leaving the matter or ſubject that a perſon is ſpeaking to, or writing upon, to bring in ſomething elſe, that may at a diſtance illuſtrate the preſent ſubject.

EXCU'SABLE (A.) pardonable, that may be forgiven or juſtified, when the truth comes to be known.

EXCU'SABLENESS (S.) the reaſon why an act or deed ſhould be pardoned, excuſed, or borne with.

EXCU'SE (S.) an endeavour to palliate or juſtify ſomething done, uſually applied to criminal matters.

EXCU'SE (V.) to plead for, or in behalf of a perſon or action, either by leſſening or palliating a fault committed, or juſtifying the fact, by ſhewing the reaſonableneſs or neceſſity thereof; alſo to forgive, or wink at ſomething done.

EXCU'SSION (S.) a ſhaking off; alſo a diligent and careful examination, or thorough inquiſition into a thing.

E'XECRABLE (A.) hateful, deteſtable, abominable, very wicked, odious, or impious, that ought to be ſhunned or avoided.

E'XECRABLENESS (S.) impiety, abominableneſs, or the reaſon why a perſon or thing ſhould be accurſed, hated or avoided.

E'XECRATE (V.) to curſe, abjure, excommunicate, expreſs great hatred or diſlike to, to wiſh harm or evil to.

EXECRA'TION (S.) a ſolemn curſing or denouncing judgment againſt a perſon; alſo any deſire or wiſh that evil may come to, or upon a perſon.

E'XECUTE (V.) to accompliſh, do, or perform any thing; alſo to puniſh a perſon under the ſentence of the law with death.

EXECU'TION (S.) the acting, doing, or diſcharging a duty, office, or buſineſs; alſo to put a perſon to death by publick authority; in *Law*, it is the laſt performance of an act, or of a fine, judgment, &c. and this is ſometimes final, which turns the defendant's goods into money, or extendeth his lands, and delivers them to the plaintiff, &c. and in *military Affairs*, it is the pillaging or plundering a country by the enemy's army, or elſe buying it off with a large ſum of money.

EXECU'TIONER (S.) any one that performs, executes, or does what he is appointed to do; but particularly reſtrained to him who is appointed to hang, burn, whip, &c. ſuch offenders againſt the ſtate, as are legally condemned to ſuch puniſhments.

EXE'CUTIVE or EXE'CUTORY (A.) that has the power of doing a thing, by virtue of a proper authority.

EXE'CUTOR (S.) a doer or performer; and in *Law*, means that perſon who by the will and teſtament of a deceaſed perſon, is impowered to act and do whatever is neceſſary to fulfil the ſame.

EXE'GESIS (S.) an explanation, declaring, or ſhewing in an eaſy method that which ſeemed difficult or hard to be performed; ſo in *Algebra*, *exegeſis numeroſa vel linealis*, is the numeral or geometrical ſolution of the queſtion propoſed; ſo in *Rhetorick*, what the orator delivered obſcurely, he makes intelligible by proper explanations and applications.

EXEGE'TICAL (A.) any thing that is explanatory, or that is uſed to make a thing plain and eaſy to be done or underſtood.

EXE'MPLAR (S.) a copy or pattern fit for another perſon to follow, and thereby avoid or eſchew the evil or inconvenience that may otherwiſe be run into; alſo the idea of a thing that a painter, carver, &c. has of his work before he goes about it; a plan or model to imitate or copy after.

EXE'MPLARY (A.) worthy or deſerving of imitation; a proper or fit perſon to copy after, &c.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION (S.) a plain and viſible demonſtration of a thing by examples or ſhewing the thing done; in *Law*, it is the duplicate or copy of a record, letters patent, &c. ſealed with the great ſeal, which are as effectual to be ſhewn and pleaded as the originals themſelves; and nothing but what is recorded, is in this ſenſe to be exemplified.

EXE'MPLIFY (V.) to prove, confirm, or make good by example; alſo to copy out a deed or writing in a large fair character.

EXE'MPT (V.) to free from an incumbrance, tax, duty, &c. to privilege.

EXE'MPT (S.) in *military Affairs*, means a life-guard man freed or excuſed from doing his duty; in *France*, it is an officer in the guards, who commands in the abſence of the captain.

EXE'MPTION (S.) a privilege, freedom, or immu-

immunity, whereby a perſon is not required to do ſuit and ſervice in a court, &c. which otherwiſe he would be; a privilege given by the pope to the clergy, and ſometimes to the laity, to free them from the juriſdiction of their reſpective ordinaries; for in the primitive ages of Chriſtianity, the churches were governed by a ſort of ariſtocracy, the prieſts having a conſiderable ſhare in the government with the biſhops; but to prevent the increaſe of diviſions, it was found neceſſary, that the biſhop only ſhould have the ſuper-intendency; the neighbouring biſhops, whoſe churches lay under one province, likewiſe governed themſelves by ſynods, and choſe the biſhop of the capital to be their head; and ſo by cuſtom he gained a ſuperiority over the reſt; this cuſtom was eſtabliſhed by a canon in the firſt council of *Nice*, which appointed particular honours and privileges to the biſhop of *Jeruſalem*; but in the *Latin* church, many great monaſteries being built, which were governed by men of great birth, learning and merit, the biſhop's authority began to be queſtioned, which occaſioned many warm diſputes; the abbots throwing themſelves under the protection of St. *Peter*, obtained many grants from the pope, in prejudice to the biſhops authority, till at laſt the monaſteries were exempted; in imitation of theſe, the chapters alſo of cathedrals, conſiſting for the moſt part of regulars, got the ſame; by theſe means, the pope's authority was mightily increaſed every where, and from cuſtom and indulgence at firſt, laid claim to abſolute authority, taking advantages of the diſagreement of thoſe who ought to have made humility and true religion their practice, as well as their pretence.

EXEQUIES (S.) the funeral rites performed at the burial of the dead, according to the cuſtom of the country where we are.

EXERCISE (V.) to practiſe or do a thing often; to employ one's ſelf frequently in the ſame thing; to ſtir, play, ride, &c. for the ſake of health; in *War*, it is an officer's teaching the men to be ſkilful in the practice of every part of diſcipline, in order to be capable to offend the enemy, or defend themſelves the more eaſily; alſo to try a perſon's patience by ill uſage, or great trouble and affliction.

EXERCISES (S.) ſuch taſks or performances that ſcholars do, to come at the knowledge of an art or ſcience.

EXERCITA'TION (S.) a diſcourſe, eſſay, comment, or criticiſm upon any ſubject; in *Phyſick*, a ſtrong exerciſe or motion, upon account of one's health, ſuch as riding, &c.

EXE'RT (V.) to do one's utmoſt; to ſtrive or endeavour to accompliſh a thing with one's whole might, ſkill, or power.

EXE'RTION (S.) a putting out one's whole power, ſtrength, or ſkill, to do or perform ſomething

EXETER or E'XON (S.) in *Devonſhire*, is both now, and has been for ages, a very large rich, and populous city, ſeated on the river *Ex*, which is lately made ſo navigable up to the very walls, as to admit large ſhips to take in their lading; it was formerly very ſtrong, being defended by a great caſtle, ſtrong and high walls, and outworks, which are all now gone to ruin; the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, and convenience for trade, occaſions a great reſort both of gentry, merchants, and mechanicks; and particularly for that branch of the woollen trade, called, ſerges, perpetuanas, and ſuch like ſtuffs, which they ſend abroad in very great quantities; it is a biſhop's ſee, gives the title of earl to a branch of the *Cecil* family, and returns two members to parliament; The town is a mile and a half in circuit, with ſuburbs, that ſtretch themſelves, in ſome parts, a great way; it has ſix gates, and four principal ſtreets, each of which have many by-ſtreets, lanes, &c. it is well watered, having many ſprings in the ſuburbs, the waters of which are conveyed by leaden pipes into conduits erected in ſeveral parts of the city, for their reception; it contains 15 pariſh-churches, 13 of which were, by *Oliver Cromwell*'s order, expoſed to ſale by the common crier; the cathedral is the chief, which is a very large, magnificent *Gothick* building; the preſent civil government of this city is by a mayor, aldermen, four bailiffs, and a common-council; there are alſo ſeveral companies of tradeſmen, each of which are ruled by their own officers, who are choſen annually; there are weekly two markets, *viz.* Wedneſday and Friday; 138 computed, and 172 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

EXFO'LIATE (V.) to riſe up, or part like ſcales, leaves, or ſplinters of a broken board, bone, &c. or as the leaves of a roſe, &c.

EXHE'REDATE (V.) to diſinherit, cut off, take from, or blot out.

EXHALA'TION (S.) a fume or ſteam iſſuing from a body, and diſperſing itſelf in the atmoſphere; it is frequently uſed for vapour; but the nice writers reſtrain *exhalation* to ſuch fumes as are emitted by dry bodies only, and vapour to thoſe of moiſt ones; nitrous and ſulphureous *exhalations* are the chief matter of thunder, lightening, and ſeveral other meteors in the air.

EXHA'LE (V.) to fume, ſteam, or lightly breathe or ſend out vapours, &c.

EXHAU'ST (V.) to empty, drain, or quite draw out; alſo to ſquander, conſume, waſte, or ſpend extravagantly; in *Philoſophy*, the air is ſaid to be exhauſted out of a receiver, when by the operation of an air-pump ſo little is left, that very few creatures, or inſects, can live in it; yet there are ſome that do not ſeem to be affected, although the pump has been emptied all it can.

EXHAU'STION (S.) a particular branch of mathematicks, uſed by the Ancients to prove the equality of two magnitudes, and ſhew that

that if one be ſuppoſed greater or leſs than the other, there will ariſe a contradiction.

EXHI'BIT (V.) to produce, ſhew, preſent, offer; in *Law*, it is when a deed, acquittance, or other writing, as in a chancery ſuit exhibited to be proved by witneſs, and the examiner writes on the back, that it was ſhewed to ſuch an one at the ſame time of his examination.

EXHIBI'TION (S.) a producing or ſhewing of titles, authorities, or other proofs of matter of fact in conteſt; anciently it ſignified ſhewing any thing openly or plainly, as a tragedy, &c. which is now called a repreſentation; at the *Univerſities*, it is the ſettlement or endowment that a benefactor has allotted or appointed for the maintenance of a ſcholar, not depending upon the foundation.

EXHI'LARATE (V.) to enliven, cheer up, make merry, pleaſe, or delight.

EXHILARA'TION (S.) an enlivening, cheering, pleaſing, or delighting.

EXHO'RT (V.) to perſuade, caution, adviſe, encourage, incite, ſtir up, or counſel.

EXHORTA'TION (S.) perſuading, cautioning, encouraging, &c.

EXHO'RTATIVE or EXHO'RTATORY (A.) a ſpeech, diſcourſe, or argument that tends to the encouraging, perſuading, or exciting a perſon to do ſomething.

E'XIGENCE (S.) need, occaſion, ſtrait, difficulty, or expedient; whatever a thing requires, or is ſuitable thereto.

E'XIGENCY or E'XIGENT (S.) a pinch or ſtrait; in *Law*, a writ that lies where the defendant in a perſonal action cannot be found, nor any thing belonging to him within the county, that may be attached or diſtrained; it is directed to the ſheriff, ordering him to proclaim and call the party five county days ſucceſſively, and charge him to appear upon pain of outlawry; this writ alſo lies in an indictment of felony, where the indicted party cannot be found.

EXIGE'NTERS (S.) four officers of the court of *Common-Pleas*, who make all exigents and proclamations, in all actions where the proceſs of the outlawry lies.

EXI'GUOUS (A.) ſmall, little, narrow, that takes up but little ſpace or room.

E'XILE (A.) fine, thin, ſubtle.

E'XILE (S.) a baniſhed perſon, one thruſt out of his native country, as a puniſhment for ſome crime committed againſt the ſtate, and ſo to remain for a term of years or life; alſo the place where ſuch a perſon is ſent to, or the puniſhment itſelf.

EXI'MIOUS (A.) delicate, choice, rare, famous, curious, nice.

EXI'ST (V.) to be, or have an actual being.

EXI'STENCE (S.) that whereby any thing actually is what it is called. So, a man has certain properties that demonſtrate him ſuch; as ſhape, reaſon, ſpeech, &c. without which the ſame quantity of matter would excite in us another idea than that we now have of him, and for which reaſon, when a birth coming from a woman has not theſe diſtinguiſhing characters, although it really has *exiſtence*, yet it has not the *exiſtence* of a man, or the human ſpecies, and is therefore called a *monſter*.

E'XIT (S.) a leaving or going out of a place; alſo a dying, or going out of life.

EXO'DIARY (S.) in the *Roman Tragedy*, was a droll or mime, who appeared on the ſtage when the tragedy was ended, and performed ſomething comical or diverting to pleaſe the company.

E'XODUS (S.) a going forth, or departing from a place; the name of the ſecond book in the Old Teſtament, ſo called, becauſe it comprehends the hiſtory of the departure of the *Iſraelites* out of *Egypt*, under the conduct of *Moſes*; herein we have the birth of *Moſes*, his education and flight, the perſecutions which the *Hebrews* ſuffered from the kings of *Egypt*; the return of *Moſes* from the land of *Midian*; the plagues which he brought upon *Egypt*; the departure of the *Hebrews*; their paſſage through the *Red Sea*; the manner of giving the law; the erecting the tabernacle; and the celebration of the ſecond paſſover. It contains the hiſtory of 145 years, beginning from the death of *Joſeph*, in the year of the world 2369, before Chriſt 1631.

EXO'MPHALOS (S.) in *Surgery*, is the ſtarting out of the navel; alſo a dropſy or rupture there.

EXO'NERATE (V.) to unburthen, diſcharge, clear, or eaſe a perſon of a debt, duty, or incumbrance that lay upon him.

EXO'RABLE (A.) of a ſweet, eaſy, affable, forgiving diſpoſition, that may be wrought upon by intreaties.

EXO'RABLENESS (S.) tenderneſs, compaſſion, good-nature, or eaſineſs to be intreated, wrought upon, or ſoftened.

EXO'RBITANCY (S.) unreaſonableneſs, extravagance, much out of the way, the demanding a great deal more for a thing than it is worth.

EXO'RBITANT (A.) very dear, unreaſonable, or extravagant.

E'XORCISMS (S.) certain prayers uſed anciently for the diſpoſſeſſion of devils: This cuſtom is as old as Chriſtianity, being practiſed by Chriſt and his apoſtles; the primitive Chriſtians were ſo well aſſured of the prevalence of their prayers upon theſe occaſions, that they publickly offered to venture their lives upon the ſucceſs; the church of *Rome*, at this day, makes great gain by this practice, impoſing much upon the credulity of their blind adorers.

EXO'RCIST (S.) a practiſer of exorciſm; alſo a conjurer; alſo an order in the ancient *Greek* and modern *Roman* church.

EXORCI'ZE (V.) to caſt out, or lay devils or evil ſpirits.

EXO'R-

EXORDIUM (S.) an introduction, preamble, or preface to an oration or book.

EXORNA'TION (S.) the beautifying, adorning, ornamenting, or ſetting a thing off.

EXO'SSATE (V.) to carve in ſuch a manner, as to take out the bones of a creature, which is commonly called boning.

EXO'TICK (A.) any thing that is of a foreign or outlandiſh growth or production, whether woods, plants, &c.

EXPA'ND (V.) to extend or ſtretch out; to open or unfold.

EXPA'NSE (S.) in *Metaphyſicks*, is the idea we have of laſting or perſevering diſtance; in *Phyſicks*, it is the dilating, ſtretching, or ſpreading out of a body, whether from an external cauſe, as rarefaction; or from an internal cauſe, as elaſticity. Bodies naturally expand by heat beyond their dimenſions when cold, whence their ſpecific gravities are different at different ſeaſons of the year.

EXPA'NSED (A.) ſtretched, widened, made greater in external ſurface than before; in *Heraldry*, diſplay'd, ſpread abroad, or ſhewn openly.

EXPA'NSION (S.) a ſpreading abroad; a laying open, or ſtretching out; in *Phyſicks*, it is the ſwelling of a fluid, by means of rarefaction.

EXPA'RTE (Part.) a term uſed in the court of chancery, when a commiſſion is taken out and executed by one party only.

EXPA'TIATE (V.) to enlarge upon a ſubject, by bringing in whatever may ſerve to illuſtrate the matter.

EX-PA'TIATING (S.) enlarging, fully diſcourſing, or explaining a ſubject, matter, or diſcourſe by illuſtrations, &c.

EXPE'CT (V.) to wait, ſtay, or look for a thing or perſon.

EXPECTA'TION (S.) a depending upon, hoping, waiting, or looking for ſomething.

EXPE'CTORATE (V.) to throw out, or diſcharge any thing from the ſtomach.

EXPECTORA'TION (S.) the raiſing and ſpitting out of phlegm.

EXPE'DIENT (A.) proper, fit, or convenient to be done.

EXPE'DIENT (S.) a way, method, or means to do ſomething propoſed, inſtead of ſome other thing, that ſhould have been done.

E'XPEDITE (V.) to forward, haſten, promote, or diſpatch.

E'XPEDITE (A.) quick, nimble, ready, active.

EXPEDI'TION (S.) the doing ſomething quickly, the making haſte, or forwarding a matter; alſo a journey or particular affair, that a perſon goes or ſends about; alſo a deſcent or attack in war.

EXPEDI'TIOUS (A.) quick, nimble, active, briſk, ready in doing, promoting, diſpatching, or putting things forward.

EXPEDI'TIOUSNESS (S.) quickneſs, diſpatch, ready performance, &c.

EXPE'L (V.) to thruſt, caſt, force, or drive out.

EXPE'NCE (S.) the charge, coſt, or amount, of what a thing comes to.

EXPE'ND (V.) to lay out for, or upon a perſon or thing.

EXPE'NDITOR (S.) a ſteward, agent, or officer that looks after the repairs of the banks of *Romney-Marſh*.

EXPE'NSIVE (A.) chargeable, dear, that coſts a great deal; alſo wantonly laviſh, or that ſpends more than there is occaſion for.

EXPE'NSIVENESS (S.) chargeableneſs, coſtlineſs, dearneſs.

EXPE'RIENCE (S.) knowledge, or ſkill, acquired by practice.

EXPE'RIENCE (V.) to find or know the profit or diſadvantage, charge or value, good or ill of any thing, by doing or ſuffering ſomething.

EXPE'RIENCED (A.) one that knows by doing or ſuffering; alſo a thing that has been aſſay'd, tried, or proved.

EXPE'RIMENT (S.) an eſſay, trial, or endeavour to prove the truth or falſhood, good or ill of any thing.

EXPERIME'NTAL (A.) founded, built, or grounded upon eſſays, trials, or experiments.

EXPE'RT (A.) well ſkilled, dextrous, and ready in doing any thing.

EXPE'RTNESS (S.) dexterity, ſkilfulneſs, readineſs, &c.

EXPE'TIBLE (A.) deſireable, valuable, worth taking pains for.

E'XPIABLE (A.) a fault that may be forgiven, or atoned for.

E'XPIATE (V.) to give ſatisfaction, or make an atonement for a man's ſins, by ſuffering the puniſhment due thereto, or paying an equivalent inſtead thereof.

EXPIA'TION (S.) a ſatisfaction, atonement, or amends; among the *Jews*, there were ſeveral ſorts of *expiations*; as, for ſins of ignorance committed contrary to the law; for purifying themſelves from certain legal pollutions, ſuch as after a woman's lying in, or after a leper's being cured of his leproſy, &c. The ceremonies obſerved were, that the party brought his victim to the tabernacle, put his hand upon his head, confeſſed his fault, and ſlew his victim in the court; at the place where the burnt-offerings were offered to the north of the altar, the prieſt took the blood of the beaſt, with ſome of it upon his finger, he touched the horns of the altar of burnt-offerings, poured out the remainder of the blood at the foot of the altar, took away all the fat which covered the inteſtines and kidnies, and burnt it upon the altar; laſtly, the prieſt prayed for the penitent, and he was pronounced pardoned. They might offer a goat, a ram, a lamb, or kid, or two pigeons; and if very poor, a ſmall parcel of meal would do. The great day of *expiation* was kept upon the 10th of the month *Tizri*, which anſwers

fwers to our *September*; the *Jews* call it *Kipper*, or *Chippur*, and this was for the whole people or nation, at which time the high prieſt waſhed, not only his hands and feet, as uſual, but his whole body, dreſſed himſelf in plain linen like the common prieſts, wearing neither his purple robe, ephod, nor pectoral, becauſe he expiated for his own, as well as the people's ſins. For firſt, he offered a bullock and a ram for himſelf and all the prieſthood: He put his hand upon the heads of theſe victims, and confeſſed his own ſins, and the ſins of his houſe; and then he received from the princes of the people two goats, for a ſin-offering, and a ram for a burnt-offering, to be offered in the name of all the people; it was determined by lot which of the two goats ſhould be ſacrificed, and which let go: After which, putting ſome of the fire of the altar of burnt-offerings into a cenſer, he threw incenſe upon it, and ſo entered into the ſanctuary. After he had perfumed it, he went out, took ſome of the blood of the bullock, carried it into the ſanctuary, and dipping his fingers into it, he ſprinkled it ſeven times between the ark and the vail, which ſeparated the holy ſanctuary. Then coming out a ſecond time, he killed the goat beſide the altar of burnt-offerings, upon which the lot fell to be ſacrificed; the blood whereof he carried into the ſanctuary, and ſprinkled it ſeven times alſo between the ark and the vail, as before. From thence he returned into the court of the tabernacle, and ſprinkled both ſides of it with the blood of the goat; during all this time, none of the prieſts or people were permitted to be in the tabernacle, or the court. After this, the high prieſt came to the altar of burnt-offerings, moiſtened the four horns of it with the blood of the goat and young bullock, and ſprinkled it ſeven times with the ſame blood. After which, the goat that was to be ſet at liberty, being brought to the high prieſt, he put his hand upon his head, confeſſed his own and the people's ſins, and then gave him to a perſon to carry him to ſome deſart place, and let him go. This done, the high prieſt waſhed himſelf all over in the tabernacle, he dreſſed himſelf in his pontifical habit, and then ſacrificed two rams for a burnt-offering, one for himſelf, and the other for the people. This was one of the principal ſolemnities among the *Jews*. It was a day of reſt, and ſtrict faſting. They confeſſed themſelves ten times on this day, reckoning from the eve before ſupper.

E'XPIATORY (A.) that has the power of ſatisfying or making atonement.

EXPIRA'TION or EXPI'RING (S.) the finiſhing or ending of a determinate time; the breathing out the laſt breath, dying, or giving up the ghoſt.

EXPI'RE (V.) to die or give up the ghoſt; to come to an end and terminate, as a leaſt of 7, 14, 21, &c. years does.

EXPLAI'N (V.) to make clear and eaſy, to demonſtrate or make plain.

EXPLANA'TION (S.) the rendering a difficult matter plain, clear, and eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLA'NATORY (A.) that ſerves or helps to make things plain or eaſy.

E'XPLETIVE (A.) that fills up, and helps to make the ſenſe more determinate.

E'XPLICABLE (A.) that may be made clear, known or underſtood.

E'XPLICATE (V.) to unfold, make clear, interpret, or expound.

EXPLICA'TION (S.) the unfolding or diſcovering the true meaning of a riddle, or any difficult, dark, or dubious propoſition; the clearing, expounding or interpreting any hidden matter.

EXPLICA'TOR (S.) an expounder, teacher, or director.

EXPLI'CIT (A.) plain, clear, poſitive, determinate, without any ſubterfuge.

EXPLI'CITNESS (S.) poſitiveneſs, plainneſs, expreſſneſs.

EXPLO'DE (V.) to condemn, find fault with, expoſe, and render contemptible.

EXPLOI'T (S.) a noble, brave, great, or commendable action.

EXPLORA'TION (S.) the finding out ſomething by ſearching very narrowly, carefully, and diligently into or after it.

EXPLO'SION (S.) a forcing, thruſting, or driving out of or away from a place; in *Phyſicks*, it is applied to burſting out of thunder, the going off of gun-powder, and the expulſion of the ball, ſhot, &c. contained in a tube or gun with it; it is alſo applied to any other bodies, that ferment violently upon their mixture, and make a cracking noiſe or ſound, as quick-lime and water, &c.

EXPO'NENT (S.) the numeral character that, in the modern *Algebra*, expreſſes the power that any quantity is raiſed to, that is, how many multiplications from unity there have been of that quantity; thus, A 3 formerly expreſſed by A c, ſhews there are 3 multiplications of the number expreſſed by it in the quantity given, or that it muſt be divided by A 3 times, to bring it to unity.

Exponent of the Ratio, between two quantities or numbers, is the quotient ariſing from dividing the antecedent by the conſequent.

EXPONE'NTIAL (A.) making clear, plain, eaſy or viſible.

EXPO'RT (V.) to carry or ſend perſons or goods beyond ſea, a term much uſed in trade, and well worthy the conſideration of thoſe in power, how far it ought to be encouraged or diſcouraged, becauſe of the great influence a regular decorum in this matter has upon trade in general, and the true and real welfare of the kingdom.

EXPOR-

EXPORTA'TION (S.) the ſending away or carrying goods over ſea.

EXPO'RTER (S.) a perſon that ſends goods, wares, or merchandizes out of one nation into another, eſpecially by ſea.

EXPO'SE (V.) to lay open, or make publick; to hazard, venture, or go in danger; alſo to render a perſon deſpiſable or contemptible, by making known his follies, vices, weakneſs, or incapacity.

EXPOSI'TION (S.) an interpretation, diſcovery, or explanation.

EXPO'SITOR (S.) one that interprets, expounds, or makes difficult things, matters, or words plain and eaſy.

EXPOSTULA'TE (V.) to reaſon or argue upon a ſubject by way of complaint againſt ſomething done or ſuffered.

EXPOSTULA'TION (S.) the arguing, diſcourſing, or reaſoning upon a matter by way of complaint.

EXPO'STULATORY (A.) ſerving to, or in the manner of an expoſtulation or complaint.

EXPO'UND (V.) to make that eaſy, plain or clear, which before was obſcure, dark, and difficult.

EXPRE'SS (A.) plain, clear, poſitive, undeniable, manifeſt.

EXPRE'SS (S.) a meſſenger ſent upon ſome extraordinary buſineſs or meſſage; alſo the hiſtory or account of ſomething remarkable ſent in writing by ſuch meſſenger, commonly ſpoken of ſtate matters.

EXPRE'SS (V.) to ſpeak or declare by word or writing; alſo to draw or repreſent any thing by colours; alſo to ſqueeze out the juice of herbs, &c. in an engine.

EXPRE'SSION (S.) a particular or peculiar word or ſentence;- alſo the way or manner of uttering, pronouncing, or declaring one's mind upon a ſubject; and in *Chymiſtry*, the ſqueezing out the juices or oils of herbs, roots, fruits, plants, &c. in *Painting*, it is the repreſenting the paſſions, poſtures, actions, habits, &c. of the ſeveral objects intended.

EXPRE'SSIVE (A.) ſuch words, ſentences, or repreſentations, as carry a very ſtrong and full meaning in them.

EXPROBRA'TION (S.) upbraiding, twitting, or reproaching.

EXPU'LSION (S.) a thruſting, driving, or forcing a perſon or thing out of the place they now poſſeſs.

EXPU'LSIVE (A.) that has no power to turn or thruſt out.

EXPU'NGE (V.) to blot, wipe, croſs, eraſe, or put out.

EXPURGA'TION (S.) a purging, clearing, ſcouring, rectifying, or amending; in *Aſtronomy*, ſome apply it to the emerſion or coming out of the ſun from an eclipſe, by which it had been hid or darkened; in *Chymiſtry*, it is to dry up or evaporate all the moiſture of a thing.

EXPU'RGATORY INDEX (S.) a book put out by the pope, in which are enumerated thoſe authors and writings that he cenſures, and forbids Roman Catholicks to read.

E'XQUISITE (A.) choice, delicate, curious, rare, fine, exact, excellent.

E'XQUISITENESS (S.) delicateneſs, curiouſneſs, excellence, fineneſs, choiceneſs.

EXSI'BILATE (V.) to hiſs off the ſtage, to ſhew publick diſlike to a thing.

E'XTANT (A.) ſtanding out, viſible to be ſeen, now in being.

E'XTASY or E'CSTACY (S.) an extraordinary elevation of the ſpirits, a rapturous or ſudden emotion in the mind; a trance or ſwoon.

EXTA'TICK or EXTA'TICAL (A.) ſomething that gives the mind, as it were, a very ſudden, agreeable, and pleaſing emotion, reſembling inſpiration, &c.

EXTE'MPORE (Part.) off-hand, without ſtudy or pains-taking, all of a ſudden, immediately, without any fore-thought.

EXTE'ND (V.) to ſtretch out or enlarge; in *Law*, it is the valuing of lands and tenements of one bound by ſtatute, &c. and who hath forfeited his bond at ſuch an indifferent or low rate, that by the yearly income the obligator may in time be paid his debt.

EXTE'NSION (S.) the ſtretching out, or ſpace that any body or thing occupies.

EXTE'NSIVE (A.) large, full, that reaches a great way.

EXTE'NSIVENESS (S.) largeneſs, reaching far on all ſides, &c.

EXTE'NT (S.) the limits, bounds or extremity of a thing, or how far the power of a perſon goes; in *Law*, the valuation of lands, tenements, &c. by the ſheriff, by virtue of a writ called an *extent*.

EXTE'NUATE (V.) to apologize for a perſon, to ſtrive or endeavour to make a fault appear much leſs than it is, to leſſen or mitigate a criminal matter.

EXTENUA'TION (S.) the leſſening, mitigating, or apologizing for ſomething done or omitted.

EXTE'RIOR (A.) the outſide, or apparent part of a thing.

EXTE'RMINATE (V.) to root out, to cut off, to deſtroy totally.

EXTERMINA'TION (S.) a rooting out, or totally taking away; ſo in *Algebra*, to take away, throw off, or blot out the unknown part of a root, is called the *exterminating* the unknown quantities.

EXTE'RNAL (A.) the outward or viſible part of a thing; in *Geometry*, *external* angles are the angles without the figure, when all the ſides ſeverally produced, and taken together, are equal to four right angles; in *Surgery*, ſuch medicines as, outwardly applied, ripen or aſſuage a ſwelling, &c. and prepare it for cleanſing and cure, are called *external* digeſtives.

EXTE'RSION (S.) a wiping, blotting, or rubbing out.

EXTIMULA'TION (S.) a puſhing forward, encouraging, or egging on.

EXTI'NCT (A.) dead, gone, quite deſtroyed, quenched, put out, or taken away.

EXTI'NCTION (S.) with the *Chymiſts*, is the quenching red-hot metals or minerals in liquor, either to abate their ſharpneſs, or to communicate ſome of their virtue to it for phyſical uſes.

EXTI'NGUISH (V.) to put out, root up, quench, take away, or deſtroy.

EXTI'RPATE (V.) to root out, pull up violently, to leave none remaining.

EXTIRPA'TION (S.) a finally deſtroying, rooting up, or carrying away; in *Surgery*, it is a diſmembering or cutting off a part or limb that is mortified.

EXTIRPA'TOR (S.) one who deſtroys, takes away, or wholly roots up.

EXTO'L (V.) to praiſe much, magnify, cry up greatly, commend or ſpeak well of.

EXTO'RT (V.) to exact illegally, or get or take violently, and by unjuſtifiable means to abuſe authority, and under that pretence to get or take more than is due.

EXTO'RTION (S.) a violent or illegal taking or getting more than is juſt, whether it be taxes, fees, or intereſt for money lent, &c.

EXTO'RTIONER (S.) one that takes extravagant premiums for the loan of a ſum of money, or any ways oppreſſes and wrongs another under pretence of authority.

EXTRA'CT (V.) to draw, pull, collect, or gather ſomething out of or from another; in *Chymiſtry*, getting the pureſt and moſt valuable part out of a thing.

EXTRACT (S.) an abſtract, or ſomething gathered, copied, collected or drawn out of or from another; alſo the pedigree, family, or original of a perſon.

EXTRA'CTION (S.) the drawing or getting out the moſt valuable part of a thing, whether a book, metal, liquor, &c. alſo the being derived, or coming of ſuch or ſuch a family, whether mean or noble; and in *Mathematicks*, it is finding out the root or ſide of a number, which being involved a certain number of times into itſelf, produces the original number again; and this is called extracting the ſquare, cube, biquadrate, ſurſolid, &c. root.

EXTRA'CTOR (S.) he that makes an extract, or draws one thing or number out of another; alſo a ſurgeon's inſtrument, uſed to lay hold of, and pull out the ſtone from a human body, in the operation of cutting for the ſtone.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL (A.) ſomething done contrary to the common courſe of the law, as when judgment is given in a court, in which the cauſe is not depending, or where the judge has no juriſdiction.

EXTRAMU'NDANE SPACE (S.) that void or ſpace that extends infinitely beyond the bounds or limits of the creation, or part occupied by finite beings.

EXTRA'NEOUS (A.) foreign, ſtrange, not properly appertaining to a thing, or is not a regular and natural production, ſuch as tumours and excreſcences.

EXTRAO'RDINARY (A.) more than common, unuſual; ſupernumerary, or abundant, that is uſed but accidentally, or upon great occaſions.

EXTRA-PARO'CHIAL (A.) one out of the bounds, limits, or juriſdiction of a pariſh, or one excuſed or freed from pariſh duties and charges; and ſuch lands as have been left by or recovered from the ſea, before they are taken into any pariſh, are called *extra-parochial* lands.

EXTRA'VAGANCE or EXTRA'VAGANCY (S.) prodigality, laviſhneſs, waſting, ſquandering, or ſuperfluouſly throwing a perſon's ſubſtance away; the doing any thing in a very expenſive and needleſsly chargeable manner, the going beyond all bounds of reaſon and diſcretion.

EXTRA'VAGANT (A.) prodigal, fooliſh, ridiculous, laviſh, wanton, ſuperfluous.

EXTRA'VAGANTS (S.) ſpendthrifts, laviſh or fooliſh perſons that ſpend their eſtates in riotouſneſs, wantonneſs, and ſuperfluity; alſo a part of the canon law contained in the decretal epiſtles, which were publiſhed after the Clementines, and not contained in the body of the canon law.

EXTRA'VASATE (V.) to get out of its proper place or veſſels, as the blood and humours ſometimes do.

EXTREA'MLY (Part.) very great, exceedingly, &c.

EXTRE'ME or EXTREA'M (A.) out of the way, exceeding, very much, or great; alſo the laſt or utmoſt, the very brink, edge, or full extent of a thing; in *Mathematicks*, it is the outſide term or number in any ſeries, either on the right or left hand; ſo in *Arithmetical Progreſſion*, the ſum of the *extreams* is equal to the ſum of the means; and in *Geometrical Proportion*, the product of the *extreams* is equal to the product of the means; in *Divinity*, according to the church of *Rome*, *extreme* unction is one of the ſacraments, the fifth in order, adminiſtred to people dangerouſly ſick, by anointing them with conſecrated oils, and repeating ſeveral prayers over them; the *Greek* church practiſes the ſame thing, but ſomewhat different in the circumſtances.

EXTRE'MITY (S.) the very brink or edge, the laſt and greateſt extent of a thing; alſo great miſery, want, or poverty.

E'XTRICATE (V.) to get out of difficulties, to diſengage one's ſelf or another from trouble; to deliver, or ſet at liberty.

EXTRI'NSECAL (A.) that is outward, or on the viſible ſide,

EXTRU'DE

EXTRU'DE (V.) to push, thrust, force, shut, or drive out.

EXTU'BERANCE (S.) a swelling or bunching out in knots or bunches.

EXTU'BERATE (V.) to swell out in knobs, like those troubled with chilblains.

EXTUME'SCENCE (S.) a swelling, puffing, or rising up.

EXU'BERANCE (S.) very great plenty; an overflowing or abounding.

EXU'BERANT (A.) that yields great abundance, or is very fertile.

EXU'LCERATE (V.) to encrease, enlarge, or make a sore grow into an ulcer.

EXU'LT (V.) to leap for joy, to be very glad, to be exceedingly pleased.

EXULTA'TION (S.) the external expressing of the joy, pleasure, or satisfaction the mind receives, by leaping, shouting, &c. upon hearing something very advantageous, pleasing, &c.

EXU'PERABLE (A.) that may be conquered, overcome, exceeded, amended, surpassed, &c.

EXU'SCITATE (V.) to awake or rouze a person out of or from sleep.

EXU'VIÆ (S.) the shells, or other marine bodies that are found in the bowels of the earth; also old or left-off clothes; the slough or old cast skin of a snake, the hide or skin of a beast; or the spoils taken in war.

EYE or AYE (S.) in *Suffolk*, a borough town, by some called the Island, because it is surrounded by a brook; its market is weekly on Saturday; it has one large handsome church, and is governed by two bailiffs and a common-council, and sends two members to parliament; the women are employed in making bone lace; distant from *London* 74 computed, and 92 measured miles.

EYE (S.) the wonderful organ and instrument whereby the soul sees or perceives objects nearer or farther off, &c. The form whereof is for the most part globulous, or somewhat of the spheroidal form, which is by far the most commodious optical form, as being fittest to contain the humours within, and to receive the images of objects from without, the humours being thereby laid commodiously together, to perform the office of refraction, and the retina, and every other part, neatly adapted regularly to receive the images from without, and to convey them accordingly to the common sensory in the brain; to this may be added, the fitness of this form for the motion of the *eye* this way or that way, so that it may adjust itself to the objects it would view. The situation is as commodious as the form, being placed in the head, near the most sensible vital part, the brain; whereby it is capable of taking in the greater number of objects, and being the best defended and secured. In a man, and some other creatures, it is placed to look directly forward chiefly, yet so ordered, that it takes in near the hemisphere before it. In birds, and some other creatures, the *eyes* are so seated, as to take in near the whole sphere, that they may the better seek their food, and avoid danger; and in some creatures so as to see best behind, or on each side them, whereby they can see their enemy that pursues them, and so escape. The motion of the *eye* is every way, for the better and more easy and distinct reception of the visual rays; but where nature denies motion to the *eyes* or head of some creatures, she hath wonderfully provided by setting the *eyes* of those creatures out at a distance from the head (as in spiders, snails, &c.) to be circumvolved here and there, one this, the other that way, at pleasure; and in creatures whose *eyes* are without motion, as in divers insects, they have either more than two *eyes*, or else their *eyes* are nearly two protuberant hemispheres, each often consisting of a prodigious number of other little segments of a sphere. The size is different; in some animals large, in others small, according to the size and office of the creature itself; the number is no less than two, and in some animals more, yet the object appears but one. The mechanism is as admirable as the use is great; and to pass by its veins, arteries, &c. common to other parts of the body, let us first observe its muscles, tunicks, and humours. The muscles are admirably adapted to move it any, or every way; and yet so, as always to keep that parallelism of the *eye* which is necessary to true vision; and, according to the posture of the creature, either erect or prone, duly prepares and observes an exact libration, and thereby prevents unseemly contortions, and incommodious vagations, but also with great readiness and exactness applies itself to every object, whether it be near, or at a greater distance. As to the tunicks, or coats of the *eye*, many things might be taken notice of, the prodigious fineness of the archnoides, the acute sense of the retina, the delicate transparency of the cornea, and the firm and strong texture of that, and the sclerotica too, each of them, in this and every other respect, in the most accurate manner, adapted to the place in which it is, and the business it is there to perform. But for a sample, I shall only take notice of that part of the uvea which makes the pupil. As we are forced to use various apertures to our optick glasses, so nature hath made a far more compleat provision in the *eyes* of animals, to shut out too much, and to admit sufficient light, by the dilatation and contraction of the pupil. But it deserves particularly to be remarked, that these pupils are in diverse animals of diverse forms, according to their peculiar occasions. In man it is round; in some other creatures of a longish form; in some transverse, with its aperture large; in others the fissure is

erect, and capable of opening wide, and ſhutting cloſe. The next obſervable is the humours, and particularly the cryſtalline. And, paſſing by its incomparable tranſparency, its exact lenticular form, its curious araneous membrane that conſtringeth and dilateth it, and ſo varieth its focus (according to the opinion of ſome curious obſervers) and its admirable approach to and from the retina, by help of the circular ligament, according as objects are far off or near; we ſhall particularly obſerve the prodigious art and finery of its conſtituent parts, it being, as obſerved by ſome late nice microſcopical obſervations, compoſed of diverſe thin ſcales, and theſe made up of one ſingle minuteſt thread or fibre, wound round and round, ſo as not to croſs one another in any one place, and yet to meet, ſome in two, and ſome in more different centres; a web not to be woven, an optick lens not to be wrought by any art leſs than infinite wiſdom. The whole ſtructure and apparatus of the *eye* tends to this, that there be produced a diſtinct and vivid collection in the bottom of the *eye*, directly under the pupil, of all the rays, which proceeding from any point of an object, and entering the *eye*, penetrate the cryſtalline humour; and that ſo many points be painted in the bottom of the *eye*, as are conſpicuous in an object, that ſo a ſmall image like thereto may be repreſented on the retina.—It is alſo applied to ſeveral other things beſide that already deſcribed; for with the *Architects*, any round window made in a pediment, an attick, the reins of a vault, &c. is called an *eye*; ſo the aperture at the top of a dome, commonly covered with a lanthorn, is called the *eye* of the dome. So the centre of the volute, or that point wherein the helix or ſpiral, whereof it is formed, commences: Or the little circle in the middle of the volutes, wherein are found the 13 centers for the deſcribing the circumvolutions thereof, is called the *eye* of the volute; in *Gardening*, the little bud or ſhoot inſerted into a tree, by way of graft, is called an *eye*; and *Phyſicians* frequently call any aperture an *eye*; in *Printing*, it is the graving in relievo on the face or top of the letter, that only making the impreſſion; ſo the *eye* of the letter e is the hollow part cut off at the top by the croſs line; with *Jewellers*, it is the luſtre or brilliant of diamonds and precious ſtones, commonly called the water; in *Aſtronomy*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation *Taurus*, it called the *bull's eye*, or *aldebaran*; there is a precious ſtone, by ſome called *cat's eye*, by others *lunar eye*, very ſhining and tranſparent, of diverſe colours, and commonly of an oblong form; in *Phyſick*, there is a diſtemper called *blaſted eye*, which occaſions the patient to ſleep with the *eye* half open; alſo *goat eye*, when there is a white ſpeck on the cornea; and in *common*, locks, rings, &c. are called *eyes*; and in *Ships*, there are dead *eyes*, &c. beſides all which there is the *camera obſcura*, or artificial *eye*.

EYE'-BRIGHT (S.) an herb ſaid to be good for clearing, helping, and ſtrengthening the eyes.

EYE'-BROW (S.) the hairy part of the external part of the eye, that grows upon the top bone, that projects over a little, to keep the ſweat, &c. from falling into the eye.

EYE'-SORE (S.) any ſort of blemiſh whatever, whether in cloth, ſilk, or other matters; alſo any objection whatever, whether perſonal or otherwiſe.

EYE-TEE'TH (S.) thoſe immediately under the eye; alſo quickneſs or ſharpneſs of underſtanding and parts, are ſometimes ſo called.

EYRE or EIRE (S.) in *Law*, ſignifies the courts of juſtice itinerant, or thoſe that go the circuit.

EY'RE or AY'RIE (S.) among *Falconers*, the place or neſt where hawks ſit, and hatch and feed their young.

E'YESS (S.) a young hawk, juſt or lately taken from the neſt.

EZE'KIEL (S.) a man's name, and eſpecially of the third of the greater prophets in the Old Teſtament; he was the ſon of *Buzi*, of the ſacerdotal race, and was carried captive to *Babylon*, by *Nebuchadnezzar*, along with *Jehoiachim*, king of *Judah*, in the year of the world 3405 or 3409, before Chriſt 599 years. After his captivity he was endued with the ſpirit of prophecy upon his coming to *Meſopotamia*, in the 30th year of his age, according to ſome, or according to others the 30th year after renewing the covenant with God by *Joſiah*, which was in the 5th year of *Ezekiel's* captivity; he prophecied 20 years; during which time he took great pains to reform his countrymen the *Jews*, who were fallen into idolatry, by repreſenting to them, under diverſe myſterious repreſentations, both their preſent and future condition, which their apoſtaſy and other enormous crimes had and ſhould bring upon them, and alſo their reſtoration. He not only foretold what ſhould happen to his own people and nation, but likewiſe to ſeveral others, and eſpecially ſuch as were bordering upon *Judea*, &c. The ſanhedrim, for ſome time, refuſed to regiſter this book in the canonical ſcripture, upon account of its obſcurity, and ſeeming contradiction of ſome part of it with the law of *Moſes*: The principal obſcurity is in the beginning and end, for which reaſon the *Jews* adviſe their pupils not to read it till they are 30 years old. He is very full of beautiful ſentences and noble compariſons, and through the whole diſcovers a great deal of learning and ſkill in pagan affairs. His prophecies or viſions are 22 in number, arranged in the order of time they were delivered by him.

F.

THIS letter by ſome is reckoned a mute, by others a ſemi vowel, and has with us much the ſame ſound with the *Greek* φ for which reaſon ſome affirm that in words of *Greek* extract we ſhould write Ph, and in thoſe of *Latin* original F. *Suetonius* ſays, that the emperor *Claudius* invented this and two other letters, and that it had the force of V conſonant, and was wrote inverted ⅎ. In *Numerals*, it expreſſes 40, and when with a daſh, F. 40,000; the baſs cliff in *Muſick* is called the F cliff; and in *Phyſical Preſcriptions*, F. ſignifies *fiat*, or let it be done; in *Engliſh Words*, ſuch as end in F have them doubled, as *ſtaff*, *ſtiff*, *muff*, &c.

FA (S.) the name of one of the notes in the common ſcale of muſick, which is naturally but half a note or tone, and is what is called a flat note, unleſs made a whole or ſharp note, by prefixing this mark ♯ before it.

FA'BII (S.) an ancient and much noted family of *Rome*, of long continuance, dignified with ſeven dictatorſhips, five maſterſhips of horſe, ſeven cenſorſhips, 28 conſulſhips with conſular power, five princes of the ſenate, 13 triumphs, and two ovations.

FA'BLE (S.) an innocent, pleaſant, amuſing ſtory, which, under the diſguiſe of beaſts, trees, &c. talking together, hieroglyphically contains a moral inſtruction for the regulation of our behaviour, and conducting ourſelves in our ſeveral ſtations of life; there are ſeveral, both Ancients and Moderns, who have wrote in this way, as *Æſop*, &c. alſo a downright lie or forgery, purpoſely invented to deceive or amuſe a perſon, ſo that he ſhall not be able to come at, or find out the truth, is called a *fable*.

FA'BLER or FA'BULIST (S.) an inventor or writer of fables.

FA'BRICATE (V.) to build, frame, invent, or manufacture a houſe, art or commodity.

FA'BRICK (S.) a building of any kind; and *metaphorically*, any invention, art, book, &c.

FABULA'TOR (S.) an inventor, writer, or teller of ſtories, fables, novels, &c.

FA'BULOUS (A.) deviſed, feigned, invented; alſo falſe, lying, or deceiving.

FACE (S.) the viſage or countenance of any living creature, and particularly of man, by the ſeveral appearances of which the diſpoſitions, inclinations or paſſions that particular perſons are inclined to, or acted by, may be very rationally judged by a diligent obſerver, without the information of the party; and ſuch ſkill or knowledge is called phyſiognomy; alſo the front, ſurface, or outſide of any thing, is called its *face*.

FACE (V.) to front, ſtare, look at, dare, encounter, or engage; alſo to turn about, or look the contrary way, or to eſpouſe a contrary party, cauſe or intereſt to what a perſon did before, is to *face about*.

FACE'TIOUS (A.) merry, jocoſe, pleaſant, entertaining, diverting, witty.

FACE'TIOUSNESS (S.) pleaſantry, witty diſcourſe, openneſs, freedom, good humour, and mirth.

FA'CILE (A.) eaſy, commodious, compendious, convenient.

FACI'LITATE (V.) to forward, make eaſy, plain, commodious; to take away difficulties, incumbrances, or inconveniencies.

FACI'LITY or FA'CILENESS (S.) readineſs, eaſineſs, conciſeneſs, plainneſs, gentleneſs, courteouſneſs.

FACT (S.) an action or deed, ſomething already done; and in *Arithmetick*, the reſult, product, or amount of two numbers multiplying one another.

FA'CTION (S.) a party or ſect, in religious or civil matters; a ſet of people differing from the publick eſtabliſhment; and oftentimes is taken in an ill ſenſe for the promoters of riots, rebellions, &c. Among the *Romans*, parties that fought on chariots in the cirque, who were diſtinguiſhed by their different colours, as green, blue, red, and white, to which *Domitian* added two others, one in coats embroidered with gold, a ſecond wearing ſcarlet, which did not laſt a century; both the emperors and people had generally a greater inclination for ſome particular colour than the reſt; but upon a quarrel's happening in *Juſtinian*'s reign between the blue and green, where 40,000 were killed on both ſides, the name of *faction* was aboliſhed.

FA'CTIOUS (A.) quarrelſome, riotous, rebellious, diſſatiſfied with the publick eſtabliſhment.

FACTI'TIOUS (A.) artificial, counterfeit, endeavouring to reſemble nature, but not ſo valuable; as falſe or made gems, &c. alſo any made or compound bodies, ſuch as glaſs, paper, braſs, ſteel, pewter, &c.

FAC'TOR (S.) a merchant reſiding at one town or market, that is duly authoriz'd to buy or ſell wares or commodities ſent to him, for and upon the account of another merchant reſiding in ſome other place.

FA'CTORAGE (S.) the premium, allowance, or reward paid to a factor for his trouble in buying or ſelling commodities for another.

FA'CTORS (S.) in *Arithmetick*, are the two numbers given to be multiplied the one by the other, in order to find out the reſult or product, called alſo the multiplicand and multiplier.

FA'CTORSHIP (S.) the office, duty, or employment of a factor.

FA'CTORY (S.) a place where a conſiderable number of factors reſide, to negotiate and manage buſineſs for others, and is commonly meant of ſettlements by the great companies

or corporations in the *Indies*, &c. The greateſt and nobleſt *factory* in the world is that of the *Engliſh* at *Smyrna*; it uſually conſiſts of 80 or 100 perſons, moſt of them young gentlemen of the beſt families; it is a ſort of ſeminary of merchants, and as there is a neceſſity of ſerving an apprenticeſhip of ſeven years, to be entitled to trade to the *Levant*, it is uſual to contract, that after three years are expired, to ſend them to *Smyrna*, where they have not only the management of their maſter's affairs, with very plentiful allowances, but are likewiſe permitted to trade for themſelves.

FACTO'TUM (S.) the border or ornament put round printers great letters, ſet at the beginning of a book, chapter, &c. alſo the chief or head manager in a trade, houſe, &c.

FA'CULÆ (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, are certain ſpots that appear on the ſun's diſk brighter and more lucid than the reſt of his body.

FA'CULTY (S.) a power, ability, or ſkill of doing a thing; this term is much uſed by the ſchools, to explain the actions of natural bodies; ſo they ſay the digeſtive, motive, purgative, or aſtringent *faculty*; alſo the vegetative and animal *faculties*, which comprehend all the ſubaltern ones, as generative, nutritive, &c. The animal *faculties* are the reſults of the ſeveral actions of the ſoul, ſuch as the will, underſtanding, &c. it is ſometimes applied to the diverſe parts or members of a univerſity, divided according to the arts and ſciences taught or profeſſed therein, which is uſually into four parts, *viz.* humanity and philoſophy, theology, medicine, and juriſprudence; in our *Univerſities*, they commence bachelor, maſter and doctor in each *faculty*. *Faculty* is ſometimes uſed abſolutely for what is principally ſtudied or taught in that place, as the *faculty* of *London* and *Montpelier* is medicine; of *Paris*, theology, &c. In *Law*, it often ſignifies a privilege or ſpecial power granted to a man, by favour, indulgence and diſpenſation, to do that which by law he cannot; there is a court belonging to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, called the *faculty* office, who have power to grant diſpenſations to marry, to eat fleſh, &c. on days prohibited, the ſon to ſucceed his father in his benefices, a perſon to hold two or more benefices incomparible, &c.

FA'DOM or FA'THOM (S.) a meaſure particularly uſed by ſeamen, conſiſting of ſix feet, or two yards.

FA'DOM or FA'THOM (V.) to ſound or meaſure the depth of a thing; to ſearch into or examine what the intentions, deſigns, or buſineſs of a perſon is.

FA'DDLE or FI'DDLE-FADDLE (V.) to trifle or play the fool; to ſpend one's time about matters of ſmall importance, or no value.

FADE (V.) to decline, decay, waſte, or wear off, as the colour from a garment, or a flower or fruit when it is come to perfection.

FADGE (V.) to agree, to go on with pleaſure and ſucceſs, to fit or be proper for the thing or buſineſs.

FAG (V.) to bang, threſh, beat, or cudgel, and commonly meant of two perſons quarrelling, where one overcomes the other, or a ſmall correction, ſuch as parents, ſchoolmaſters, &c. give to their children or ſcholars.

FAG (S.) the waſte or worſt part of a piece of cloth; from whence the *fag end* is that which has the entering of the loom pated by a ſtripe to be cut off.

FA'GGOT (S.) a ſmall bundle of ſticks bound up together, ſuch as bakers, confectioners, &c. buy to heat their ovens; or ſuch, as in *Fortification* is called a faſcine; alſo a term for a parcel of ſmall bars of ſteel weighing 120*lb.* and in the *Army*, it is a term for an ineffective man who receives no pay, nor does any regular duty, but only appears occaſionally at a muſter, &c.

FAIL (V.) to diſappoint, offend, or do amiſs, fall ſhort, or not be able to do a thing; alſo when a tradeſman or merchant breaks, he is ſaid to *fail*, or become a bankrupt.

FAI'LING or FAI'LURE (S.) the coming ſhort off, or not doing what was expected or intended, diſappointing or breaking one's promiſe; alſo the breaking, going aſide, or leaving off trade, for want of ability or honeſty to carry it on; the becoming a bankrupt or inſolvent.

FAIN (A.) deſirous, willing, ready to do as far, or as much as one is able.

FAINT (V.) to ſwoon, or grow low-ſpirited, to fear, or expect ſome evil, miſchief, or harm; to grow leſs zealous in an affair.

FAINT (A.) weak, imperfect, without life, vigour, ſtrength, or reſolution.

FAIR (A.) beautiful, handſome, clean, plain, juſt, honeſt.

FAIR (S.) a publick market, in ſome places kept once, in others twice, &c. in a year; among the *old Romans*, *fairs* were holidays, in which there was an intermiſſion of labour and pleadings; among the *Chriſtians*, upon any extraordinary ſolemnity, particularly the anniverſary dedication of a church, tradeſmen were wont to bring and ſell their wares, even in the church-yards, which continued, eſpecially upon the feſtival of the dedication, many ages. Thus we find a great many *fairs* kept at theſe feſtival dedications, as at *Weſtminſter* on St. *Peter's* day, at *London* on St. *Bartholomew's*, *Durham* on St. *Cuthbert's* day, &c. But the great numbers of people being often the occaſion of riots and diſturbances, the privilege of holding a *fair* was granted by a royal charter; at firſt they were only allowed in towns and places of ſtrength, or where there was ſome biſhop or governor of condition, to keep them in order; in proceſs of time there were ſeveral circumſtances of favour added, people having the protection of

of a holiday, and allowed the freedom from arrests, upon the score of any difference not arising upon the spot; they had likewise a jurisdiction allowed them to do justice to those that came thither, and therefore the most inconsiderable *fair* with us has a court belonging to it, which takes cognizance of all manner of causes and disorders growing and committed upon the place, called *pye-powder*, or *pedes pulverizati*. Some *fairs* are free others charged with tolls and impositions; at free *fairs*, &c. all traders, &c. whether natives or foreigners are allowed to enter the kingdom, and are under the royal safe-guard and protection in coming and returning, they and their agents, with their goods, &c. also their persons and goods are exempt from all duties, impositions, tolls and servitudes, and such merchants going to, or coming from the *fair* cannot be arrested, or their goods stopped. The prince only has power to establish *fairs* of any kind. These free *fairs* make a pretty considerable article in the commerce of *Europe*, especially those of the *Mediterranean*, or inland parts, as *Germany*, &c. The most famous are that of *Francfort* and *Leipsic*, the *fairs* of *Novi* in the *Milanese*, that of *Riga*, *Arch-Angel*, of St. *Germain* at *Paris*, of *Lyons*, of *Guibray* in *Normandy*, and of *Beaucaire* in *Languedoc*; those of *Porto-Bello*, *Vera Crux*, and the *Havanna*, are the most considerable in *America*.

FAI'RFORD (S.) a small town in *Gloucestershire*, which has two large bridges over the river *Colne*, and a church with the finest painted windows in *England*, consisting of several histories both of the Old and New Testament, excellently designed by the famous *Albert Durer*, consisting of 28 large windows, which are exceeding beautifully coloured; this glass was taken by one *John Tame*, a merchant, in a prize ship, which was carrying it to *Rome*, to be put up in a church there; when he brought it home, he purchased the manor of *Fairford* of King *Henry* VII. and built this church, on purpose to put the glass which he had taken at sea, up in it, where by much care it has been preserved intire to this day; this town is distant from *London* 62 computed, and 78 measured miles.

FAI'RING (S.) toys bought at fairs, and presented or given to children, sweet-hearts, &c.

FAI'RNESS (S.) beautifulness, clearness, or whiteness of complexion, in opposition to brownness; also justness, honesty, plain or sincere dealing.

FAI'R-PLEADING or PLEADER (S.) a writ or person that pleads upon the statute of *Marlborough*, which provides that no person shall be fined for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

FAI'RY (S.) an imaginary little being, phantom, hobgoblin, or spirit, that the credulity of some, and the designs of others, have made to exist; pretending that they reward the industrious, and punish the lazy.

FAITH (S.) is the belief or assent, that the mind gives to a proposition advanced by another, upon the authority of the proposer, or some other, and not upon any certain knowledge or conviction in our own minds, that it is really and absolutely so; and when understood religiously, it is called a theological virtue, whereby we are persuaded to assent to all those truths relating to God, which he has revealed to us by scripture, which accompanied by a conformable practice to the rules therein delivered, gives eternal life and happiness to the believer. Sometimes it is applied to the sincere and honest fidelity with which a man performs his promises, duty, and engagements to another. As to the particular articles of *faith*, the church collectively in councils, synods, &c. as well as the members singly have differed as to their number and extent; but those most universally received, are contained in that called the apostles creed. In *Painting* or *Sculpture*, *faith* is represented by a beautiful woman cloathed in white, and holding a gold cup in her hand.

FAI'THFUL (A.) honest, sincere, true, just, one that may be relied or depended upon.

FAI'THFUL (S.) the true professors of Christianity.

FAI'THLESS (A.) one that gives no credit to or does not believe what is related by another; also a perjured, false, deceitful wretch.

FA'KENHAM (S.) a town in *Norfolk*, whose market is weekly on *Thursday*; it is distant from *London* 88 computed, and 111 measured miles.

FA'KIR or FA'QUIR (S.) a sort of dervises, or religious vagabond Mahometans, who live on alms; when they go many in company, they have a superior, whom they obey; this and the other chief *Fakirs* garment consists of three or four yards of orange-coloured linen, which they tie round them, so that one end hangs between the thighs to cover their nakedness, and a tyger's skin, which hangs over their shoulders, and is tied under their chins, whilst the ordinary ones have only a cord round their waist, with a piece of linen to hide their privities. Their hair is wove in tresses, and forms a kind of turban. Each carries a hunting-horn, which he blows, when he arrives at, or departs from any town, and an iron rake, wherewith they clean the places they design to rest in: Sometimes having raked the dust into an heap, they use it for a bed to lie the easier. When they come to any town, their chief sends some of the company to beg for the rest, and distributes equally what they bring; and if more than sufficient for the present necessity, he gives it to the poor, reserving nothing for the next day, deluding the vulgar with this false zeal, and making them believe all they say is oraculous. There are some called idolatrous *Fakirs*, who, having no certain mansion, abandon themselves to li-

ſorts of impurities, pretending a privilege to do all ſorts of actions, without danger of ſin. Their chief is diſtinguiſhed by having a greater number of pieces in his garment than the reſt, and by having a chain of a fathom long tied to his leg; when he deſigns to reſt in any place, a cloth being ſpread upon the ground, he ſits down thereon, and gives audience, while his diſciples publiſh his virtues, and the favours he receives from God in the neighbourhood, which makes the people flock to hear him. Some of them having 200 diſciples, which are called together by beat of drum, and ſound of horn; and when they march, they have a ſtandard, lances, and other weapons. The third ſort of *Fakirs* are the children of poor people, who retire into moſques to ſtudy the law, in order to become moula's or doctors; they learn the *Alcoran* by heart, marry three or four wives, out of devotion, and in imitation of *Mahomet*, to get a greater number of children, and obſervers of the law of their prophet. The penitent *Fakirs* affect a certain poſture, which ſome obſerve all their life-time, holding their hands acroſs over their heads; others turning them behind them, or holding their heads down without ſpeaking a word, or looking at any body; ſome ſtand upon one foot holding a chafing-diſh, in which they burn frankincenſe to their god; in all theſe poſtures they are quite naked. The *Indian* women are ſo extravagantly ſuperſtitious, that they expect particular favours in their marriage, by a ſhameful way of kiſſing theſe penitents, who turn up their eyes in a frightful manner, when theſe women approach them. They have other *Fakirs* that feed theſe, and in ſo great repute are theſe *Fakirs*, that it is reported there are more than two millions of them in the *Indies*, and that great perſons belonging to the court, frequently become members of them.

FALCA'DE (V.) in the *Menagery*, is when a horſe in curvetting very quick, throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times.

FA'LCATED (A.) in *Aſtronomy*, is when any of the planets appear like a ſickle, or as vulgarly called, horned; the moon is *falcated* while ſhe moves from the conjunction to the oppoſition, and the contrary.

FA'LCHION (S.) a ſhort and broad ſword, bent, crooked, or turning up ſomewhat like a hook.

FA'LCON (S.) a bird of prey of the hawk kind, ſuperior to all others for goodneſs, courage, docility, gentleneſs and nobleneſs of nature, uſed in ſporting, both on the fiſt, and for the lure; its feet are yellow, head black and back ſpotted; it flies chiefly at the large game, as the wild gooſe, kite, crow, &c. in *Gunnery*, a ſmall piece of cannon, whoſe diameter at the bore is 2 inches and a quarter, length 6 foot, and weight 40clb. its charge 20 ounces of powder, and its ball 2 inches and an eighth diameter.

FA'LCONER (S.) a perſon that trains, manages or ſports with a falcon; it is ſaid the grand ſeignior keeps ſix thouſand *falconers* in his ſervice.

FALCONE'TTE (S.) a ſmall piece of ordnance of two inches diameter.

FA'LCONRY (S.) the art of training, breeding, and ſporting with falcons, and other birds of prey.

FA'LDAGE or FO'LDAGE (S.) a privilege that ſome tenants claim of ſetting up pens or folds, to keep their ſheep in a particular field, &c. within the manour, for the better manuring that particular ſpot of ground.

FA'LDSTOOL (S.) a ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of *England* kneel at their coronation.

FALL (V.) to tumble down, to deſcend or ſlip down by accident and involuntarily; alſo to be degraded or thruſt out of ſome honourable poſt.

FALL (S.) a ſlipping or tumbling down accidentally, a being degraded, or put out of a place of honour; in a woman's dreſs, the flounces or furbelows upon their ſcarves, petticoats, &c. are called *falls*.

FALL A-BOARD (V.) to ruſh in haſtily or rudely, and eat heartily; alſo to threſh or beat a perſon.

FALLA'CIOUS (A.) that is not what it appears or pretends to be; deceitful, unjuſt, that cannot be depended on; that ſtrives to impoſe upon a perſon by fair pretences, and a great profeſſion of friendſhip.

FA'LLACY (S.) deceit, fraud, impoſition; a crafty or cunning pretence, device, or colouring a matter by a falſe report or appearance.

FALLIBILITY or FA'LLIBLENESS (S. deceivableneſs; the miſtaking, erring or doing a thing wrong.

FA'LLIBLE (A.) ſubject or liable to fail, miſtake, err, deceive, or be deceived.

FA'LLING (S.) tumbling or ſlipping down involuntarily, from whence the epilepſy is called the *falling* ſickneſs.

FA'LLOW (A.) of a pale reddiſh colour, like that of deer; alſo ground that lies untilled in order to recover ſtrength and be impregnated by the nitrous particles of the air, and proper manure, where it is to be had.

FA'LMOUTH (S.) a noted town in *Cornwall*, where is a ſpacious and excellent harbour, in which 100 ſhips may ride in its winding bays, in ſuch a manner, that from no one of them ſhall be ſeen ſo much as the top of their main-maſts; the creeks that ariſe on all ſides are a perfect defence againſt all winds or ſtorms whatever, which makes it much frequented; at its entrance is a high, craggy rock, and each ſide of it is fortified with a caſtle, the one called St. *Maudet's*, and the other *Pendennis*, which is one of the largeſt in *England*, and has uſually a garriſon in it; it

it is a corporation governed by a mayor and aldermen, enjoys a good trade, and has a market weekly on Thursday; it is distant from *London* 210 computed, and 282 measured miles; the king has a custom-house here, which is governed by a collector, customer, comptroller, and under-officers.

FALSE (A.) a lying, untrue, feigned, treacherous, unjuſt, deceiving report or account of a matter; ſo in *Heraldry*, *falſe* arms are thoſe wherein the fundamental rules of the art are not obſerved; in *War*, a *falſe* attack is a pretended or feigned attack, to draw all the enemy's force to one ſide, in order to favour a real attack upon another part; ſo in *Law*, a *falſe* claim is where a perſon claims what is not his due, and *falſe* impriſonment is a treſpaſs committed againſt a man by impriſoning him without a legal cauſe; in *Midwifry*, a *falſe* conception is a miſhapen maſs of hard fleſh, ſometimes generated in the wombs of women, inſtead of a true fœtus or child, and called mola or mole; in *Art*, *falſe* diamonds, &c. are counterfeits made of glaſs, and ſo of many other caſes, as *falſe* muſter is when ſuch men paſs in review, as are not actually liſted as ſoldiers, &c. ſo *falſe* money, weights, meaſures, keels, rools, prophecies, &c.

FA'LSHOOD or FA'LSITY (S.) baſeneſs, falſeneſs, cheating, lying, ſham, pretence.

FALSIFI'ABLE (A.) that may be counterfeited, ſubject or liable to be imitated or forged.

FALSIFICA'TION or FA'LSIFYING (S.) a forging or counterfeiting, a breaking one's word, promiſe, or obligation.

FA'LSIFY (V.) to break one's promiſe, to become perjured; to counterfeit, forge, imitate, or pretend to do or make a thing like another.

FA'LSITY (S.) a lie, a pretence, an impoſition or cheat.

FA'LTER (V.) to heſitate, to ſtammer, or ſpeak imperfectly; to ſtumble, or fail in one's deſign, to deſiſt or leave off; alſo to endeavour to avoid declaring the truth.

FA'LTERING (S.) ſtumbling, ſtammering, growing weary, leaving off a thing.

FAME (S.) report, relation, renown, glory, honour, reputation; and with the *Painters* and *Sculptors*, it is repreſented by a lady or angel blowing a trumpet, cloathed in a thin, light garment, embroidered with eyes and ears.

FA'MES CANI'NA (S.) a diſeaſe that occaſions the patient to have a voracious appetite, and ſo exceeding and quick a digeſtion that he is always hungry.

FAMI'LIAR (A.) free, unreſerved, loving, intimate, like a friend or acquaintance of long ſtanding.

FAMI'LIAR (S.) according to the old opinions, a demon, or ſpirit ſuppoſed to wait upon and aſſiſt witches, wizards, conjurers, &c. in their pretended ſupernatural actions, predictions, &c.

FAMILIA'RITY or FAMI'LIARNESS (S.) the great freedom, openneſs, and friendſhip that one intimate friend and acquaintance uſes or expreſſes towards another; it is alſo ſometimes meant criminally, for an illegal converſation between the two ſexes.

FAMILIARI'ZE (V.) to make hard things eaſy, to accuſtom one's ſelf to do things often; alſo to indulge one's ſelf or another, to be converſant, free, unreſerved and friendly to or with another.

FA'MILIST (S.) a profeſſor or owner of the tenets of certain *Hollanders*, who imported them into *England* about the year 1580, who, under a pretence to, and ſhew of ſanctity, gained upon the affections of the common people. They maintained, *Nope were of the number of the elect, but ſuch as were admitted into this ſociety; that all others were reprobates, and conſigned over to damnation; that it was lawful for them to ſwear falſely before a magiſtrate, for their own convenience, &c.*

FA'MILY (S.) ſo many perſons as live together in one houſe or apartment, under the government or direction of one head or chief manager; alſo the kindred or lineage of a perſon.

FA'MINE (S.) a great ſcarcity or dearth of any thing, particularly of food, and all the immediate neceſſaries of life.

FA'MISH (V.) to ſtarve or be reduced to a very great extremity, for the want of the neceſſary proviſions to ſupport life.

FA'MOUS (A.) renowned, remarkable for ſomething extraordinary.

FAN (S.) an inſtrument uſed to clear or winnow corn from chaff; alſo an ornamental trinket uſed by women to hide their faces at church, and to cool them, by gently exciting the air in hot ſultry weather, or very cloſe places.

FAN (V.) to blow off or away the chaff that is in corn; to cool or make temperate, by moderately undulating the air in a cloſe room or hot weather.

FANA'TICISM (S.) extravagance, wildneſs, or enthuſiaſm in religious matters.

FANA'TICK (S.) a profeſſor or believer of odd, romantick, out of the way notions in religion; a pretender to immediate revelations from, and converſations with God, angels or ſpirits.

FANA'TICK or FANA'TICAL (A.) whimſical, inclined to enthuſiaſm or romantick notions, eſpecially in religion.

FA'NCIFUL (A.) imaginary, conceited, whimſical, fooliſh, &c.

FA'NCIFULNESS (S.) inclined to, or full of imaginations that have no reality or foundation.

FA'NCY (S.) is that internal ſenſe, power or faculty of the ſoul, that is ſometimes called imagination, or that by which the ſpecies of objects received in by the common ſenſe are retained, recalled, further examined, and either

ther compounded or divided, as occaſion requires, and by which the ideas of abſent things are formed, and preſented to the mind, as if they were preſent; it is ſometimes applied to what is called invention, eſpecially, in painting, carving, &c.

FA'NCY (V.) to think, believe, imagine, ſuppoſe, conjecture, deviſe, or invent; alſo to long for, or deſire ſomething; alſo to be pleaſed or delighted with any thing.

FANE (S.) an inſtrument ſet up to ſhew from what part or quarter the wind blows, ſo contrived, that every gentle puff or breeze of wind will make it turn round.

FA'NGLES (S.) new projects, whimſies, or trifles.

FA'NGOT (S.) a pack or parcel of goods from the *Levant*, from one to three hundred weight.

FANGS (S.) the tuſks or large teeth of boars, dogs, &c.

FA'NION (S.) an *Italian* term for a banner borne by a ſoldier of each brigade of horſe or foot, at the head of the baggage.

FA'NNEL (S.) an ornamental ſcarf worn by a maſs prieſt, about his arm, at the time of his officiating.

FA'NTASM or PHA'NTOM (S.) a ſhadow, whimſical conceit, or imaginary being; a hobgoblin, ſpectre, or ſome frightful being, invented by the ſuperſtition or fears of deluded people.

FANTA'STICK or FANTA'STICAL (A.) fooliſh, whimſical, always changing one's mind, unſettled, humourſome.

FAR (Part.) a great way off, at a diſtance, exceeding, or going beyond.

FARCE (S.) a ſhort diverting comedy or play, never exceeding three acts, and full of humour and ſprightlineſs, yet confined to the ſtrict laws of the drama; but is now often underſtood of antick or mimical dances, ſticking at nothing, how extravagant ſoever, that is pleaſing.

FA'RCY (S.) a diſeaſe that affects horſes, oxen, &c. by poiſoning or corrupting their blood in ſuch a manner, that it appears in eruptions of hard puſtules, knots or ſtrings along the veins, and in ulcers that are not curable, but by running hot irons into them to prevent their ſpreading; it is much like the mange or ſcab in other creatures, and is infectious like the plague.

FA'RDEL (S.) a bundle or packet, ſuppoſed commonly leſs than a regular pack or bale; alſo the fourth part of a yard-land.

FA'RDINGALE (S.) a diminutive hooped-petticoat, that is ſtiffened only at the top, to bear the other cloaths out hollow upon the hips.

FARE (S.) the wages or hire of hackney-coaches, boats, &c. appointed by authority; alſo the entertainment or uſage a perſon meets with, as drink, food, &c. upon the road in travelling, or at an entertainment, feaſt, &c.

FARE (V.) to ſpeed, ſucceed, or be entertained well or ill.

FA'REHAM (S.) a ſmall, but neat market-town in *Hampſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 57 computed and 65 meaſured miles.

FARM (S.) a certain portion of land occupied in tillage, either of a perſon's own, or rented or leaſed from ſome lord or proprietor at a certain rate *per annum*, to which there is a houſe or habitation belonging; alſo the equivalent paid to a prince for the income or amount of ſome duty or exciſe upon commodities, imported or exported.

FA'RM (V.) to hire or rent land, cuſtoms, &c. of another.

FA'RMER (S.) one who rents or occupies himſelf in tilling and improving land, in order to its producing corn, &c. alſo one that rents the cuſtoms, duties, or exciſes of a place or kingdom.

FA'RNHAM (S.) in *Surrey*, a town, though not very large, yet it is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the river *Loddon*, near its riſe; the market here was formerly on Sunday, but by king *John* changed to Thurſday, and beſtowed on the biſhops of *Winchester*; it is no corporation, but a court is held here every three weeks, which hath power of trying and deciding all actions under forty ſhillings; it is governed by two bailiffs, who are choſen annually, and 12 burgeſſes, who act under the biſhop of *Winchester*; it is one of the greateſt wheat markets in *England*; this trade is ſo prodigiouſly increaſed, that the toll-diſh ſome market days amounts to above a load of wheat, whereas about 100 years ago, one *Buſk*, who had the toll diſh, ſold it for forty ſhillings.

FARRA'GO (S.) a jumble or mixture of ſeveral ſorts of grain together.

FA'RRIER (S.) a perſon that acts both as a ſmith and doctor to horſes.

FA'RRINGDON (S.) in *Berkſhire*, is a very handſome town, highly ſeated; has a good market weekly, and is diſtant from *London* 56 computed and 68 meaſured miles.

FA'RROW (V.) to bring forth pigs, or many young at a time, like a ſow.

FA'RSANG (S.) a *Perſian* league, or the ſpace and diſtance of three miles.

FART (S.) the noiſe a perſon makes in breaking wind backwards.

FART (V.) to break wind backwards, or to make a grunting, unpleaſant noiſe like one that does.

FA'RTHER (Part.) at a larger diſtance, or a greater way off, than ſome other place or thing.

FA'RTHEST (Part.) at the greateſt diſtance, or moſt remote.

FA'RTHING (S.) the loweſt or ſmalleſt copper coin current in *England*, being the fourth part of a penny.

FA'SCES (S.) the enſigns of authority belonging

longing to the principal magiſtracy among the *Romans*; they were carried by the liſtors, which with us are called mace-bearers; they were a bundle of rods, with an ax bound up in the middle, the head or cutting part of which ſtuck out at the top; ſaid to import, that ſome crimes and perſons were capable of reformation by correction of rods, and ſome incorrigible, and muſt therefore be cut off: Upon a triumph they had branches of laurel in them.

FA'SCIA or FA'CIA (S.) a ſwathe or bandage uſed by ſurgeons to bind up the arm after bleeding, &c. In *Architecture*, a broad liſt fillet or band uſed in architraves and pedeſtals.

FA'SCINATE (V.) to bewitch, to overpower or rule the will and actions of another, by ſome ſecret impulſe or ſupernatural power.

FASCINA'TION (S.) a charming, bewitching, inchanting, or overpowering a perſon's reaſon or will.

FA'SCINES (S.) in *Fortification*, are ſmall bundles or faggots made up of the looſe branches of trees, commonly called bavins, which being thrown into ditches, moats, &c. together with earth, eaſily fill them up; they are alſo uſed as ſcreens to make parapets, &c.

FA'SHION (S.) the general or common mode or dreſs that people wear, or the method of making or doing things in this or that particular form or manner; with *Shipwrights*, the two pieces of timber which make up the breadth of the ſtern, and are the outermoſt pieces on each ſide of it, are called *faſhion* pieces.

FA'SHION (V.) to make, form, ſhape, or do a thing, &c.

FA'SHIONABLE (A.) after, or according to the general received mode, manner, or cuſtom.

FA'SHIONED (A.) made, formed, contrived, figured, or performed.

FA'SHIONS (S.) a diſeaſe in horſes called the farcy.

FAST (A.) firm, ſure, that cannot be moved; alſo ſwift or expeditious.

FAST (S.) a ſolemn abſtinence from food, a time of publick or private humiliation, to implore God's pardon and protection upon an extraordinary occaſion.

FAST (V.) to abſtain from food, and all manner of pleaſure and diverſion; to humble one's ſelf for ſin, &c.

FA'STEN (V.) to make ſecure, by locking or bolting, &c.

Faſten upon, to ſeize, or lay hold on violently.

FA'STENING (S.) the act of making faſt or ſecure doors, windows, &c. alſo the materials wherewith ſuch an operation is performed, as locks, bars, chains, bolts, &c.

FA'STI (S.) in the *old Roman Calendar*, where the feſtivals, ceremonies, the names of the magiſtracy, and the working-days were ſet down; the working-days they called *faſti dies*, and the holy-days *nefaſti*. Upon the firſt the courts of juſtice were opened, and the prætor gave judgment. In the beginning of this republick, the matter for hiſtory was furniſhed only from the prieſts annals, called *faſti*, and this cuſtom continued till the high prieſt *Marius*; the *faſti conſulares* was a regiſter, where beſides the triumphs, the names of the conſuls, dictators, and cenſors were entered. The regiſtry was kept in one of the appartments of the capitol: This chronological treaſure was found in the popedom of *Paul* III. in the comitium of the *forum Romanum*; they are uſed to compute the years from the building of *Rome*; they are alſo called *faſti capitolini*; but it muſt be obſerved, that theſe *faſti* compute by a ſhorter year than *Varro*'s epocha, for which reaſon the moſt exact chronologers mention which they uſe.

FASTI'DIOUS (A.) ſcornful, diſdainful, proud, haughty, imperious.

FA'STNESS (S.) any place of ſecurity or defence, ſuch as ſtrong holds, inacceſſible rocks, bogs, &c. alſo the ſteadineſs or firmneſs of any fixed thing; alſo the ſwiftneſs of motion.

FAT (A.) large, corpulent, greaſy; alſo rich or fruitful.

FAT (S.) the oily and greaſy ſubſtance that is in any creature, the harder part of which is commonly called ſuet; alſo a large wooden veſſel uſed in brewing, diſtilling, &c. and among the *Coal Merchants*, a meaſure containing 8 buſhels; and in other merchandize, an uncertain quantity.

FA'TAL (A.) deſtructive, that brings ruin and deſtruction with it.

FATA'LITY (S.) the unavoidableneſs of a thing, the ſure or certain death or evil that attends a matter.

FATE (S.) as commonly underſtood, is the irrevocable word or decree of God, whereby he has inevitably fixed what ſhall, and ſhall not come to paſs; the ancient *Greeks* called it *catena*, a chain or neceſſary ſeries of things indiſſolubly linked together; the moderns, *providence*. Some diſtinguiſh, and call it *aſtrological fate*, or a neceſſity of things and events ariſing from the influence and poſition of the heavenly bodies; and ſome the *phyſical fate*, which is defined to be a ſeries of cauſes wherein one being linked to another, each produces the other; and thus all things flow from one prime cauſe.

FA'THER (S.) he that begets a child; and oftentimes *metaphorically* ſpoke of him, who adopts another man's child for his own, and does all the acts of generoſity, humanity, kindneſs and tenderneſs towards or for him; alſo a common name for all old men; and in the church of *Rome*, prieſts, &c. are called *fathers*; and in *Church Hiſtory*, the firſt biſhops

shops and noted writers, are by way of eminence called the *fathers*.

FA'THER (V.) to own, acknowledge, take under a person's protection another person's act or book, in order to defend it, as tho' it was really one's own.

Father upon, to charge or affirm something was said or done, by such a particular person, tho' he really knows nothing of it.

FA'THERLESS (S.) an orphan, or one whose father is dead.

FA'THERLINESS (S.) the kindness, affection and tenderness of a father, or something done in imitation of it.

FATI'GUE (S.) difficulty, hardship, great labour, toil, or severity.

FATI'GUE (V.) to weary, harrass, vex, plague, or perplex.

FA'TNESS (S.) a person's being or having a great deal of fat; a corpulent or gross body.

FA'TTEN (V.) to feed much, or to encrease in bulk and thickness.

FAU'CET (S.) the tap or wooden stopple put into a barrel, both to prevent the liquor from running out, and also to draw the liquor out by the orifice it makes, when taken out of the cask.

FAU'CHION (S.) a broad and short wooden sword in the shape of a scymeter.

FAULT (S.) an error, crime, defect, or blemish.

FAU'LTER (V.) to stammer, stumble, fall, desert, forsake.

FAU'LTINESS (S.) the defection, badness, or imperfection of any thing.

FAU'LTLESS (A.) without blemish or defect, that cannot be blamed.

FA'VOUR (S.) a particular act of kindness, esteem, or friendship; also knots, or small bunches of ribbons given to persons that attend the solemnity of (marriages), burials, &c. to be worn in honour of the persons married or buried.

FA'VOUR (V.) to prefer one person before another; to ease, help, or assist a person; to connive or wink at the faults or miscarriages of a person; also to resemble or be like to another in the features of the face.

FA'VOURABLE (A.) gentle, mild, good-natured; a fit or proper time to do a thing in with probability of success.

FA'VOURER (S.) one that encourages or promotes the interest or inclinations of another.

FA'VOURITE (S.) one that is greatly esteemed, beloved, admired, encouraged and supported by another; the darling or minion of a parent, lady, or chief person in power, particularly spoken of a prime minister of state, who has his prince's ear at command.

FAU'TOR (S.) an encourager or promoter, defender, or supporter.

FAWN (S.) a buck or doe of the first year; and in the *Heathen Mythology*, certain demi-gods that frequented the woods, were called *Fauns*.

FAWN (V.) to bring forth young like a deer; also to humour, please, flatter, or sooth a person, by complying with his desires, and praising his performances, &c.

FA'WNING (S.) humouring, and endeavouring to please by flattery, compliance, fidelity, loyalty, faithfulness, &c.

FEA'LTY (S.) this is the most general service in the common law, being incident to every tenure, but that of *frank almoigne*; it is also the most sacred, because it is done upon oath, and the reason why the tenant is not sworn, in doing his homage to his lord, is, because no subject is sworn to another subject, to become his man of life and member, but to the king only, and that is called the oath of allegiance.

FEAR (S.) that faculty of the soul that shews or expresses itself by awe, dread, fright, terror or apprehension of some evil; also a heathen goddess, to whom the *Spartans* built a temple, and worshipped with a great deal of superstition, being of opinion that this passion kept people strictly to their duty, and pushed them forward to do their best, it being an old fancy among the *Greeks*, that courage and fortitude proceeded only from a *fear* of falling under censure and disreputation, and other disadvantages consequent to it. The *Lacedemonians* worshipped *Fear* as the spring and principle of generous actions; for this reason the Ephori built her temple near their own palace, to have it always in their view, and to keep them from behaving ill in their station; the *Romans* also built a temple to *Fear*, in the reign of *Tullus Hostilius*; in *Scripture fear* is sometimes used for the object feared, worshipped, &c.

FEAR (V.) to respect, stand in awe of, to dread, to be affrighted at, and wholly submissive to; to respect, honour, and obey.

FEA'RFUL (A.) timorous, apprehensive of danger or evil; the Ancients represented this disposition by a wolf, which is said to be the most startlish of any creature.

FEA'RFULLY (Part.) in a terrifying manner; also badly or ill performed.

FEA'RFULNESS (S.) timorousness, always expecting some hurt, danger, or ill consequences to follow from the present or future event of things, &c.

FEA'RLESS (A.) bold, daring, courageous, without apprehension or consideration of danger or evil; undaunted.

FEA'RLESSNESS (S.) courageousness, boldness, without any apprehension or regard to danger, evil, trouble, &c.

FEA'SIBLE (A.) probable, likely, that may be executed, done, or performed.

FEA'SIBLENESS (S.) probability, likelihood, easiness of being done or performed.

FEAST (S.) a sumptuous entertainment where great plenty of rich or curious eating and drinking goes forward; also a time of publick rejoicing, religious or civil, appointed by publick

lick authority, as *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, &c. the king's birth-day, coronation, fifth of *November*, &c. In the *Roman Church* they have a feſtival called the *feaſt* of God, inſtituted for performing a peculiar kind of worſhip to our Saviour in the euchariſt, and formerly obſerved on Holy Thurſday, but latterly it is celebrated upon the Thurſday after the octaves of *Whitſuntide*. *Feaſts* have ever made up a conſiderable part of all religions, the *Jews* having many appointed by God himſelf, as the *feaſt* of tabernacles, trumpets, new moons, expiation, &c. in imitation whereof the *Chriſtians*, *Mahometans* and *Heathens* have the ſame, in commemoration of ſome remarkable myſtery, &c. obſerved among them.

FEAT (S.) an exploit or notable action worth being taken notice of.

FEAT (A.) odd, queer, whimſical, defective, finical, offenſive.

FEA'THER (S.) a plume of a fowl; alſo an expreſſion for ſomething that is honourable; we ſay, It is a *feather* in his cap, as a title of dignity, &c.

FEA'THER (V.) to hoard, lay up, or prepare for time to come; alſo to rob, ſtrip, or privately cheat a perſon; and in the *Sea Language*, when a ſhip makes the water foam before her, ſhe is ſaid to cut a *feather*.

FEA'THER-EDGED (A.) in *Carpentry*, is a peculiar method of cutting boards uſed for covering the upright outſides of houſes, inſtead of walling them with brick, ſtone, plaiſter, &c. which is done by cutting them diagonally in their thickneſs, by which means one edge becomes thick and the other thin; ſo that tho' they lie one over the other a conſiderable way, yet the whole front preſerves its perpendicularity, by putting the thick part over the thin part all the way, thereby preventing the wind, rain, &c. from getting or coming between them.

FEA'THERLESS (A.) not yet fledged; alſo ſtripped, or left naked.

FEA'TNESS (S.) oddneſs, finicalneſs, queerneſs, &c.

FEA'TURE (S.) a lineament or peculiar character ſtuck in the face of a perſon, whereby one is readily known and diſtinguiſhed from another.

FEBRIFUGE (S.) any medicine that cures, drives, or takes away a fever.

FE'BRUARY (S.) according to the old vulgar computation, and now alſo in the church and ſtate account, the ſecond month in the year; the old *Romans* having but ten months in their year, had not this named among them; but in the reign of *Numa Pompilius* their calendar was reformed, and this month inſerted, with 28 days for its extent: In this month they ſacrificed to the infernal gods, and called it ſo from *Februa*, the pretended deity that preſided over purifications, or as others imagine, from *Juno*, called *Februa*, or *Februalis*, becauſe the *Lupercalia* were then ſolemnized in honour of the goddeſs. Painters and ſculptors repreſent this month by the image of a man in a dark ſky colour, carrying in his right hand the aſtronomical ſign *Piſces*.

FECIA'LES (S.) publick officers among the *Romans*, like heralds, who, when the *Romans* had any diſpute with their neighbours, were ſent, firſt to demand the thing pretended to be uſurped, or require ſatisfaction for the injury alledged to be done; if an anſwer was not returned by them, that was ſatisfactory to the people and ſenate, they were ſent back again to declare war, and the like in treating of peace: They were inſtituted by *Numa*, and choſe out of the beſt families, and being eſteemed a ſort of prieſts, their perſons were ſacred and inviolable; and they were even charged to ſee that the commonwealth did not pronounce war unjuſtly; that they were to receive the complaints and remonſtrances of ſuch nation, as pretended they were injured by the *Romans*; that if thoſe complaints were found juſt, they were to ſeize the criminals, and to deliver them up to thoſe they had offended; that they were inveſted with the rights and privileges of ambaſſadors; that they concluded treaties of peace and alliance, and took care they were executed, and aboliſhed them, if they were not equitable; when they went to proclaim war, they were crowned with vervain.

FE'CULA (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a white, mealy ſubſtance or powder, which ſubſides and gathers at the bottom of the juices or liquors of divers roots, as of briony, aurum, iris, and which is dried in the ſun after pouring off the liquors.

FE'CULENCY (S.) the thickneſs, muddineſs, or dregginеſs of any liquor.

FE'CULENT (A.) ſuch liquors that are troubled with or inclinable to dregs, waſte, thickneſs, or other impurity.

FE'CUND (A.) fruitful, plentiful, abundant.

FECU'NDITY (S.) abundance, plenty, fruitfulneſs.

FE'DERAL (A.) of or belonging to a covenant, agreement, or contract.

FEE (S.) an eſtate, land, tenement, lordſhip, or right, held of a ſuperior lord, on condition of fealty, homage, or other acknowledgment; alſo certain ſettled perquiſites or allowances paid to publick officers by ſuch who have buſineſs done by them.

FEE (V.) to hire, bribe, reward, or pay a perſon for doing ſomething, as a counſellor at law for pleading, giving his opinion, &c. a doctor of phyſick for viſiting the ſick, and preſcribing medicines, &c.

FEE'BLE (A.) weak, languid, worn out with age, ſickneſs, &c.

FEE'BLENESS (S.) weakneſs, incapacity, languidneſs, or infirmity.

FEED (V.) to put victuals into the mouths of

young children, and in ſick and aged perſons; alſo to ſupply, ſupport, or maintain a perſon with all manner of neceſſaries; alſo to ſwallow or eat up, as cattle do graſs, hay, &c. alſo to grow plump or fat.

FEEL (V.) to diſcern, diſcover, or know by the ſenſe of touching or feeling.

FEE'LING (S.) one of the external ſenſes whereby we get the ideas of ſolid, hard, ſoft, light, colour, heat, cold, &c. Some have gone ſo far, as to reduce all the other ſenſes to this, affirming, that before we have any internal knowledge, our ſeveral organs are externally ſtruck, which excite the reſpective ideas of ſcent, hearing, &c.

FE'ELINGLY (Part.) after a very ſenſible and extraordinary manner.

FEET (S.) the pedeſtals upon which men or other creatures walk; ſometimes taken in a large ſenſe, for all that part of the body from the thigh; and ſometimes only in a reſtrained ſenſe, for the lowermoſt, broadeſt, and thinneſt part next to the ground, from that joint called the ankle, &c. Sometimes it means the plural number of the common meaſure of 12 inches, called a foot, and ſometimes a certain quantity of ſyllables in *Latin* verſe.

FEGA'RRY or VAGA'RY (S.) a whimſical, unſettled, romantick, irregular action.

FEIGN (V.) to invent a ſtory, to pretend, to make a ſhew of doing what is not deſigned.

FEI'GNING (S.) diſſembling, counterfeiting, making a ſhew or pretence without deſigning to act.

FEINT (S.) a ſhew, pretence, diſguiſe; a falſe attempt, a mock endeavour; ſo in *Fencing*, it is an offer at one part, but a deſign to make a real paſs at another.

FELI'CITATE (V.) to make or render happy, to wiſh or compliment with ſucceſs.

FELI'CITY (S.) any kind of pleaſure, happineſs, or good ſucceſs; alſo a goddeſs repreſented by a lady ſitting on an imperial throne, holding a caduceus in one hand, and a cornucopia in the other, cloathed in a purple veſtment trimmed with ſilver.

FELL (A.) mad, fierce, outrageous, cruel, hard-hearted; alſo the preter-tenſe of the verb, to *fall*.

FELL (V.) to cut or beat down by violence, as to cut down a tree with an ax, or ſtrike a perſon down with one's fiſt.

FELL (S.) the ſkin of a beaſt, when ſeparated from its body.

FE'LLABLE (A.) timber that is fit or proper to be cut down.

FE'LLMONGER or FE'LTMONGER (S.) a perſon that deals in, dreſſes, and takes off the wool from ſheep-ſkins.

FE'LLNESS (S.) fierceneſs, madneſs, outrageouſneſs.

FE'LLON or FE'LON (S.) a troubleſome and painful ſore or ſwelling, that commonly comes upon or near the ends of peoples fingers, and frequently takes away the nail; alſo a perſon convicted (of ſome illegal and thieviſh act) in a court of judicature.

FE'LLOWS (S.) any thing that matches or agrees well together, as the pieces of wood that make up the circle of a wheel, two ſhoes made upon the ſame laſt, two gloves or ſtockings that make up a regular pair; alſo companions or equals, profeſſors of the ſame college or company; alſo an ignominious term for a mean, baſe, poor, illiterate or rude man.

FE'LLOWSHIP (S.) company, partnerſhip, agreement, harmony; alſo the place, dignity or profit a member of the college in the univerſity enjoys; alſo that part of the rule of proportion in arithmetick, whereby any number of perſons concerned in a joint ſtock knows or finds out what part or ſhare of the profit each is to receive, or of the loſs he is to pay.

FE'LO DE SE (S.) ſelf-murder, or a felony committed by and upon a perſon's own ſelf, whereby life is violently deſtroyed.

FE'LON (S.) a perſon committing the crime or act of felony.

FELO'NIOUS (A.) a thieviſh, murderous crime or act.

FELO'NIOUSNESS (S.) the quality or nature of an act that is criminal, and deemed felony.

FE'LONY (S.) any crime or act of theft or violence, in degree below petty treaſon, comprehending murder, rape, ſodomy, wilful firing of houſes, &c.

FELT (S.) coarſe wool uſed to make hats of; alſo ordinary and coarſe hats ſo made, firſt introduced into *England* by the *Spaniards* and *Dutchmen*, in the beginning of *Henry* VIII's reign; alſo the being ſenſible of ſome hurt or pleaſure.

FELU'CCA (A.) a ſmall, open veſſel with ſix oars much uſed in the *Mediterranean*; it may carry the helm on both ſides, which is likewiſe ſhifted from behind forwards occaſionally.

FE'MALE (S.) the ſhe, mother, or breeding ſort of any animal or living creature; alſo a term frequently applied to trees, plants, &c.

FE'ME COVERT (S.) a married woman, or one under the protection of her huſband.

FE'MININE (A.) a *Grammatical* term, to expreſs ſuch words as are the names of all ſorts of females, or ſomething belonging to the female ſex, which, in the *Latin* language, is particularly expreſſed by a different ending from the maſculine, as *equa*, a mare, from *equus* a horſe; but in *Engliſh*, generally by a different word, as a *huſband* maſculine, a *wife* feminine, *boy*, *girl*, &c. alſo womaniſh, or like to a woman.

FEN (S.) a *Geographical* term for a mooriſh, quaggy, watry ground, like thoſe in *Lincolnſhire*, that are peculiarly called the *fens*, of which there are two ſorts; the one ſo mixed with earth and water, as not to bear a man

to

to tread on; theſe neither receive nor emit rivers: The ſecond are ponds or collections of water with pieces of dry land, raiſed here and there above the ſurface thereof; and theſe are frequently the heads or ſprings of rivers, ſuch as the *Nile*, *Tanais*, *&c.*

FENCE (S.) a hedge, wall, or boarded partition, to incloſe or ſeparate the fields or lands of one perſon from thoſe of another; alſo to keep them from being over-run by other people's cattle, or being trod down by people's walking over the incloſures, &c. alſo a ſhield, defence, ſupport, or protection; and in the *Canting Language*, ſignifies one who receives and diſpoſes of ſtolen goods for the robbers.

Fence Month, the time prohibited to hunt in the foreſt, that being the female deers fawning-time.

FENCE (V.) to play or learn to fight with ſwords, to ward or keep off blows or other injuries; to wall or hedge in a place.

FE'NCER (S.) an artiſt in the ſcience of ſmall ſword playing or uſing.

FEND (V.) to ward or ſhift off; ſo at *Sea*, it is to preſerve the ſhip or boat from being daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks, ſhore, &c.

FE'NDER (S.) an utenſil belonging to the fire, deſigned to keep the coals, cinders, or embers that fall down, within the hearth, or from ſpreading into the room, and thereby prevent both the inconvenience and danger that would otherwiſe be likely to enſue; it is commonly made of iron or braſs, in ſuch a ſhape as beſt ſuits with the place it is intended to be uſed in; on *Ship-board*, it is a parcel of old ropes or billets of wood, which are hung over the ſide when they ride or ſail in company, to prevent other ſhips running againſt her.

FEO'DAL (A.) of or belonging to a fee, duty or reward.

FE'OFF or I'NFEOFF (V.) to give or grant honours, caſtles, manors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, or other corporeal or immoveable things of the like nature, unto another in fee ſimple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of ſeiſin, and poſſeſſion of things given, whether the gift be made by deed or writing.

FEOFFEE' (S.) the perſon to whom a ſeoffment is made or given.

FE'OFFMENT (S.) the deviſing or making over lands, &c.

FE'OFFOR (S.) the perſon that gives or makes a feoffment.

FE'RAL (A.) wild, fierce, terrible, deadly, mortal, diſmal, lamentable.

FERA'LIA (S.) a feaſt held by the *old Romans* on the 21ſt of *February*, in honour of the dead.

FE'RIOL, FE'RIL or FE'RREL (S.) a ſmall hoop of braſs, ſilver, &c. uſually put at the ends of canes, knife-hafts, &c.

FE'RMENT (S.) any body that being applied to another, excites an inteſtine motion, as yeaſt to wort, or leaven uſed in making bread or cakes, or rennet to milk, &c.

FERME'NT (V.) to fret, ſet in motion, puff or raiſe up, to work or leaven, as bread, beer, milk, &c.

FERMENTA'TION (S.) an inteſtine motion or commotion of the ſmall inſenſible particles of a mixed body, ariſing without any apparent mechanical cauſe, and producing a great alteration therein; in *Phyſick*, any gentle motion of the parts of the blood or juices, excited by proper medicines or natural motion, tending to purge or clarify them, and thereby render them more healthful and vigorous; with the *Chymiſts*, it is an ebullition of ſpirits that want to get out of a mixed body.

FERN (S.) a plant that grows commonly in great quantities in wild, heathy, or barren places, the aſhes of which are uſed to mix up with bone-aſhes, &c. to make glaſs, teſts to refine lead upon, &c.

FERO'CITY (S.) wildneſs, churliſhneſs, ill-nature, fierceneſs, cruelty.

FE'RRET (S.) a ſmall four-footed creature, about the ſize of a weazel, with a long ſnout and thick tail; it has but four teeth, with which it bites mortally, being uſed by hunters to put into the burrows or neſts of rabbits, to force them out of their holes into gins or traps put at the mouths of them; alſo a ſort of ſilk ribband uſed by women to bind the bottoms of their garments, and for ſtrings to tie them, &c.

FE'RRET (V.) to rouze, force, ſtir up, or compel perſons to do what their own negligence and indolence would leave undone.

FE'RRIAGE (S.) the reward or ſum for ferrying a perſon, horſe, or carriage acroſs the water.

FE'RRY (S.) a place in a navigable river, where a large flat-bottom'd boat plies to carry over any perſon or thing, whether waggons, coaches, horſes, &c.

FE'RRY (V.) to convey perſons or things over a river, in a boat, or veſſel made for that purpoſe.

FE'RRY-BOAT (S.) the inſtrument or veſſel made or uſed to ferry or carry any perſon or thing over or acroſs a river.

FE'RTILE (A.) yielding or producing much, fruitful, plentiful; ready-witted, ingenious, full of invention.

FERTI'LITY (S.) plentifulneſs, fruitfulneſs; ingenuity, ready-wittedneſs, full of invention: *La Chambre* ſays, that plants grow in ſuch abundance in *Egypt*, that they are forced to throw ſand upon them, and to take as much pains to hinder them from choaking one another, as elſewhere to cultivate the ſoil.

FERTILI'ZE (V.) to improve, make fruitful, or capable of yielding more and better than a perſon or thing uſed to do.

FE'RVENCY or FE'RVOUR (S.) earneſtneſs, zealouſneſs, vigorouſneſs, warmth, vehemency.

FE'RVENT (A.) devout, earneſt, zealous, warm, vigorous.

FE'RULA (S.) an inſtrument of puniſhment, uſed at ſome ſchools to ſlap the palm of the hand with for ſmall faults, made in the ſhape of a ſmall battledor, and called the ſchool-maſters ſceptre, it being a pure *Latin* word; it ſometimes ſignified the prelate's crozier and ſtaff; and under the eaſtern empire, it was the emperor's ſceptre, as appears by divers medals. In the ancient *Eaſtern Church*, *ferula* ſignified a place ſeparated from the church, wherein the penitents or catechumens of the ſecond order, called *auſcultantes*, or hearers, were put, ſtood, or ſat, to hear the preacher.

FE'CENNINE-VERSES (S.) wanton, luſcious, or bawdy ſongs and poems, that were anciently ſung by the *Romans* at their marriages.

FE'SCUE (S.) a ſmall directing rod, to point out letters to young learners.

FESSE (S.) in *Heraldry*, one of the nine honourable ordinaries of the eſcutcheon, which divides it horizontally in the middle, and ſeparates the chief from the point; it is ſuppoſed to repreſent a broad girdle, or belt of honour, which knights at arms were anciently girded withal; it poſſeſſes the center of the eſcutcheon, and contains in breadth one third part thereof; when it takes up leſs, it is called a bar; the *feſſe* point is the exact center.

FE'STER (V.) in *Phyſick*, is to putrify, rot, wrankle, or become very dangerous to cure; to grow worſe inſtead of better, as a wound, or gangrene ſometimes does.

FE'STIVAL (A.) joyful, pleaſant, merry, of or belonging to a holyday.

FE'STIVAL (S.) a ſolemn religious day, or time, ſet apart for publick rejoicing, in commemoration of ſome great benefit received, or damage avoided; alſo a civil rejoicing upon account of a marriage, birth day, or coronation of a king, prince, &c. The original of both is very ancient, as well among the *Pagans* and *Jews*, as *Chriſtians* and *Mahometans*.

FESTI'VITY (S.) the mirth, pleaſure, and publick gladneſs ſhewn or expreſſed at, or upon a feſtival.

FESTOO'N (S.) a garland, or ornament of flowers, fruits, and leaves intermixed, anciently much uſed at the gates of temples, where feaſts or ſolemn rejoicings were held, or at any other places where marks of publick joy and gaiety were deſired, as at triumphal arches, tournaments, &c. alſo ſuch garlands as were put upon the heads of victims in the ancient heathen ſacrifices; alſo ſuch flowers as were anciently placed at the entrances of churches, and on the tombs of ſaints, and now commonly underſtood of ſuch ſtrings or collars of flowers, fruits and leaves tied together, and bulging out in the middle, as carvers or painters ornament architecture with, eſpecially doors or windows.

FETCH (V.) to go for, and bring a thing from one place to another; and in the *Sea Language*, the chaſing or purſuing of a ſhip is called *fetching her up*; and in *Trade*, overreaching, or charging more than one ought, is ſo called.

FETCH (S.) a deception or gloſs upon a matter, a ſubtle come-over, or ſounding of a perſon's intentions, by aſking diſtant queſtions, &c.

FE'TID (A.) ſtinking, of an ill ſavour, or bad ſmell.

FE'TLOCK (S.) in the *Menage*, is the hair that grows behind on a horſe's foot; and very frequently the lower or paſtern joint is ſo called.

FE'TTER (V.) to chain up, clog, ſtop, or hinder, to load with irons, or other incumbrances.

FE'TTERS (S.) chains, clogs, or any other embarraſſment, put upon the legs of criminals, cattle, &c. alſo any reſtraint laid upon a perſon in order to hinder him from going away, or doing what his inclinations would otherwiſe lead him to.

FEUD (S.) an inveterate or unappeaſable rage or anger that a perſon is in, or conceives againſt another; an old grudge, enmity, hatred, or malice.

FEU'DAL TENURE (S.) an eſtate in land, given by the lord to his vaſſals, in lieu of wages, upon condition to aſſiſt the lord in his wars, or do him ſome other ſervice. The original of the grants was, that princes might be furniſhed with a convenient number of ſoldiers upon occaſion, and that the frontiers of their dominions might be well defended againſt the enemy; at firſt theſe feudal eſtates were held abſolutely at the will of the lord; but afterwards they were made hereditary, and duchies, earldoms, baronies, &c. were granted abſolutely upon the condition of fealty and homage; the vaſſal was obliged to appear in the field upon his lord's ſummons, to follow his ſtandard, to protect his perſon, and never to deſert him upon the ſcore of danger, and to pay aids and taxes; upon non-performance of which, the eſtate was forfeited. About the year 990, *Hugh Capet* made theſe eſtates hereditary, and the *French* nobility began to take their ſurnames from their principal manors. *William the Conqueror* is ſaid to have introduced theſe tenures into *England*; the granting theſe fees was anciently very ſolemn. In the *Empire*, thoſe that were conſiderable were granted by delivering a ſtandard or banner; but the *French* paſſed them by delivering a ring and a ſtaff.

FEU'DATORY (S.) a vaſſal or perſon who holds of a ſuperior in fee, or upon condition of homage, or other ſervice.

FEU'DIST (S.) a ſtudent or perſon well qualified or ſkilled in the law of tenures, &c.

FEUDS (S.) the title of a book, containing the cuſtoms and ſervices which a vaſſal does to

to his ſovereign prince or lord, for ſuch fees or lands as he holds of him.

FE'VER (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a ſtrong, unnatural motion of the blood, attended with an inflammation; and, if great, commonly proves mortal; there are many denominations for, or kinds of *fevers*; as an

Eſſential Fever, is that whoſe primary cauſe is in the blood itſelf, and is the true or proper fever.

A Symptomatick Fever, which ariſes as an accident or ſymptom of ſome other antecedent diſorder.

A Continued Fever, is that which gives the patient no reſpite or intermiſſion, but ſticks to him from its firſt appearance to its final period.

A Hectick Fever, is a ſlow durable one, extenuating and emaciating the body by inſenſible degrees.

A Putrid Fever, is commonly conſidered as a ſecondary one, ariſing from the diſcharge of putrid purulent matter from ſome morbid part, as an ulcer in the lungs, &c.

A Burning Fever, is when the diſeaſe is very acute, and the motion of the blood very rapid, rendering the patient exceeding hot, dry, and delirious, and frequently kills the third or fourth day.

An Intermitting Fever, is what is vulgarly called an ague, and ceaſes and returns at fixed periods; there are many other diſtinctions, too many for this place.

FE'VERISH (A.) having the ſymptoms of, or being inclined to a fever.

FE'VERSHAM (S.) in *Kent*; this town was firſt incorporated by the name of the barons of *Feverſham*, then by the title of mayor and commonalty, and laſtly, which is its preſent charter, by the name of mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town of *Feverſham*; this town is a member of the town and port of *Dover*; it hath two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Saturday; it is well peopled, and in a flouriſhing condition, though accuſed of very much following the ſmuggling trade; it ſtands in one of the moſt fruitful parts of all *Kent*, and has a very commodious creek to fetch and carry all manner of neceſſaries and merchandizes in hoys, lighters, &c. it being the principal port-town in this part of *Kent*; diſtant from *London* 44 computed, and 48 meaſured miles.

FEW (S.) a ſmall company, or number of perſons or things.

FE'WEL or FU'EL (S.) all ſorts of matter proper to burn or make fires with for any convenience whatever; alſo any thing that continues or increaſes a diſturbance, quarrel or diſſenſion among friends, neighbours, allies or acquaintance.

FE'WNESS (S.) the ſmallneſs of a company or number.

F. FAUT (S.) the name of the ſeventh or laſt note of the three ſeptenaries of the gamut, or common ſcale of muſical tones or notes.

FIB (V.) to tell an untruth, a genteel expreſſion for a lie.

FIB (S.) a genteel ſoft name or word for a lie, untruth, or falſe ſtory.

FI'BBER (S.) a liar, one who ſpeaks falſely, &c.

FI'BERS or FI'BRES (S.) in *Anatomy*, a ſimilar part of an animal body, ſometimes called a filament, and when very ſmall, capillament; it is a ſlender thread, which being variouſly interwoven or wound up, forms the various ſolid parts of an animal body; alſo the long fine parts or threads that any natural body is compoſed of.

FI'BROUS (A.) made up of, or full of threads or fibres.

FI'CKLE (A.) unſettled, unreſolved, changeable, inconſtant.

FI'CKLENESS (S.) unſettledneſs, irreſoluteneſs, variableneſs, inconſtancy, changeableneſs.

FI'CTION (S.) a tale, fable, or invented ſtory, a lie or deluſion.

FICTI'TIOUS (A.) imaginary, without juſt ground, invented, not real.

FID (S.) in *Ship Carpentry*, is an iron or wooden pin, made conical or tapering to open the ſtrands of ropes that are ſpliced or faſtened together; alſo the heel of the top-maſt that bears in upon the cheſs trees.

FI'DDLE (S.) the moſt common muſical inſtrument now in uſe; called alſo a violin.

FI'DDLE (V.) to play ordinarily or indifferently upon the muſical inſtrument called a *fiddle*; alſo to ſpend a perſon's time about matters of ſmall or no importance.

FIDE'LITY (S.) truſtineſs, faithfulneſs, honeſty, integrity; the Ancients repreſented this virtue hieroglyphically, by an elephant; alſo the name of an order of knighthood, inſtituted by *Frederick* III. king of *Denmark*, in 1670; this order conſiſts of 19 of the principal lords and officers of the kingdom, who are obliged to wear about their necks a white croſs, in a red and white ribband, in memory of the croſs, which is ſaid to have appeared to *Valdemar* II. when he made war againſt the *Pagans* in *Livonia*.

FI'D-HAMMER (S.) the head of which is a fid with a claw, to open ropes, pull out nails, &c. at the one end, and to drive with the other.

FI'DIUS (S.) a deity which the *Romans* borrowed of the *Sabines*, and was by them greatly honoured with temples and ſacrifices; he was worſhipped upon the Quirinal hill in the month of *June*, and was called *Sanctus Sabus*, and *Semi-pater*.

FI'DLER (S.) a contemptuous name for muſicians, but particularly for an indifferent or bad player upon the fiddle; alſo a trifling, fooliſh, or impertinent perſon.

FI'DLING (S.) playing upon a fiddle; alſo

trifling or ſquandering away time idly, or in ſo liſh baubles.

FIDU'CIARY (S.) a truſtee, or one appointed to look after the buſineſs or effects of another.

FIE (Part.) out upon, for ſhame, forbear, or how can you do ſo diſcommendable a thing.

FIEF (S.) lands or tenements which a vaſſal holds of his lord by fealty and homage, and for which he owes ſervice, or pays rent; alſo a manor or noble inheritance.

FIELD (S.) is commonly underſtood of thoſe incloſed parcels of ground that are manured for graſs or corn, according to the nature of the ſoil, or conveniency of the place, and ſometimes called meadows, incloſures; or common open fields, when a great many peoples property lies together, with ſuch ſeparations as banks, ditches, quick-ſets, &c. In *Heraldry*, it is the ſurface or plane of the ſhield or eſcutcheon thus called, as containing the atchievements anciently acquired in the *field* of battle, or it is the ground whereon the colours, bearings, metals, turns, charges, &c. are repreſented; in blazoning a coat, they always begin with the *field*, as he bears ſable, &c. The modern heralds more frequently uſe the term ſhield or eſcutcheon, than *field*; in *Painting*, the *field* is the ſame with ground; in *War*, it is the place where a battle is fought, and an army encamps.

Field Colours, are ſmall flags, about a foot and a half ſquare, which are carried along with the quarter-maſter-general, for marking out the ground for the ſeveral ſquadrons and battalions of an army.

Field Officers, in *War*, are ſuch as have the command of a whole regiment, *viz.* the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

Field Pieces, are ſmall cannon carried along with an army in the field, as three pounders, minions, ſakers, &c.

Field Staff, a ſtaff carried by the gunners, about the length of an halberd, with lighted matches ſcrewed on the ends, when they are on duty.

Field Works, are ſuch as are thrown up by an army in the beſieging a fortreſs; or elſe by the beſieged, in defence of the place.

FIEND (S.) a devil, or evil ſpirit, a fury, or great ſcold.

FIERCE (A.) furious, cruel, ſtern, terrible.

FI'ERY (A.) hot, furious, fierce, raſh, inconſiderate, paſſionate.

FIFE (S.) a ſmall wind muſical inſtrument, by ſome called a flagelet, very ſhrill in its tone, much uſed by the *Swiſſers*, &c. alſo the name of a conſiderable county in *Scotland*, large and well inhabited, having the river *Forth* on one ſide, and the *Tay* on the other; it is one of the beſt counties in the kingdom, and abounds with towns and noblemens ſeats; towards the coaſt it is very fruitful in corn, &c. and well provided with fiſh of all ſorts; here is alſo abundance of coals dug, and ſalt made; the earls of *Rothes* of the ſurname of *Leſley*, are hereditary ſheriffs of this county; the principal city is *St. Andrews*, which was formerly an archbiſhoprick, and the reſidence of a cardinal; it is dignified with a univerſity, hath many port-towns, and a conſiderable trade.

FIFTEE'N (S.) a collection of ſo many units into one ſum, as makes up the number ſo called, and which is expreſſed in our notation by 15.

FIFTEE'NTH (A.) the next to the fourteenth in order, number, or ſucceſſion, regularly aſcending or going forwards; alſo any whole thing being divided into fifteen parts or numbers, one of thoſe parts is called a *fifteenth* of the whole; alſo the way of levying taxes anciently, was by granting the king, 1, 2, 3, &c. *fifteenths*; in *Muſick*, it is the third repetition of any particular note in the ſcale, ordinarily aſcending or deſcending.

FIFTH (A.) with reſpect to order and number, is to be underſtood in the ſame manner as the fifteenth above; and in *Muſick*, it is called diapente.

FIG (S.) a ſweet, pleaſant, ſoft, delicious fruit, the produce of a tree of the ſame name; there are various ſorts of them, denominated from their colour, but the white are moſt eſteemed; they grow almoſt every where, but in warm countries beſt; they are gathered in autumn, and laid to dry in the ſun upon a hurdle, and ſometimes in a ſlow oven or furnace and are uſed both as food and phyſick, being eſteemed very nouriſhing, and proper to ſoften the aſperities of the breaſt, and much uſed for gargariſms, againſt diſorders of the throat and mouth, and often applied externally with good ſucceſs, to ſoften tumours, digeſt, and promote maturation; the virtuoſi of the *French* academy ſay, it is a flower as well as a fruit, and that by diſſection it diſcovers all the eſſentials of a flower, as the *ſtamina*, *apices*, and *farina fœcundans*.

FIGHT (S.) a combat, engagement, or ſtruggling for maſtery between a few or many, but commonly applied to armies; alſo the name of waſte cloaths, which hang round a ſhip in an engagement, to keep the men from being ſeen by the enemy; alſo bulk heads, ſet up for the men to ſtand behind to fire upon the enemy when he boards them, are called cloſe *fights*.

FIGHT (V.) to contend for the maſtery, by endeavouring to kill, deſtroy, or overcome all oppoſers.

FI'GHTER (S.) one that is ready or willing to fight or engage another upon a very ſmall affront or occaſion; alſo thoſe who get a living by publickly fighting upon a ſtage.

FI'GMENT (S.) an invented ſtory, a lie, fallacy, or impoſition.

FI'GURATE NUMBERS (S.) are ſuch as refer to, or repreſent ſome geometrical figure, and

and are conſidered as lineary, ſuperficial, or ſolid; and in *Muſick*, *figurate* counter-point, is where there is a mixture of diſcords along with the concords; and when the compoſer introduces all the ornamental, as well as harmonical parts of muſick, and uſes points, ſyncopes, &c. it is called *figurate* deſcant.

FI'GURATIVE (A.) a fabulous or metaphorical way of expreſſing the intentions or deſigns of a perſon, either by hieroglyphick repreſentations of men, beaſts, birds, trees, &c. or by words that have, or are intended to have a different meaning from the plain, natural, and grammatical ſignification of them.

FI'GURE (S.) the ſhape, repreſentation, faſhion, or form of any thing, and particularly ſpoken of painting and ſculpture; alſo the numeral characters 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. In *Divinity*, it means ſomething couched under a fable, or ſome other dark way of expreſſion; in *Grammar*, an expreſſion that varies from the common rules, &c. in *Geometry*, it is a portion of ſpace included within one continued line, or many; things under one line are called circles, ellipſes; thoſe under many, when the bounding lines are right lines, are called rectilinear *figures*, which may be triangles, quadrangles, &c. in *Heraldry*, it is a bearing in the ſhield, repreſenting an human face, as the ſun, an angel, &c. in *Aſtrology*, it is a draught of the heavens for any particular time paſt, preſent or to come; in *Dancing*, it is the particular manner of ſtopping and moving in any particular dance; with the *Weavers*, it is the pattern from which they make their flowers, &c. in their ſilks.

FI'GURE (V.) to carve, draw, or repreſent the ſhape, proportion, or ſimilitude of any thing; alſo to ſet over, or put the figures of the concords over the thorough baſs of a piece of muſick, for the uſe of the harpſichord or organ; alſo to compute or make arithmetical calculations by the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

FI'LAMENTS (S.) ſmall, thin threads or fibres, ſuch as the fleſh, nerves, ſkin, plants, roots, &c. are compoſed of.

FILA'SER or FILA'ZER (S.) an officer in the court of Common Pleas, that ſtrings or files the writs, whereon he makes out proceſs, of which there are 14 in the ſeveral divſions and counties.

FI'LBERDS (S.) a large and curious ſort of ſmall nuts.

FILCH (V.) to thieve, ſteal, or take away privately, eſpecially ſpoken of ſmall things or ſums at a time.

FILE (S.) an inſtrument of ſteel, cut full of lines or furrows, whereby it is made rough, uſed principally by the workers in metal, to take away ſuperfluities in, and to ſmooth or poliſh their works; alſo a thread or wire whereon papers are put for the better preſerving them; alſo a row of ſoldiers ſtanding behind one another the depth of a battalion or ſquadron; in *Heraldry*, it is a mark of diſtinction worn by an eldeſt ſon during his father's life.

FILE-OFF (V.) in *War*, to fall off from marching a great many in front, to march more in length by conſtituting many more rows or files than were before.

FI'LET or FI'LLET (S.) a ſmall, flat, and broad ornament uſed in all the orders of architecture.

FI'LIAL (A.) any thing belonging to a ſon, as reſpect, fear, love, &c.

FI'LING (S.) the wearing away any thing by rubbing it with a file; it is an operation, which in moſt metalline works, comes next after forging.

FILL (V.) to put or pour into a caſk, cheſt, bottle, &c. liquor or other matters, that it can hold no more.

FI'LLEMOT (S.) a ſort of yellowiſh colour, ſomewhat repreſenting the colour of faded or dead leaves.

FI'LLET (S.) an inſtrument made uſe of by women to tie or bind up their hair with, made of ſuch ſtuff as the uſer beſt likes; among the *Architects*, it is called an aſtragal; in *Heraldry*, it is the fourth part of an ordinary; alſo the name of the thick or fleſhy part of a leg of veal, &c. after the ſhank or bony part is cut off; with the *Farriers*, it is the fore part of a horſe's ſhoulder, or that part next the breaſt; in *Anatomy*, it is the extremity of the ligament under the tongue, called the *frænum* or bridle; in *Botany*, it is thoſe threads found in the middle of a flower.

FI'LLIGRANE (S.) a kind of embelliſhment on gold or ſilver, in the manner of threads or grains, or both incloſed thereon.

FI'LLIP (S.) a throw, toſs, or ſhoving a piece of money by the ſtrength or ſpring of one finger only; alſo a ſmall ſtroke or blow upon the noſe, &c. with a ſingle finger; alſo the raiſing the ſpirits by wine, or other ſtrong liquors.

FI'LLY (S.) a ſhe or mare colt.

FILM (S.) a thin ſkin which ſeparates any parts of the fleſh; in *Plants*, it is that ſkin which keeps thy ſeeds aſunder.

FI'LTER (S.) a pretended charm or potion given to a perſon to make him or her love ſome other particular perſon.

FI'LTER or FI'LTRATE (V.) to ſtrain or paſs liquor through paper, cloth, &c. in order to ſeparate the feces or groſs matter from the pure liquid matter.

FILTH (S.) dirt, ſoil, naſtineſs.

FI'LTHY (A.) naſty, dirty, impure, immodeſt, obſcene, &c.

FILTRA'TION (S.) the paſſing liquids thro' paper, thick cloth, &c. to make them very clear or fine.

FI'MBRIATED (A.) in *Heraldry*, an ordinary, which is edged round with one of a different

ferent colour; alſo flowers, &c. that are cut or jagged about the edges, like a border or fringe.

FIN (S.) the wings of fiſh, ſomewhat reſembling a duck's claws, by means of which they move or ſwim.

FI'NABLE (A.) that is ſubject or liable to be fined, mulcted, or charged with a ſum to be paid for ſome miſdemeanor.

FI'NAL (A.) that in which a thing terminates or ends.

Final Cauſe, the purpoſe, deſign, or end for which a thing is done.

Final Letter, thoſe which end a word.

FI'NALLY (Part.) to ſum up the whole matter, at laſt, or in the laſt place, in the end, or once for all.

FI'NANCE (S.) a term uſed by the *French*, for the publick revenues of the king or ſtate, and ſo the council of the *finances* are the ſame with our commiſſioners of the Treaſury, &c.

FI'NANCES (S.) the publick treaſury or exchequer of the *French* nation.

FINANCI'ER (S.) an officer belonging to the publick treaſury, cuſtoms, or other revenues, eſpecially the exchequer.

FI'NARY or FI'NERY (S.) the ſecond forge at the iron mill, that fits the iron for publick uſe.

FINCH (S.) an appellative to many ſorts of party-coloured ſmall birds, ſuch as bull-finch, gold-finch, chaf-finch, &c. alſo a ſurname of men and women, &c.

FIND (V.) to gain or recover what was loſt, miſlaid, or out of the way; to feel or know by experience the advantage or diſadvantage of a thing; alſo to diſcover a thing or art that was hid or unknown before.

FI'NDERS (S.) officers in the cuſtoms that are now called ſearchers.

FINE (A.) delicate, gay, ſpruce, curious, handſome, rich, ornaments, &c. alſo pure, unmixed, ſpoken of gold and ſilver.

FINE (S.) in *Law*, has ſeveral ſignifications; the firſt is a covenant made before juſtices, and entered on record for the conveyance of lands, tenements, or any thing inheritable. 2. The price or ſum which is the cauſe of obtaining a benefit, is called a *fine*. 3. What an offender pays in ſatisfaction of his crime. 4. The aſſurance which makes men enjoy their lands and inheritance, &c.

FINE (V.) to mulct or puniſh by obliging a perſon to pay a ſum of money for or inſtead of a corporeal puniſhment; alſo an acknowledgment of the lord's power or right in lands, &c. alſo to rectify, clarify, or purge liquors from the dregs that are or may be mixed with them.

FI'NE DRAWING (S.) a curious, neat, and uſeful way of mending rents in clothes; a particular part of the taylors art, and commonly a diſtinct employment.

FI'NESS (S.) the delicacy and extraordinary reliſh for, and performance in any art or ſcience, particularly poetical ones.

FI'NERS (S.) commonly called *Refiners*, are thoſe perſons that ſeparate and purify gold and ſilver from allay, droſs, &c. that may be mixed or incorporated with it.

FI'NERY (S.) richneſs of dreſs, gay cloathing, curious workmanſhip, beautiful ornaments of any kind.

FI'NGER (V.) to feel, handle, meddle, or play with, and frequently means the taking, receiving, paying and managing the money of a private perſon, or publick concern.

FI'NGER'S BREADTH (S.) an ancient meaſure about two third parts of our common inch.

FI'NGERS (S.) the extreme part of the hand, divided into five parts or branches, conſiſting of 15 bones diſpoſed in three rows or ranks, each finger having three.

FI'NICAL (A.) fooliſh, nice, dainty, curious ſpruce, neat, over and above modeſt, reſerved, and pretendedly cautious, affected, or conceited.

FI'NIS (S.) the end, concluſion, or finiſhing of any matter, work, book, &c.

FI'NISH (V.) to compleat, perform, accompliſh, or make an end of a piece of work.

FI'NISHER (S.) an ender, compleater, or one that puts the laſt hand to a piece of work; a particular branch in the watch-makers buſineſs, &c.

FI'NISHING (S.) compleating, ending, or perfecting; in *Architecture*, it is frequently applied to a crowning, &c. raiſed over a piece of building, ſuch as a lanthorn, dome, &c.

FI'NITE (A.) limited, bounded, any thing that acts by the impulſe or permiſſion of another, or that has any determinate extent or duration.

FINI'TOR (S.) among *Mathematicians*, is either the natural horizon, or an inſtrument whoſe uſe is the ſame with the horizon.

FIR or FIRR (S.) the name of a tree, the wood whereof is much uſed in building, both of young and old trees; the young whole, and are then called baulks; the old, as timber for the large beams of dwelling-houſes, ware houſes, &c. or in boards or planks called deals, for flooring, weather-boarding, &c. Theſe baulks, timbers, or planks, are brought chiefly from *Norway* and *Sweden*.

FIRE (S.) among the *old Philoſophers*, was deemed an element in nature, created with the property of heating, burning, or deſtroying whatever had too great a mixture of it; but among the preſent ſet of ſearchers into nature, it is defined to be only the effect of a violent or rapid motion, excited in or upon the conſuming body; ſo that whatever heats, warms, or burns, is called *fire*. Sometimes it means the courage, mettle, ſpirit, vivacity, or briſkneſs of a man, or other creature, and ſometimes only ſuch combuſtibles, as coals,

coals, wood, &c. burnt, either to warm us, or dreſs our victuals, &c. *Fire*, or the ſun, was, and is worſhipped by ſeveral of the Heathens, as a deity, who, in imitation of it, kept continual *fire* burning upon their altars; in the *Scripture*, God is ſaid often to have appeared in, or encompaſſed with *fire*, as to *Moſes* in the burning buſh, on mount *Sinai*, to the prophets *Iſaiah*, *Ezekiel*, and St. *John*; the wrath of God is deſcribed by a conſuming *fire*, and the angels, as his miniſters, are compared to it; and the puniſhment of impenitent ſinners by everlaſting burnings, &c. Several diſeaſes go by this name, as the St. *Anthony's fire*, *&c.* alſo ſundry mechanical performances called *fire-works*, both for war and paſtime, as bombs, rockets, &c. alſo ſeveral natural phenomena, as the *walking fire*, called alſo the Jack-a-lanthorn, &c.

FIRE (V.) to kindle, light up, excite, or ſtir up; alſo to let off or diſcharge any ſort of fire-arms, whether great or ſmall.

FI'RE-SHOVEL (S.) an iron inſtrument to throw coals or live cinders on the fire with, to continue or increaſe it.

FI'RING (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the materials that are fit to make fires with, ſuch as coals, wood, turf, &c. and ſometimes it means the act of diſcharging or letting off great or ſmall guns, piſtols, &c.

FIRK (V.) to whip, beat, laſh, or cut with rods, thongs, cords, or any thing that will excite much ſmart, or pain, without any great danger of life.

FI'RKIN (S.) a veſſel uſed for liquids, and then contains nine gallons, when applied to beer, and but eight when uſed for ale, according to the exciſe ſtandard; alſo a veſſel for ſolids, as butter, ſoap, &c. and commonly contains about 56 pound weight of thoſe commodities.

FI'RKIN-MAN (S.) one who takes up large quantities of beer of the publick brewers, in order to retail it to particular cuſtomers in ſmall veſſels or quantities.

FIRM (A.) ſure, laſting, durable, ſolid, ſteady, conſtant, reſolute, unmoveable.

FI'RMAMENT (S.) in the *old Aſtronomy*, was the eighth heaven or ſphere, or that wherein the fixed ſtars were ſuppoſed to be placed; in the *Scripture*, it is ſuppoſed to be that partition that ſupports the heavens, which, like a ſtrong bank, keeps the upper and lower waters aſunder; and in *common Speech*, it means the viſible and apparent expanſe, or arched covering over us, the matter or conſiſtence whereof we know not.

FI'RMAN (S.) a paſſport or permiſſion granted by the great mogul; and other monarchs in the *Eaſt-Indies*, to foreign ſhips, to trade in their territories.

FI'RMNESS (S.) ſtability, ſteadineſs, faſtneſs, unmoveableneſs, reſoluteneſs, conſtancy, hardneſs, ſolidity, the contrary to fluidneſs or fluidity.

FIRST (A.) the chief, principal, original, &c. this term has various applications, both religiouſly and politically; as the *firſt* fruits among the *Jews*, were appointed by *Moſes* to be offered unto God, not only of corn, but alſo of many other things, that the reſt of the product might be ſanctified into a bleſſing unto the owner; it was alſo appointed, that the *firſt* born of man ſhalt thou redeem, and the firſtling of unclean beaſts ſhalt thou redeem, *Numb.* xviii. 15, 16. The old *Egyptians* uſed to offer the *firſt* corn that was cut, to howl about the ſheaves, and to invoke *Iſis*, at whoſe ſolemnities they uſed to carry baſkets of wheat and barley in proceſſion; the *Athenians* uſed to worſhip their deities with the *firſt* ripe corn; the *Hyperborei* uſed to preſent the choiceſt of their *firſt* fruits to *Apollo Delius*, by the hands of virgins of the beſt character; the *Romans* offered their *firſt* fruits to *Janus*, *&c.* With us the *firſt* fruits are the profits of every benefice for one year, originally intended for the pope's benefit, and were accordingly, before the Reformation, paid him; but by ſtatute 26 of *Henry* VIII. tranſlated to the crown. Queen *Anne* in the third year of her reign made a grant of that whole revenue, to ſettle a fund for the augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy.

FI'RST-BORN (S.) this word is not always to be underſtood ſtrictly, according to the literal meaning, eſpecially in the *Scripture*, where it is ſometimes taken for the moſt excellent or diſtinguiſhed for any thing extraordinary among men or things, as *the* firſt-born *of the poor*, Iſa. xiv. 30. is the moſt miſerable or neceſſitous, &c. When God by his angel killed all the *firſt-born* of the *Egyptians*, he ordained, that all the *firſt-born*, both of men, if males, and tame beaſts for ſervice, ſhould be conſecrated to him; but if the *firſt-born* was a girl, they were under no obligation to offer any thing, either for her, or the ſucceeding children, tho' males. If a man had many wives, the *firſt-born* of each, that was a boy, was to be redeemed, by bringing them to the temple, and paying the ſum of five ſhekels for each.

FI'RSTLING (S.) the firſt born of every creature whether man or beaſt, but principally means that of beaſts.

FISC (S.) the treaſury of a prince or commonwealth, that which we now commonly call his Exchequer.

FI'SCAL (A.) ſomething relating to the pecuniary affairs or intereſt of the king, the commonwealth, or private perſons.

FISH (S.) the inhabitants of the water, uſually cloathed either with fins or ſcales, or both, except the ſhell-kind; there are almoſt an innumerable number of various kinds or ſorts; alſo timbers or beams made faſt to the maſts and yards of ſhips to ſtrengthen them;

in *Heraldry*, they are a bearing eſteemed leſs honourable than beaſts or fowls.

FISH (V.) to catch fiſh; alſo to get out a ſecret by ſly queſtions and diſtant means, unperceived by the perſon wrought upon; alſo to bind or faſten thin planks or timbers to the yards or maſts of ſhips to ſtrengthen them.

FI'SHERMEN (S.) a practiſer of catching fiſh, particularly ſpoken of thoſe who make a trade of it.

FI'SHERY (S.) a commodious place for taking a large quantity of fiſh, with eaſe and certainty, and ſometimes it is applied to a company or parcel of men united to carry on the fiſhing trade; the moſt conſiderable *fiſheries* or places for catching fiſh in *Europe*, for ſalmon, herring, cod, and mackrel, are along the coaſts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; for whales, about *Greenland*, *&c.*

FI'SHGUARD (S.) in *Pembrokeſhire*, a ſmall town whoſe chief trade is herrings, which are caught in the ſea, that lies at the foot of the hill or cliff upon which the town is built, and which forms a good harbour; it has a ſmall market weekly on Friday, and is diſtant from *London* 170 computed, and 199 meaſured miles.

FISK (V.) to caper, dance, or run about in a wanton manner.

FI'SKING (S.) hopping, ſkipping, dancing, or running from place to place, in a hurrying, careleſs, wanton manner.

FI'SSURE (S.) a cleft, crack, rent, breach, or narrow opening; in *Surgery*, ſuch flaws, cracks, or rents that happen long-ways in bones.

FIST (S.) the whole hand clenched, ſhut up, or cloſed together.

FI'STULA (S.) among the *Ancients*, was an inſtrument of muſick of the wind kind, but how conſtructed or uſed is not certain; in *Surgery*, it is a deep, winding, callous, cavernous ulcer, with a narrow entrance, but opening thence into a ſpacious bottom, and generally yielding a ſharp, virulent matter; there are ſeveral names annexed to this diſeaſe according to the parts that are affected; alſo the name of a pipe through which the communicants anciently ſucked the wine out of the cup in the Lord's ſupper.

FI'STULAR FLOWERS (S.) ſuch as are compounded, or conſiſt of many long, hollow, ſmall flowers like pipes, and edged or notched at the ends.

FI'STULOUS (A.) after the manner, or like to a fiſtula.

FI'STY-CUFFS (S.) blows, or fighting with the fiſt, or hands clenched together.

FIT (A.) proper, convenient, ſuitable, as a thing ought to be.

FIT (S.) a ſudden motion or inclination to do ſomething; alſo a malady or diſorder of the animal ſpirits, whereby a perſon is rendered incapable of action, of which there are many ſorts, that go by various names.

FIT (V.) to make a garment exactly to the ſhape or body of a man, woman or child; to prepare or make any thing proper or ſuitable for the purpoſe intended; alſo to revenge an affront, *&c.* at a convenient time, by returning the ſame uſage upon a like occaſion, *&c.*

FITCH (S.) by ſome called a vetch, a ſort of pulſe to feed fowls with; alſo the name of a pole-cat, or rank ſcented ferret; alſo the name of a painter's ſmall, fine, ſoft hair-bruſh or pencil.

FITCHEE' (S.) in *Heraldry*, is when the lower-end of a croſs is made ſhort-pointed like a ſpike or needle, to thruſt into the ground; it is ſuppoſed to take its riſe from the primitive Chriſtian pilgrims, who uſed to travel with a croſs in their hand, and when they reſted, pitched or thruſt it into the ground.

FITZ (S.) a word borrowed from the *French*, ſignifying *ſon*, and is very commonly added to people's names, eſpecially the *Iriſh*, and here in *England*, to the natural ſons of the king, as *James Fitz-roy*, duke of *Grafton*, *&c.*

FIVE (S.) the number conſiſting of ſo many units, and marked 5 or V.

FIX (V.) to reſolve, ſettle or agree upon, to make faſt in, or appoint to a place or particular office.

FIXA'TION (S.) the making faſt, ſettling or appointing certain perſons or things for certain purpoſes; and in *Chymiſtry*, it is a peculiar preparation of mercury, whereby it is fitted to bear the fire without evaporation, and the hammer without ſeparation or flying away; it is alſo applied to the binding together of any volatile body, ſo as it may bear the fire, which naturally it cannot.

FI'XED BODIES (S.) are ſuch as neither the fire, nor any corroſive matter has ſuch effect on, as to reduce or reſolve them into their component elements, that is, abſolutely to deſtroy them: The chymiſts make but two general diviſions of all bodies, *viz.* fixed and volatile; the fixed are ſuch as bear the utmoſt force of fire, without diſſipating or ſpending themſelves in fume; the principal of which are gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, eſpecially diamonds, ſalts, *&c.*

FI'XEDNESS (S.) compoſedneſs, reſoluteneſs, determinateneſs, cloſe application, *&c.* and in *Chymiſtry*, it is the oppoſite to volatility, or that property in bodies that renders them capable of reſiſting the fury of the fire, *&c.*

FI'XED STARS (S.) are thoſe that conſtantly keep the ſame poſition and diſtance with reſpect to each other, and are what are properly meant or underſtood by the term ſtar, the others being called planets or comets.

FI'ZGIG (S.) a dart or javelin to ſtrike fiſh as they ſwim; alſo a compoſition of combuſtible matter, or a particular ſort of fire-works.

FI'ZZLE (S.) a baſtard or ſilent fart, that uſually

uſually occaſions a very ſtrong, rank, diſagreeable ſmell.

FI'ZZLE (V.) to break wind backwards fearfully and by reſtraint, through ſhame, and thereby putting the perſon to much trouble, and occaſioning a ſtrong offenſive ſmell.

FLA'BBY (A.) limber, ſoft, moiſt, ſlimy, in a ſtate of decay or putrefaction.

FLA'CCID (A.) declining, drooping, withering, decaying, flagging or growing languid, weak or faint.

FLAG (S.) the common name for all ſorts of colours, ſtandards, ancients, banners, enſigns, &c. The faſhion of bearing *flags* pointed or triangular is ſaid to be introduced by the *Saracens* upon their ſeizing *Spain*, before which time all the enſigns of war were ſtretched or extended on croſs pieces of wood. The pirates of *Algiers*, and all along the coaſt of *Barbary*, bear an hexagonal *flag*; it is gules charged with a moreſk head, coifed with its turban, &c. The term *flag* is more particularly uſed at ſea, for the colours, ancients, ſtandards, &c. bore on the tops of the maſts of veſſels, to notify the quality of the perſon who commands the ſhip, of what nation it is, and whether it is deſigned for war or trade; and alſo for ſigns of what ſhips in a fleet muſt do, according as they have directions from the chief commander, as to chaſe, to give over, to come to council, &c. Only the admiral carries his *flag* on the main-top, or top of the main-maſt; the vice-admiral carries his on the fore-top, and the rear-admiral his on the mizzen top; commanders of ſquadrons bear their *flags* on the mizzen-maſt, when in the body of a fleet, and on the main-maſt when they command a party; it ſhould be opened two thirds of its height, and terminate in a point. *Flags* bore on the mizzen, are called gallants. The *French flag* is blue charged with a white croſs and the arms of *France*. Beſides the national *flag*, merchant-ſhips uſually bear leſſer *flags* on the mizzen-maſt, with the arms of the city, &c. where the maſter or owners commonly reſide.

To lower or ſtrike the flag, is to pull it down on the cap, and ſo let it hang over looſe, which is the token of the greateſt reſpect or ſubmiſſion.

To hang out the white Flag, is to beg quarter, or to ſignify when a ſhip arrives on a coaſt it has no hoſtile intention, but comes as a friend or ally to trade, &c.

The red Flag, is the enſign of battle or defiance; the way of leading vanquiſhed ſhips in triumph, is to tie the flags to the ſhrouds, or to the gallery in the hinder part of the ſhip, and let them hang down towards the water, and to tow the veſſels by the ſtern.

Flag Officers, are the admiral, the vice-admiral and rear-admiral, of the white, red and blue.

Flag Ship, one commanded by a general or flag officer, which carries a flag to diſtinguiſh it from the ſecondary veſſels under the command or protection thereof.

Flag ſtaves, are ſtaves ſet on the heads of the top-gallant-maſts, and uſed to let fly and unfurl the flags.

FLAG (V.) to grow weak, faint, or limber, to be tired, diſpirited, or weary of a thing, to wither or decay.

FLA'GELLET (S.) a ſmall, muſical pipe, or diminutive flute.

FLA'GGON or FLA'GON (S.) large veſſels to contain wine or water for feaſts or other publick uſes, as wine in churches for the uſe of the ſacrament, &c.

FLAGI'TIOUS (A.) notoriouſly and openly wicked, very villanous or criminal.

FLA'GRANCY or FLA'GRANTNESS (S.) notoriouſneſs, openneſs, publickneſs, earneſtneſs, vehementneſs, ſhining, burning, or glitteringneſs.

FLA'GRANT (A.) hot, burning, flaming, viſible, notorious, plain, manifeſt, infamous, wicked.

FLAIL (S.) an inſtrument huſbandmen uſe to threſh out their corn.

FLAIR or FLARE (V.) to burn away waſtefully, like a candle that is blown by the wind, whereby the tallow is melted more on one ſide than the other.

FLAKE (S.) a broad thin piece, which comes off any thing like a ſcale, a flock of ſnow or ice; alſo the pieces into which a cod-fiſh, after dreſſing, naturally breaks.

FLA'KY (A.) full of ſcales, or that comes off in broad thin pieces.

FLAM (S.) a lie, a feigned ſtory, a ſham, an idle tale, a put-off, &c.

FLA'MBEAU (S.) a torch or link made of tow well covered with bees-wax, brimſtone, &c. to give a large light in the night-time to coaches, funeral proceſſions, &c.

FLAME (S.) the brighteſt and moſt ſubtile part of any burning ſubſtance, that riſes above the fuel, and always forms a conical figure.

FLAME (V.) to blaze or burn with a very lively or ſtrong heat, that is viſible, and forms a conical figure; alſo to be exceedingly agitated with zeal for the proſecution or ſucceſs of any thing.

FLA'MENS or FLA'MINES (S.) certain prieſts among the old *Romans*, ordained by *Numa Pompilius*, to perform divine ſervice to *Jupiter*, *Mars*, and *Romulus*; whence the firſt was called *Flamen Dialis*, the ſecond *Martialis*, and the third *Quirinalis*; they were choſe out of the patricii or noblemen, and were in ſo great eſteem, that whatever malefactor could eſcape to them, eſpecially the firſt, could not be puniſhed that day; none but married men could be elected into this office, and if his wife died he reſigned his ſacerdotal function. This prieſt was allowed a robe of ſtate, and a rolling chair; no body might fetch fire out of his houſe, unleſs to perform ſome ſacrifice; none but a freemen might

barb him, nor with any other inſtrument than croſs ſciſſars; beſides theſe great *Flamens*, there were in ſucceeding times, others of leſs note; ſo that at laſt every deity had its particular *Flamens*. After the abolition of kings, the *Romans* choſe a certain prieſt, whom they preferred before the *Flamen Dialis*, but judged him inferior to the arch-prieſt, and called him *rex ſacrorum*. The *Flamen Dialis* preſided over all the reſt, had his lictor or officer, was carried in an ivory chair, and clad in royal robes. If any criminal came into his houſe, or caſt himſelf at his feet, he had power to pardon and deliver him out of the hands of juſtice: It was he bleſſed the arms, and officiated in chief, but had no civil office, that he might devote all his time to the worſhip of God; his cap was made of a white ſheep-ſkin ſacrificed to *Jupiter*, to whom he ſacrificed one every month; he wore an olive-branch in the top of his cap: He was choſen in a general aſſembly, the reſt in other aſſemblies, who were conſecrated by this great pontiff.

FLAMMI'FEROUS (A.) ſubject to break out into a flame, or eaſily ſet on fire.

FLANCH (S.) in *Heraldry*, is an ordinary, wich is a ſegment of a circular ſuperficies, always borne double, with the convex parts facing one another.

FLANCONA'DE (S.) a term in *War*, or *Fencing*, ſignifying to puſh, thruſt, or bear down or hard upon the flank of a perſon or army.

FLANGE (S.) thoſe ſide-pieces that are caſt on two iron pipes or barrels, to ſcrew them faſt, or to hang them by.

FLANK (S.) that part of an animal's body, where the ribs are wanting, and below the loins; in an *Army*, it is the ſide of a battalion, in contradiſtinction to front and rear; ſo, to fall upon the enemy's *flank*, is to attack them upon the ſide; in *Fortification*, it is a line drawn from the extremity of the face toward the inſide of the work.

FLA'NKARD (S.) the knobs or lumps in the ſides of a deer.

FLANKS (S.) a diſeaſe, hurt, maim, ſtrain, or diſorder in the back of a horſe; alſo a pleuretick diſorder, ariſing from too much blood.

FLA'NNEL (S.) a thin kind of woollen cloth, uſed chiefly for womens petticoats, childrens blankets, &c.

FLAP (S.) a blow, ſtroke, or ſlap; alſo the rim or border of a thing, as of a hat; alſo part of a thing, that lets down with hinges, as the top of a ſhop-counter, &c.

Fly-Flap, an inſtrument or leather faſtened to the end of a ſtick, wherewith butchers and other trades annoyed by flies, kill thoſe inſects.

FLAP (V.) to hang down like a thing that is grown limber, or has loſt its ſtiffneſs; alſo to ſlap, ſtrike, or give a blow with the palm of the hand, or ſome broad thin ſubſtance, as a piece of ſole leather, &c.

FLARE (V.) to waſte or burn away laviſhly, to ſtare boldly in a perſon's face, in order to daſh him out of countenance.

FLASH (S.) a ſudden light of a ſhort continuance, like the blaze of gun-powder, in the pan or touch-hole, when a piece is not charged; or a light cauſed by the meteor called lightening, in the element or ſky; alſo a boaſt, brag, or great pretence made by a ſpendthriſt, quack, or pretender to more art or knowledge than he really has.

FLASH (V.) to break out, blaze or give light ſuddenly, like lightening, gun-powder, &c.

FLA'SHINGS (S.) the mean empty boaſtings, of an ignorant perſon, the gaudy apparel or dreſs of a fop, the unſavourineſs or unpleaſant reliſh of bad food, trifling diſcourſe, &c.

FLA'SHY (A.) vain, bragging, boaſting, fooliſh, empty; alſo any thing wateriſh and unſavoury.

FLASK (S.) a thin bottle or glaſs veſſel to put wine in, commonly cloathed with wicker or withes, to defend it from blows or cruſhing; in *Gunnery*, a ſmall horn curiouſly made, to put powder in for thoſe that go a fowling; alſo a bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance; in *Heraldry*, it is an ordinary compoſed by a curved line drawn downwards to the baſe point, and always borne double.

FLA'SKET (S.) a large, open, wicker baſket, frequently employed to put cloaths in as ſoon as waſhed, and for many other houſhold conveniencies.

FLAT (A.) in *Writing*, dull, inſipid, without ſpirit; alſo liquor when it is dead, and the ſpirits inactive; alſo any thing broad, long, or extenſive, the ſame with area, plane, or ſurface; any thing ſqueezed down, and ſo made broad and thin; alſo an even regular field, &c. where no hills or dales are.

FLAT (S.) in *Architecture*, a ſmall ornament over the door-way of a houſe, to cover and ſhield one from the rain; a ſort of a balcony, or place to put flower-pots on; in the *Sea-Language*, the ſame with ſhoals, ſand banks, ſhelves, &c. a dangerous place for ſhips or boats to go over, for fear of ſticking; in *Muſick*, it is marked thus ♭, and imports that the particular note againſt which it ſtands, is to be played or ſung half a note or tone lower than it naturally would be, and when put at the beginning of a line or ſpace, affects all the notes upon that line or ſpace, &c. by cauſing them to be ſung or played half a note or tone lower than they would be, if they were not ſo affected.

FLAT (V.) to ſqueeze down, to extend in area, to make broad and thin; to take away the life, ſpirit, or pleaſure of liquor, writing, or buſineſs, to render it inſipid, troubleſome, and unpleaſant.

FLA'TLY (Part.) plainly, downright, poſitively, without mincing or reſerve.

FLA'TTER (V.) to humour, pleaſe, praiſe, or commend a perſon for, or in what they ought to be diſcouraged, diſpraiſed, hindered, or prevented in doing; to increaſe a ſmall value into an ineſtimable ſum; to coax, wheedle, comply with, and do whatever ſeems agreeable or pleaſing to another.

FLA'TTERER (S.) one that commends a perſon or thing more than he ought; alſo one that hides or extenuates faults or actions that ſhould be condemned.

FLA'TTERY (S.) fawning, pleaſing, humouring, complying with, and ſoothing perſons to their prejudice.

FLA'TULENCY, FLATUO'SITY or FLA'TULENTNESS (S.) windineſs.

FLA'TULENT (A.) windy, any thing that cauſes, breeds, or produces wind.

FLAUNT (V.) to behave haughtily, proudly, imperiouſly and fooliſhly, to affect a magiſterial air of behaviour, to bluſter, ſtrut, or look big.

FLA'VOUR (S.) the reliſh that liquor or food has, whereby the palate diſtinguiſhes that which is excellent from that which is not.

FLAW (S.) a crack, deficiency, or imperfection in a thing, eſpecially applied to the breaking off of ſhivers or thin pieces from precious ſtones.

FLA'WY (A.) imperfect, defective, that has cracks in it, or ſhivers broke from off it.

FLAX or LINE (S.) a plant with a long, ſlender, hollow ſtem, uſually about two foot high, whoſe bark conſiſts of fibres or threads, which being combed and dreſſed, is then fit for ſpinning; the thread made from ſuch operations being wove, makes that uſeful commodity called linen, ſome fine, others middling, and others coarſe.

FLEA (V.) to ſtrip the ſkin off from any creature; and *Metaphorically*, to rob, plunder, or ſtrip a perſon of his money, goods, or reputation.

FLEA (S.) a ſmall, but very nimble and active creature or inſect, that particularly breeds in dogs and cats, and are very troubleſome to men in the ſummer time, where they are numerous.

FLEA'BITTEN COLOUR (S.) the ſpeckled ſkins of horſes, dogs, &c. which have a white ground, powdered with darkiſh red ſpots.

FLEAM (S.) an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons to launce the gums of young children that breed their teeth hardly; and by farriers, to bleed horſes.

FLEDGE (V.) to cover with feathers, like birds that are fit for flying; alſo to make up a purſe, pack, or proviſion againſt a time of difficulty or danger.

FLEECE (S.) ſo much wool as comes from off one ſheep; alſo the name of a ram.

FLEECE (V.) to rob, ſtrip, or ſpoil a perſon of what he has, whether money or goods; alſo to cut the wool from off a ſheep's back.

FLEER (V.) to look in a perſon's face, laughing, or diſdainfully, or in a ſaucy, impudent, unmannerly way.

FLEET (S.) a collection or large number of ſhips in company or together; alſo the name of a priſon where perſons are committed for contempt of the king, or his laws; alſo a priſon of eaſe for debtors.

FLEET (A.) very ſwift, any perſon or thing that can run, move, or go a great pace.

FLEET (V.) to ſkim or take off the cream from milk to make butter.

FLEETING (A.) paſſing ſwiftly, moving quick or imperceptibly.

FLEGM (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a ſlimy excrement of the blood, often cauſed or engendered by too much nitrous air; in *Chymiſtry*, it is a watry diſtilled liquor, and oppoſite to ſpirituous liquors; alſo thoſe clouds that appear upon diſtilled waters; it is uſed by *Hippocrates* for an inflammation; with ſome, it means the diſeaſe in hens called the pip, &c.

FLE'GMATICK (A.) of a flegmy nature or diſpoſition.

FLE'MINGS (S.) the natives or people of the *Netherlands* or *Low-Countries* in *Flanders*.

FLE'MISH (A.) the people, cuſtoms, manners, goods, &c. of the *Low-Countries*, or *Flanders*.

FLESH (S.) the ſoft, thick, pulpy and bloody part of any animal, and is that which lies between the outward ſkin and the bones; or it is defined to be that which is eatable, both in fruits and animals.

FLE'SHLY (Part.) inclinable to carnal or worldly things, particularly the inclinations to groſs pleaſures.

FLE'SHY (A.) that has a large quantity, or much fleſh, well fed, bulky; alſo one given or inclined to pleaſure.

FLE'TCHER (S.) a maker of bows and arrows, a buſineſs much in requeſt formerly, before the invention of guns.

FLEXIBI'LITY or FLE'XIBLENESS (S.) an eaſineſs or aptneſs to bend, yield, or comply.

FLE'XIBLE (A.) that may be bent, that is pliable; alſo a perſon of a rational and yielding diſpoſition, that may be wrought on by entreaty or conviction.

FLEX'URE (S.) a crooking, bending, or bowing.

FLI'CKER (V.) to flutter like a bird; alſo to ſneer or laugh at a perſon in a ſcornful, ſaucy manner.

FLIGHT (S.) the running or flying away of a perſon, bird, or other creature, from a place when danger is apprehended, an eſcape or getting off; alſo a large number of birds in a flock or company; alſo the ſudden rapture of a poet or other perſon, whereby the ſtrength of genius is particularly and extraordinarily ſhewn; in *Architecture*, the quantity of ſteps

or ſtairs that is contained between one landing-place and another, is ſo called.

FLI'MSINESS (S.) weakneſs, thinneſs, ſlightneſs, that is not ſufficiently ſtiffened.

FLI'MSY (A.) thin, limber, ſlight, very weak, or of little ſubſtance.

FLINCH (V.) to give way, ſtart back, grow fearful, leave off or decline a thing; alſo to ſtrike, ſcratch, or cut the fleſh by a ſtroke with the nail of the middle finger.

FLING (V.) to caſt, throw, or hurl from off or out of a place; and in the *Canting Language*, to cheat or bubble a perſon out of a ſum of money at cards, dice, &c.

FLING (S.) a throw at a perſon or thing by either a ſtick, &c. or in words, to weaken a perſon's reputation, by ſaying ſomething to his diſcredit.

FLINT (S.) a ſtone, whoſe property it is to ſtrike fire very freely upon a piece of ſteel.

FLINT (S.) the ſhire town of *Flintſhire*, in *North-Wales*, is but a ſmall town, and of very little note for any thing but an old, ruinous caſtle, and having privilege of ſending one member to parliament; it is very thinly and poorly inhabited, not having ſo much as a market in it; it is diſtant from *London* 150 computed, and 203 meaſured miles.

FLINTSHIRE (S.) is one of the northern counties in *Wales*, not quite ſo mountainous, as ſome others are, interlaced with fertile valleys, which afford plenty of corn and paſturage; and though it yields much honey, yet is defective of wood and fruits; it is ſufficiently watered, and hath ſeveral ſafe harbours for ſhips to ride and anchor in; the mountainous or hilly parts are well furniſhed with mines of pit-coal, lead-ore, &c. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and is computed to have about 3200 houſes; it is principally in the dioceſe of St. *Aſaph*, tho' part of it is in the dioceſe of *Cheſter*; there are 28 pariſhes and two market towns in it; it ſends two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the ſhire town.

FLI'NTY (A.) full of, or like to flints; alſo of a cruel hard-hearted diſpoſition.

FLIP (S.) a ſort of liquor in great requeſt among the ſailors, made up of ſmall beer, ſugar and brandy.

FLI'PPANT (A.) nimble-tongued, talkative, briſk, airy, merry.

FLIRT (S.) a banter, joke, or ſudden motion; alſo a light whoriſh woman.

FLIRT (V.) to banter, joke, throw ſquibs, or reflections upon the company, to ſpeak ſlighting; alſo a ſudden motion of ſhort continuance to do ſomething.

FLITCH (S.) the name of the ſide of a hog, when cured, dried, or made bacon of, without the head or legs.

FLI'TTER (S.) a rag or tatter, a thing mangled or torn to pieces.

FLI'TTING (S.) moving, flying, or going from one place to another.

FLOAT (V.) to ſwim backwards or forwards upon the ſurface of the water, juſt as the wind or tide drives.

FLOAT (S.) a quill or cork that ſwims upon the ſurface of the water, to ſhew whereabouts the hook and bait of a fiſhing-line are, uſed by anglers in rivers and ſtill waters; alſo a parcel of logs or large ſticks of timber, faſtened at the ends, to carry down burdens with the tide or ſtream; alſo to lie in ſome convenient part of the river, to keep them moiſt, and preſerve them from tearing or rending with the heat of the ſun, till they are wanted to make maſts, build houſes, or other proper uſes.

FLOA'TING (S.) with the *Farmers*, is the letting or ruſhing in of water upon a meadow or low land, ſo as to overflow; alſo the ſeparating the curds from the whey, in making cheeſe; alſo the ſwimming or moving upon the ſurface of the water, according to its motion, or along with the current or tide that acts in a river or ſea; and in *Weaving*, it is when ſome of the threads break, ſo that the ſhoot or warp is not bound down cloſe or tight, but lying up looſe is ſubject to be eaſily broke.

FLOCK (S.) a large number, or drove of ſheep, goats, geeſe, &c.

FLOCK (V.) to aſſemble, run, or come together in large numbers.

FLOCKS (S.) tufts of wool, commonly of the worſt ſort, uſed to ſtuff chairs, make ordinary beds, &c.

FLOG (V.) to whip, ſcourge, or laſh with rods, ſmall cords, withs, &c.

FLOOD (S.) the coming in, or flowing upwards of the ſea or tide; alſo the overflowing or inundation of the ſea, river, or any kind of waters, as well rain as river, &c. alſo a large quantity of tears that a perſon ſheds upon a real or pretended account of ſorrow or grief.

FLOOD (V.) to run over in great abundance; a term uſed in *Midwifry*, for a woman that has too great a quantity of the menſes, or that in child-birth expends nature too freely, by an extraordinary flux of blood.

FLOOK, FLOUK or FLUKE (S.) the barbed end of an anchor, fiſh-hook, &c. made barbed and crooked on purpoſe to hold faſt.

FLOOR (S.) the plain area or ſurface of a room, whether natural of earth, or artificial of wood, ſtone, &c.

FLOOR (V.) to lay or make the plain area or ſurface of a room ſmooth, level or even; alſo to cover it with boards, ſtone, brick, &c.

FLO'RA (S.) the imaginary goddeſs of flowers; ſome ſay ſhe was a famous courteſan, that by her infamous practices got a great deal of wealth, and left it to the *Roman* ſtate, to celebrate her birth day with plays, &c. who to take off the odium, called her the goddeſs of the gardens or flowers; ſhe is painted in a garment of divers colours, with a garland of flowers.

FLORA'LIA (S.) among the *Romans*, ſports inſtituted in honour of *Flora*, and obſerved the four laſt days in *April*, and the firſt of *May*, at which time ſhameleſs ſtrumpets went up and down the ſtreets naked, uſing laſcivious geſtures and obſcene ſpeeches, who were uſually called together by the ſound of a trumpet; they alſo baited and hunted goats, hares, &c. and elephants walked upon ropes for the people's diverſion; alſo games inſtituted at *Tholouſe*, a city of *Languedoc*, by ſeven wealthy men, *anno* 1323, who invited all the poets round about, to try their wits for a prize; and he who won it was rewarded with a golden violet; *May-day* was the time appointed; in proceſs of time it was formed into a college, and two other flowers added as prizes; the conquerors were treated with great honour, convey'd to their ſeveral homes with muſick and guards, and they, and all the candidates nobly treated.

FLO'REN or FLO'RIN (S.) both an imaginary and a real coin; real, it is of divers values, according to the place where, and metal whereof it is made; the ſilver *florins* of *Holland* are worth about two and twenty pence half-penny ſterling; thoſe of *Genoa*, *&c.* about eight pence farthing ſterling; pieces of three *florins* are called ducatoons: As a money-account, the *florin* is uſed by the *Italian*, *Dutch* and *German* merchants and bankers in keeping their books, and making out their accompts, but variouſly valued and ſubdivided; formerly in *England*, there were gold coins that were called *florins*.

FLORENTINE (S.) a peculiar ſort of tart ſo called; alſo a native or inhabitant of *Florence* in *Italy*; alſo a peculiar ſort of marble, the veins of which have a natural reſemblance to houſes, buildings, &c. by ſome called landſcape marble.

FLO'RID (A.) any thing in its prime, beauty, or ſplendor; alſo a thing curiouſly ornamented, a ſpeech full of rhetorick, a very eloquent oration or perſon.

FLO'RIDNESS (S.) eloquence, a ready and beautiful manner of expreſſing one's thoughts, either by word or writing.

FLO'RIST (S.) a perſon ſkilled or delighting in the ſtudy, cultivation, and nature of all ſorts of flowers.

FLO'TA or FLOTI'LLA (S.) the plate-fleet, which the *Spaniards* ſend annually to ſome parts of the *Weſt-Indies*.

FLO'TAGES (S.) what ſwims or floats cloſely upon the ſurface of the ſea, or navigable rivers.

FLO'TSON or FLO'TZAM (S.) ſuch goods as are loſt by ſhipwreck, and that ſwim upon the ſurface of the waters, which by the commiſſion of the lord high admiral are given to him.

FLOUNCE (V.) to ruſh or jump into the water as it were by ſome ſudden impulſe; to go away abruptly out of company, and expreſſing ſigns of diſpleaſure both by words and actions; alſo to ſpeak or behave haughtily, angrily, and diſdainfully; alſo to ornament a garment with furbelows.

FLOU'NDER (S.) an excellent, pleaſant and valuable ſmall flat fiſh.

FLOU'NDERING (S.) the ruſtling noiſe a thing makes by falling.

FLOU'RISH (S.) a curious ornament in fine writing or diſcourſe; alſo a vaunting, boaſting, or out-braving; in *Muſick*, a wild ſort of overture, to try whether the inſtrument is, or to bring the voice in tune, and to bring the hand into a proper poſition for the key of the compoſition, then going to be played or ſung.

FLOU'RISH (V.) to live in plenty and eſteem; to thrive, or grow rich; to become fruitful, or grow ripe; in the art of *Writing*, it is to make great letters, knots, figures, &c. by a ready, eaſy, and ſwift motion of the hand, to ſet off and adorn the writing; alſo a curious ſort of needle-work done upon fine muſlin, &c. In *War*, it is the graceful manner of diſplaying the colours, which the enſigns or ſtandard bearers make uſe of upon extraordinary occaſions; alſo to brag, boaſt, or pretend to a great deal more than a perſon is able to do; alſo to run over the ſeveral keys, ſtrings, &c. of a muſical inſtrument, before the beginning of a grand performance, to ſee whether the inſtruments are in tune, and to put the hand in a proper poſition for the key of the compoſition.

FLOUT (V.) to mock, deſpiſe, jeer, or make game at a perſon or thing.

FLOU'TING (S.) ſpeaking ſcornfully, proudly, or diſdainfully; to ſhew one's reſentment by diſreſpectful words.

FLOW (V.) to come upon a perſon or thing greatly or haſtily, like the motion of water when the tide is coming in.

FLOWN or FLED (A.) run, gone, or flew away, made its eſcape, or got off.

FLO'WER (S.) that part of a plant, which contains the organs of generation, or thoſe proper for the propagation of its kind; and in *Grain* or *Fruit*, is that which precedes the corn, produce, or ſeed.

FLO'WER (V.) to produce or bring forth flowers or bloſſoms like fruit-trees; to ſmile, mantle, or be briſk and lively like bottled drink.

FLO'WERED (A.) ornamented, adorned, mingled, or ſprinkled with flowers, particularly ſpoken of ſilks wove with variety of colours and flowers.

FLU'CTUATE (V.) to ſwim or move upon the ſurface of the waters all manner of ways; alſo to waver in opinion, to be unſettled in judgment and reſolution, relating to any thing.

FLU'CTUATING (A.) wavering, unſettled, irreſolute; alſo floating or ſwimming backwards and forwards, &c.

FLUC-

FLUCTUA'TION (S.) a wavering, floating, or being undetermined.

FLUE (S.) the ſoft or downy hair of a rabbet, feathers of a fowl, &c. alſo the paſſage of a chimney thro' which the ſmoak aſcends and evaporates.

FLU'ENCY or FLU'ENTNESS (S.) readineſs of ſpeaking or writing pertinently upon any ſubject.

FLU'ENT (A.) eloquent, ready or prepared to ſpeak or write upon any ſubject at any time.

FLU'ID (A.) ready, or eaſily flowing, like water, from whence all bodies that naturally have, or artificially are brought to ſuch a conſiſtence and property, are called *fluid* bodies, as wine, oil, metals in flux, &c.

FLUI'DITY or FLUIDNESS (S.) the property or inclination of moving or flowing eaſily, like water, that any body has naturally, or may be reduced to artificially.

FLU'MMERY (S.) a cooling conſiſtence, or ſort of paſte or jelly made by the boiling up of oatmeal and water together.

FLU'OR (S.) a flux, courſe, current, or ſtream, particularly the ſtate of a metalline or other body, that before was hard and ſolid, but now by fuſion reduced into a ſtate of fluidity.

FLUO'RES (S.) among the *Miners*, a ſort of ſpar, ſoft and tranſparent.

FLURT or FLIRT (V.) to throw or ſprinkle water about with one's fingers, a bruſh, &c.

FLURT (S.) a whore, a ſorry wench, &c.

FLUSH (S.) at *Cribbage*, and other games upon the cards, is when the whole number held, or otherwiſe, according to the law of the game, is all of one ſort or ſuit; alſo a bluſh or red colour ariſing in the countenance upon hearing immodeſt words, &c. and ſometimes occaſioned by an internal diſorder; alſo great plenty of money, wares, trade, &c.

FLUSH (V.) to bluſh, or grow red in the face all of a ſudden; to pour in or overload, to have too great a plenty of money, &c. alſo to elevate a perſon's mind with good news, great praiſes or expectations, &c.

FLU'STERED (A.) put into diſorder, frightened, ſomewhat intoxicated with liquor.

FLUTE (S.) a wind-muſical inſtrument very much in uſe, of which there are various ſorts, as concert *flute*, octave *flute*, *German flute*, &c.

FLUTE (V.) in *Architecture*, is to channel or cut into a ſet number of hollows, with a ſmall fillet between each, the columns of the richer orders, to render them ſtill more beautiful.

FLU'TINGS (S.) the channels, hollows, or gutters cut in a column.

FLU'TTER (V.) to fly about haſtily, to make a noiſe or buſtle, to do a thing imperfectly, and as it were in a hurry, fright, or confuſion.

FLUX (S.) the regular and periodical coming in of the tide, or the motion of any thing in a fluid condition; in *Phyſick*, it is an extraordinary iſſue or evacuation of ſome humour, and according to their ſeats are variouſly denominated, as a *flux* of the belly, uterine *flux*, ſalival *flux*, &c. in *Chymiſtry*, it is the reducing metals, that by nature are hard and ſolid, to a condition of flowing, and then it is ſaid to be in a *flux*, for which purpoſe various powders or preparations are made uſe of, as powder of antimony is an approved one, to facilitate the ready melting iron or ſteel, &c.

FLU'XIBLE (A.) any thing that can be reduced to the ſtate of flowing or running, by heat or fire, &c.

FLU'XIONS (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a ſudden collection of morbid matter in any part of the body; alſo a particular arithmetick, or analyſis of infinitely ſmall, variable quantities; or the method of finding an infinitely ſmall quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a given quantity.

FLY (V.) to move thro' the air by the aſſiſtance of wings, like birds; alſo to make haſte, to run, move, or go ſwiftly.

FLY (S.) an inſect ſo called; alſo the regulating inſtrument of a jack, clock, &c. that keeps the whole machine in due order; alſo the name of that part of a mariner's compaſs, upon which the 32 points of the wind are wrote down; alſo the name of a large boat or veſſel with a broad bow, uſed in the coaſting trade; alſo the name of a light cloſe-bodied coat much in faſhion at this time.

FLY'ERS (S.) in *Architecture*, ſuch ſtairs as go ſtraight, and do not wind round, and whoſe ſteps are quadrangular.

FLY'ING (S.) moving thro' the air by the help of wings; going from place to place in a ſwift or expeditious manner.

Flying Bridges, in *Fortification*, are made of two ſmall bridges laid one upon the other; ſo that the uppermoſt is moved forward by the help of ropes and pullies, till the end is joined to the deſigned place.

Flying Camp, a ſmall part of an army, both horſe and foot, that continually keep the field, making divers motions to prevent the incurſions of the enemy.

Flying Pinion, is that part of a clock that has a fly or fan to gather air, and ſo to bridle the rapidity of its motion, when the weight deſcends in the ſtriking part.

FOAM or FOME (S.) the white ſcum, froth or ſurge of the ſea; the froth or ſpittle of a horſe, boar, &c. rais'd by hard running, &c.

FOAM (V.) to be vaſtly enraged, angry, or mad, ſo that the ſpittle is as it were dried up, and comes out of the mouth involuntarily, like a wild boar that is cloſely hunted, and wounded; alſo to riſe in froth or white ſcum, like a turbulent or diſturbed ſea.

FOB (V.) to put off with an excuſe, to gull, deceive or cheat.

FOB (S.) a ſmall pocket, uſually made in the waiſt-band of mens breeches to put watches, gold, or other valuables in, privately or ſeparately; alſo a trick, put-off, cheat, &c.

FO'CAGE (S.) a tax or duty called hearth-money, chimney-money, or fire-money, being a certain ſum levied upon every houſe, according to the number of fires or chimnies that were in it.

FO'CUS (S.) in *Geometry* and the *Conick Sections*, is the point in the circle, parabola, elliplis, and hyperbola, wherein the rays reflected from all the parts of theſe curves do concur and meet.

FO'DDER (S.) any ſort of proviſion or food for cattle; alſo the name of a quantity of lead, which in divers places is of divers weights, as in *London* it is 19 hundred and $\frac{1}{2}$; at *Newcaſtle* 21 hundred, in *Derbyſhire* 24 hundred, ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, according to the cuſtom of the ſeveral liberties where it is melted or made.

FO'DDER (V.) to provide ſtraw, hay, oats, &c. for cattle to lie on, and eat of.

FOE (S.) an enemy, one who endeavours to hurt or deſtroy another.

FOE'DERAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a covenant, article, or agreement.

FOE'TOR (S.) a ſtink or unpleaſant ſmell, for which reaſon the phyſicians give this name to a ſtinking breath.

FOE'TUS (S.) the young of any thing in the womb, after all its parts are perfected or formed, but generally reſtrained to the human ſpecies.

FOG (S.) a thick miſt, or gathering together of vapours in the air, ſo that things at a ſmall diſtance cannot be diſtinctly perceived.

FO'GGY (A.) obſcure, dark, thick weather; alſo unſettled, thick, unrefined ale, &c.

FOH (Part.) oh naſty, filthy, or good-for-nothing perſon or thing.

FOI'BLE (S.) the natural weakneſs or inclination of a perſon in liking or preferring one perſon or thing very ſolicitouſly before another, without juſt reaſon.

FOIL (S.) a blunt, or inſtrument to learn the art of ſmall ſword or fencing with; alſo any thing that ſets off, ornaments, or makes another thing look better; alſo what is put on the back ſide of looking-glaſſes to make them reflect, or at the bottoms of cryſtals, &c. in rings, to make them reſemble precious ſtones; alſo a ſort of baſtard throw, or half fall in wreſtling.

FOIL (V.) to put in diſorder, to trouble, vex, or confuſe; to conquer or overcome; alſo to ornament, embelliſh, or ſet off to the beſt advantage.

FOI'LING (S.) the putting ſomething under real or factitious ſtones or jewels, to render them the more beautiful; alſo the diſordering, conquering, or overpowering a perſon, &c. alſo the imperfect traces or marks of deers feet upon the graſs, that are ſcarcely viſible.

FOIN (V.) in *Fencing*, is to make a paſs or thruſt at a perſon.

FOINES (S.) the furs or ſkins of weaſels, ferrets, &c.

FOIST (V.) to infert, forge, or put in, a part, ſentence, word, &c. into a book or writing ſurreptitiouſly, with an evil intent, to make it paſs as genuine.

FOLD (S.) a place to collect or put ſheep in, to preſerve them from the weather, wild beaſts, &c. alſo the doubling up, or plaiting of a garment, particularly in the ſkirts of mens upper coats.

FOLD (V.) to collect ſheep together in an incloſed place, to fodder them, &c. alſo to plait or double up a garment, piece of cloth, or other thing.

FO'LDAGE (S.) a right or liberty of folding or collecting ſheep together in a field, &c.

FOLE or FOAL (S.) the young colt of a mare, aſs, &c.

FOLE (V.) to bring forth young colts.

FO'LIAGE (S.) in *Painting, Carving, &c.* ornamental work, repreſenting leaves or flowers; alſo a cluſter or aſſemblage of branches, leaves, flowers, &c.

FO'LIATING (S.) ſpreading or ſticking a compoſition of proper matter upon the back of looking-glaſſes, to make them reflect the images that ſtand before them.

FO'LIO (S.) properly ſignifies a leaf, tho' very frequently it is confounded with *page*; in *Merchants Ledgers*, the double face, or right and left hand opening of the book, is numbered both alike; it is a term uſed alſo by *Bookſellers*, for ſuch paper or volumes as is printed in whole ſheets, one page of which is one ſide of an half-ſheet of any ſize whatever.

FOLK (S.) the ſame with people or inhabitants of any place or nation.

FO'LKINGHAM (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, though it is ſituate very pleaſantly upon a riſing ground, in a very healthful air, and ſupplied with ſeveral extraordinary good ſprings, yet it is a town of very ſmall trade, and has a little market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 81 computed, and 102 meaſured miles.

FO'LKSTONE (S.) a maritime town in *Kent*, very ancient, and now a member of the port of *Dover*, is incorporated by the name of a mayor, jurats, and commonalty; its market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 62 computed, and 69 meaſured miles.

FO'LLOW (V.) to go after, imitate, or endeavour to do, or be like a perſon or thing; alſo what is the conſequence or deduction of or from a propoſition.

FO'LLY (S.) any ſort of weakneſs, fooliſhneſs, imperfection, or irregularity.

FOME'NT (V.) to breed, nouriſh, encourage, or abet a quarrel, diſturbance or diſagreement;

alſo to rub, comfort, or cheriſh an aggrieved part, by applying warm cloths or medicines to abate the ſwelling, &c.

FOMENTA'TION (S.) in *Phyſick*, is of two kinds, *viz.* the liquid, or bathing the whole body, or ſome part with warm decoctions of herbs, &c. the dry, which is performed by ſtuffing bags full of herbs, &c. which being heated, are applied to the aggrieved part.

FOND (A.) paſſionately in love with, or vehemently deſirous of a thing or perſon.

FO'NDLE (V.) to humour, pleaſe, indulge, play with, or extravagantly love a thing.

FO'NDNESS (S.) over and above love, indulgence, or value for a perſon or thing.

FONT (S.) a ſmall room, baptiſtry, or place partitioned off in a church, or a large baſon, wherein water is kept to baptize infants or converts; alſo the name printers give to a ſet of letters of one ſize, both great and ſmall, together with the ſtops, points, &c. to enable them to compoſe and print a work in that character, called *engliſh*, *pica*, *brevier*, *&c.* according to what the ſize may be.

FO'NTINELLE (S.) a ſmall fountain; in *Surgery*, means any natural or artificial collection and evacuation of humours, as it were from a fountain, as an iſſue in the arm, leg, back, &c.

FOOD (S.) any thing that is fit for victuals or ſuſtenance, and ſometimes it includes drinkables, as well as eatables.

FOOL (V.) to impoſe upon a perſon, to deceive, bubble or cheat him.

FOOL (S.) an ideot, or perſon uncapable of diſtinguiſhing between right or wrong; alſo an indiſcreet, paſſionate, irregular perſon, one who acts contrary to that ſenſe and reaſon he is endowed with; the ancients repreſented a *fool* by a ſheep.

FOO'LERY (S.) childiſh, wanton, ſilly or unjuſtiable words or actions.

FOOL-HA'RDY (A.) raſh, inconſiderate, unreaſonable, &c.

FOO'LISH (A.) wanton, ſilly, childiſh, weak, inconſiderate, &c.

FOOT (S.) that member of the body we walk upon; alſo the bottom of a ladder, hill, mountain, &c. alſo a well known meaſure, conſiſting of twelve inches; in *Poetry*, a *foot* is ſometimes two, three, or more ſyllables, called a ſpondee, dactyl, &c.

FOO'T BOY (S.) a lad, boy, or young perſon, not yet arrived to the age and ſtature of a man, kept to go of errands, clean knives, wait at table, &c.

FOO'T-HOOKS or FU'TTOCKS (S.) the compaſſing timbers which give the breadth and bearing to a ſhip.

FOO'TING (S.) an entrance to or beginning of a thing; alſo when a perſon has got or made ſome conſiderable advances in a thing, he is ſaid to have got good *footing*.

FOO'TMAN (S.) a man ſervant that is to run or go of errands, to attend or wait upon the maſter or miſtreſs when they go abroad, by walking or riding immediately behind 'em, to be ready to execute any orders, carry any meſſages, &c. they ſhall be appointed; alſo any perſon that travels or goes on foot.

FOO'TMANSHIP (S.) the performance, quality, or capacity of a good walker or footman; alſo the duty or office of a footman.

FOO'TMAN's MAUND (S.) in the *Canting Language*, is an artificial ſore, ſuch as beggars make upon their arms, legs, &c.

FOOT-PACE (S.) a term in *Architecture*, for the broad place or ſpace that is put in a flight of ſtairs, for the more commodious going up and down; alſo a mat, cloth or other covering ſpread upon a chair or bed of ſtate; alſo the common rate of motion that a perſon or traveller goes or walks when on foot, and neither on horſeback, nor in a carriage.

FOO'T-PAD (S.) a rogue or thief that walks on foot, and robs perſons that are travelling the roads, or walking the ſtreets.

FOO'T-STEP (S.) the mark, tract, or impreſſion made by the foot in the clay, ſand, &c. alſo any remains or traces left of a thing, whereby it might be judged or found out what the thing was; alſo a ſmall riſing to get up into a coach, &c. or any thing to reſt the foot on.

FOP (S.) a whimſical, fooliſh, empty fellow, one that is wholly taken up about modes and faſhions in dreſs, and by the effeminateneſs of his behaviour, comes nearer to a woman than a man.

FO'PPERY (S.) fooliſhneſs, extravagant gaiety in dreſs, fantaſtical effeminateneſs, wantonneſs, &c.

FOR (Part.) a word uſed to ſhew why a thing is or is not to be done; alſo a word of negation, or letting a thing alone, uſed in the compoſition of other words, as, *forbear*, *forgive*, *forſake*, *&c.*

FO'RAGE (V.) to collect, get, or provide food, &c. for horſes.

FO'RAGE (S.) proviſion for horſes, ſuch as corn, hay, ſtraw, &c.

FO'RAGER (S.) he that goes to ſeek, buy, or provide neceſſaries for horſes.

FORBEA'R (V.) to let alone, leave off, diſcontinue.

FORBE'ARANCE (S.) the diſcontinuing, leaving off, or letting a thing alone; alſo the premium paid for the uſe of a ſum of money, called *forbearance* money.

FORBI'D (V.) to order a perſon not to do a thing; to countermand orders that were given before, &c.

FORCE (S.) compulſion, conſtraint, violence, power, might, ſtrength; in a *Law Senſe*, it is the doing an act illegally, as entering a perſon's houſe, by breaking open the door, &c. in *Mechanicks*, it is the ſame thing with power, and means ſo much impetus, or acting upon a thing, as is applied to it, whether weight, ſtrength of men, horſes, water, elaſticity of a ſpring, &c.

FORCE (V.) to compel, conſtrain, make, or oblige a perſon to do what is againſt their will or inclinations; to raviſh, or carnally know or lie with a woman without her conſent; to burſt or break open a door or other faſtening by violence; alſo to make wine fine by art.

FO'RCED (A.) compelled, or made to do a thing againſt a perſon's will or inclination, &c.

FO'RCEPS (S.) a ſurgeon's inſtrument to take up or hold dead, proud, or corrupted fleſh, in order to cut it off from the ſound part.

FO'RCERS (S.) an inſtrument uſed to pull out teeth.

FO'RCES (S.) the troops or armies of any nation or people.

FO'RCIBLE (A.) powerful, ſtrong, prevailing, undeniable; in *Law*, it is either the violent entering into a houſe, &c. or the like maintaining or keeping poſſeſſion againſt a lawful power.

FO'RCIBLENESS (S.) violence, might, power, or a ſtrong compelling, or forcing quality.

FORD (S.) a part of a river that is eaſily paſſable, by reaſon of its ſhallowneſs.

FORD (V.) to paſs or go over a river or other water on foot, to wade through or croſs.

FO'RDABLE (A.) a river, &c. that is ſhallow or paſſable, whoſe waters may be waded or walked through or over.

FO'RDABLENESS (S.) the poſſibility or capableneſs of a river's being gone over eaſily, or without danger of drowning.

FORE-APPO'INT (V.) to ordain or appoint before a thing comes to paſs.

FORE-A'RM (V.) to tell, prepare, or make a perſon ready againſt what may hereafter come to paſs.

FORE BO'DE (V.) to propheſy or foretel, to imagine, think, or ſurmiſe what ſhall come to paſs; to be ominous.

FO'RE-BOLTS (S.) iron pins made with an eye at each end, into which an iron forelock, or key is driven, to prevent its ſtarting, particularly uſed in *Ship-building*, to keep the timbers firm.

FO'RECAST (S.) contrivance, or well conſulting or thinking upon a thing before it is undertaken.

FORECA'ST (V.) to conſider well upon a matter, and project the manner of doing it before it be put in execution.

FO'RE-CASTLE (S.) in a *Ship*, that part or place where the foremaſt ſtands.

FORE-CLO'SE (V.) a *Law* term, ſignifying to bar, exclude, ſhut out, or prevent perſons otherwiſe entitled to claim, from the enjoying an eſtate for ever.

FORE CLO'SED (A.) prevented, barred, hindered, ſhut out, or excluded before-hand.

FO'RE-COURSE (S.) the fore-ſail of a ſhip.

FO'RE-DOOR (S.) the door in the principal front of a houſe, next the ſtreet, road, &c.

FORE-FA'THERS (S.) predeceſſors, thoſe that lived a great while ago; and is taken both in a general and particular ſenſe for the inhabitants of the ſame nation or kingdom, or elſe for the originals of a particular family.

FORE-FI'NGER (S.) that which is next to the thumb.

FO'RE-FOOT (S.) in *Quadrupeds*, that foot or leg next the head; alſo a *Sea* term uſed when one ſhip lies or falls acroſs another.

FO'RE-FRONT (S.) the face, or outſide of any thing.

FOREGO' (V.) to decline, let alone, give up, deſiſt from, quit all right or claim to; alſo to out-do or go, to leave behind, or go beyond, to excel.

FORE-GO'ERS (S.) harbingers or purveyers, who go before the king in his progreſs, to make proviſion for his reception.

FO'REHEAD (S.) the upper part of the face, or that from the eye-brows to the top of the head.

FO'REIGN (A.) any thing that comes from another kingdom or dominion; alſo whatever digreſſes or departs from the queſtion or matter in hand; in *Law*, it is uſed in divers ſenſes, as for an anſwer that is not triable in the county where it is made, or for an attachment of a foreigner's goods found within the liberty of a city, &c. in the hands of ſome third perſon, for the ſatisfaction of a citizen or freeman, to whom the foreigner oweth money; ſo any thing that is triable in another county, is called *foreign* matter.

Foreign Opposer or *Apposer*, is an officer in the Exchequer, to whom all ſheriffs or bailiffs do repair to be appoſed by him of their green wax, after they are appoſed of their ſums out of the Pipe-office; his buſineſs is to examine the ſheriff's eſtreats with the record, and to aſk the ſheriff what he has to ſay to every particular ſum therein.

Foreign Plea, is refuſing the judge as incompetent, becauſe the matter in hand was not within his precinct.

Foreign Service, is that whereby a mean lord holdeth of another, without the compaſs of his own fee, or that which a tenant performeth, either to his own lord, or to the lord paramount.

FORE-JU'DGE (V.) to judge or ſentence before-hand.

FORE-JU'DGED (A.) is when the officer of any court is baniſh'd or expelled for ſome offence, or for non-appearance to a bill filed againſt him.

FORE-KNI'GHT (S.) a piece of wood in the ſhape of a man's head, faſt bolted to the beams upon the ſecond deck of a ſhip.

FO'RE-LOCKS (S.) ſuch part of a head of hair as hangs down on the fore-part of the head; and in a *Ship*, are ſmall flat wedges, put into the ends of bolts to keep them from ſtarting out of the holes, ſometimes called keys.

FORE-KNO'W (V.) to know that ſuch a thing or event will come to paſs, before it actually does.

FORE-KNOW'LEDGE (S.) the knowing that

that any thing will be before it actually is.

FO'RELAND or FO'RENESS (S.) in *Navigation*, a point of land running or jutting out into the ſea; in *Fortification*, it is a ſmall ſpace of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

FO'RELOIN (S.) in *Hunting*, is when a hound going before the reſt of the cry meets the chace and goes away with it.

FO'REMAN (S.) in *Juries*, is the preſident or chief man, that brings in, and delivers the verdict, &c. in *Trade*, it is the principal workman ſet over the others, both to direct and govern them.

FO'RE-MAST (S.) is a large round tree or piece of timber, put to, or fixed in the fore-part of a ſhip, on which the fore-ſail and fore-top-maſt ſail-yards are carried, uſually divided into three parts or diſtinctions, *viz.* the fore-maſt, which is the whole taken together; the fore-top-maſt, which is half the length of the whole; and the fore-top-gallant-maſt, which is half the fore-top-maſt, or a quarter of the whole.

FO'REMOST (A.) in the front of a battle, or beginning of an affair; the firſt, head, chief, ring-leader, &c. in any buſineſs.

FO'RENOON (S.) the firſt or beginning part of the day, any time before noon, or twelve o'clock.

FORE-ORDAI'N (V.) to appoint or determine before-hand.

FO'RE-PART (S.) the principal front of a houſe, building, &c. the firſt or beginning part of any thing.

FORE-PRI'ZE (V.) in *Law*, to except ſomething out of a conveyance.

FORE-RU'NNER (S.) a meſſenger, &c. that comes to apprize perſons that ſome other extraordinary perſon or thing will ſhortly come.

FORE-SHE'W (V.) to ſignify, declare, predict, or tell before-hand.

FO'RE-SAIL (S.) that ſail that belongs, or is fixed to the fore-maſt.

FO'RE-SAY or FO'R-SAY (V.) to recal, undo, renounce, or countermand.

FORE SEE' (V.) to ſee or know before-hand, to foretel, prognoſticate, or predict.

FORE-SHO'RTEN (V.) a term in *Painting*, importing the perſpective repreſentation of a thing.

FO'RE-SIGHT (S.) the knowledge a perſon has of the conſequence of certain actions, acquired by comparing and conſidering the nature and tendency of them together.

FO'RE SKIN (S.) the ſkin that covers the top or head of a man's yard, commonly called the prepuce, and is what is partly cut off by thoſe that uſe circumciſion.

FO'REST (S.) a large parcel or tract of ground covered with trees, anciently ſo large as to be 60 days journey, as was the *Hercinian foreſt*; the Ancients adored *foreſts*, imagining a great part of their gods reſided there; from whence, and the natural gloom and ſilence of the place, inſpiring well-meaning, and giving opportunity to deſigning men, moſt of the ſuperſtition that is, and has been in the world, took its riſe; the ſcripture acquainting us, that the *Heathens* and idolatrous *Jews* retired to ſuch places to ſacrifice to their falſe deities; in a *Law Senſe*, it is deſined to be a certain territory of woody grounds, and fruitful paſture, privileged for wild beaſts, and fowls of *foreſt*, chaſe, and warren to reſt and abide in, under the ſafe protection of the king, for his delight, meered and bounded with unmoveable bounds, marks, meers; and boundaries, known either by matter of record, or preſcription, repleniſhed with wild beaſts of venary or chaſe, and with great coverts of vert, for ſuccour of the ſaid beaſts, for preſervation and continuation of which place, with the vert and veniſon, there are certain peculiar laws, privileges and officers; as 1. No perſon can poſſeſs a *foreſt* but the king. 2. None can act in the courts appointed but by the king's commiſſion. 3. None but the king's officers can do any thing relating to a *foreſt*. The way of making a *foreſt* is thus; certain commiſſioners, appointed under the great ſeal, view the ground intended, and fence it round; this being reported in chancery, the king cauſes it to be proclaimed throughout the county where the land lies, that it is a *foreſt*, and from that time to be governed by the laws of a *foreſt*, and prohibits all perſons to hunt therein without his leave: There are in *England* 68 *foreſts*, 13 chaſes, and upwards of 780 parks.

FO'RE-STAFF or CRO'SS-STAFF (S.) an inſtrument formerly much uſed at ſea, to make obſervation of the ſun, moon, or ſtars, with the face towards the object, but now grown almoſt out of uſe.

FORE-STA'LL (V.) to prevent or anticipate a perſon or thing, and commonly means buying up cattle, corn, &c. before it comes to the market, and thereby engroſſing it or them into few hands, in order to enhance the price, and impoſe upon the publick, a crime againſt which there are ſevere laws, tho' ſeldom executed.

FORE-STA'LLER (S.) a monopolizer, or engroſſer of a commodity, a buyer up of a manufacture, &c. before it comes to market; in *Hunting*, one that plants himſelf in order to ſtop the deer that are broke out of the foreſt.

FO'RESTER (S.) an officer appointed by the king's letters patent to walk the foreſt, and watch the vert and veniſon, and to attaint and preſent all perſons committing offences within his walk.

FO'RE-TEETH (S.) the broad, flat teeth in the front of a perſon's mouth.

FORE-TE'LL (V.) to predict or tell that ſomething will come to paſs a great while before it happens.

FO'RE-THOUGHT (S.) a ſedate conſider-

tion

tion upon the conſequences that will follow from particular things, or actions.

FO'RE-TASTE (S.) a taſting, perceiving, or knowing things before-hand.

FO'RE-TOP (S.) the front of a perriwig, &c.

FORE-WA'RN (V.) to caution, or warn a perſon before a thing happens.

FO'RFEIT (V.) to do an act for which a perſon muſt pay a fine or mulct; alſo to loſe a privilege or poſſeſſion that was before enjoy'd.

FO'RFEIT (S.) a fine, mulct, or penalty paid or become due upon the doing or omitting ſomething.

FO'RFEITABLE (A.) that is liable to be puniſhed by fine, mulct, or loſs of the thing itſelf.

FO'RFEITURE (S.) the act of doing or omitting ſomething liable to a fine, mulct, loſs of privilege, &c. alſo the thing or fine itſelf ſo forfeited; among the *old Romans*, *forfeitures* fell to the emperor's Exchequer, by a law made in the reign of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, to augment the publick revenue. It contained, 1. That all perſons who lived ſingle ſhould be incapable of receiving any legacy, provided they did not marry within the time aſſigned by the law; in which caſe, whatever was bequeathed to them by will, ſhould be eſtreated into the exchequer. 2. Thoſe who had no children ſhould loſe one moiety of what was left them by will. 3. All that was given by will, to any perſon that died in the life of the teſtator, or after his death, before the will was opened. 4. Every heir, who neglected to revenge the death of him, whoſe eſtate he inherited, forfeited his eſtate to the publick.

FORGE (S.) a ſmith's hearth, where he heats his iron; alſo a furnace where iron ore is melted.

FORGE (V.) to faſhion or make a thing in iron or other metal, by heating and hammering it, &c. alſo to counterfeit a writing, invent a ſtory, or make a lie.

FO'RGERY (S.) the act of counterfeiting, cheating, or impoſing a falſe deed or fact upon a perſon inſtead of a real one.

FORGE'T (V.) to loſe the remembrance of a thing, that was once known.

FORGE'TFUL (A.) liable or apt to forget any thing, having a bad memory.

FORGE'TFULNESS (S.) the infirmity of forgetting, or a want of memory.

FORGI'VE (V.) to pardon, remit, paſs by, or quit a perſon of a debt, fault, treſpaſs, omiſſion, &c.

FORGI'VENESS (S.) pardon, remiſſion, quitting or releaſing.

FORGOE' or FOREGOE' (V.) to give up or quit the claim or right a perſon has or makes to a thing; to leave off or diſcontinue.

FORK (S.) an inſtrument commonly made of iron with prongs, to ſtick into, and hold things faſt, and when made about five inches long, are uſed to take up the fleſh or victuals we eat, and when made larger have commonly ſome appellation added to it to diſtinguiſh it, ſuch as *fleſh-fork*, *dung-fork*, &c.

FO'RKED (A.) any thing made or growing with prongs or diviſions in it like a fork, ſo the heads of deer, and all other cattle with two horns or branches.

FORLO'RN (A.) diſmal, frightful, afflicted, miſerable, comfortleſs, diſtreſſed, alone, helpleſs, deſpairing; in *War*, thoſe ſoldiers that are ſent upon ſome dangerous enterprize, or that make the firſt onſet in a battle, &c. are called the *forlorn-hope*.

FORLO'RNNESS (S.) the unhappy condition of widows, orphans, or others that have loſt their comfort and ſupport, and are without friends or relief.

FORM (S.) the method, manner, ſhape of animals, flowers, fruits, &c. or way of doing things; alſo ſo much as a printer compoſes to be worked off at a time, which is commonly one face or ſide of a ſheet; in *Hunting*, it is the ſeat of a hare; in *Schools*, it is the ſeat or bench the ſcholars ſit on, and ſometimes it is the degree of learning that a number of lads are in or about; and in a *Phyſical Senſe*, it is the reſult of matter and motion guided by the power of the Creator, to compoſe the ſhape or body.

FORM (V.) to make, contrive, invent, or deviſe; alſo to ſhape, &c.

FO'RMAL (A.) preciſe, pretendedly exact and punctual, very ſtiff and affected; alſo the being over and above ceremonious.

FO'RMALIST (S.) one who confines himſelf to great punctuality, preciſeneſs, and ceremony.

FORMA'LITY (S.) ceremony, preciſeneſs, ſtiffneſs, affectation.

FORMA'LITIES (S.) the dreſs, robes, or particular ornaments that magiſtrates of cities, members of corporations, &c. wear upon ſolemn occaſions; alſo the ceremonious doing of any thing.

FORMALI'ZE (V.) to act or pretend to be very exact punctual and ceremonious.

FO'RMALLY (Part.) any thing done in a ſtiff, ſet, punctual, or ceremonious way or manner.

FORMA'TION (S.) the making, methodizing, or doing a thing regularly.

FO'RMER (A.) the perſon or thing ſpoken of before.

FO'RMERLY (Part.) in time paſt, heretofore, &c.

FO'RMIDABLE (A.) terrible, frightful, dreadful, that occaſions great fear or diſorder.

FO'RMOST or FO'REMOST (S.) he that goes in the front; alſo one that excels or goes beyond another in arts or ſciences, any one that is moſt ready or capable to do a thing.

FO'RMULAR (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a ſmall or little form or preſcription uſed in extemporaneous practice; in *Divinity*, it is a confeſſion of faith; in *Law*, it is a rule or model, pre-

ſcribed and decreed by authority for the form and manner of an act, inſtrument, proceeding, &c. The *Roman* law was full of them for adoptions, divorces, ſtipulations, &c.

FO'RMULARY (S.) a writing, containing the form of an oath, atteſtation, abjuration, &c. alſo the publick liturgies or national book of church ſervices, prayers, &c. are called *formularies*.

FO'RNICATE (V.) to be guilty of, or commit fornication.

FORNICA'TION (S.) the act of uncleanneſs, or carnal converſation between ſingle or unmarried perſons of both ſexes.

FORNICA'TOR (S.) a whore-maſter, and commonly is ſpoken of one that converſes with ſeveral women criminally, whether married, or ſingle.

FO'RRAGE (S.) all ſorts of proviſion for cattle, eſpecially horſes, in time of war.

FO'RRAGE (V.) to go up and down the country, to get hay, ſtraw, oats, &c. eſpecially in time of war, for the uſe of the troopers horſes, &c.

FORSA'KE (V.) to leave alone, or go away from, to quit, or leave off the practice of any thing.

FORSOO'TH (S.) the miſtreſs, or head of a family.

FORSOO'TH (Part.) an expreſſion of banter, game, or contempt, wherein a great deal of the meaning is contained in the manner of ſpeaking, cadence of the voice, or the motion and geſture of the body.

FORSWEA'R (V.) to ſwear falſely, to affirm that to be true, which a perſon knows to be falſe; alſo to abjure, renounce, forſake, or oblige one's ſelf not to do a certain thing under a certain penalty, by a vow, reſolution, or oath.

FORT (S.) a ſmall place of defence, ſtrong by nature, or made ſo by art, both for the prevention of the enemies ſtraggling up into the country, or coming down too far, and alſo to preſerve the people therein; there are many ſorts denominated from their particular uſe.

FORTH (Part.) abroad, or out of a place; alſo the name of one of the greateſt rivers in *Scotland*.

FORTH-CO'MING (Part.) ready to be produced, or now coming out.

FORETHI'NK (V.) to meditate or conſider of the conſequences of things before a perſon acts or does them.

FORTHWI'TH (Part.) immediately, preſently, with all ſpeed or expedition.

FO'RTIFIABLE (A.) that may be ſtrengthened, fortified, defended, or made ſafer than at preſent it is.

FORTIFICA'TION (S.) the art of building ſuch walls, ramparts, battlements, or outworks before or near a town, army, &c. as may render it more capable of being defended againſt the attacks of an enemy, either by ſea or land, and is divided into ſeveral branches or parts, *viz.*

Natural Fortification, which is building a fort, caſtle, &c. in ſuch a place that by nature is very difficult of acceſs, and conſequently wants but little art to compleat its defence.

Defenſive Fortification, that is chiefly employed about the preſervation and ſtrengthening the place pitched upon, and is what relates to governors of towns, &c. principally to look after.

Offenſive Fortification, is chiefly concerned about the prejudicing the enemy, and is what the beſiegers moſtly regard.

Regular Fortification is when the baſtions are all equal, or one whoſe figure is a regular polygon, the ſides and angles being at the diſtance of a muſket-ſhot one from another; and irregular the contrary, &c.

FO'RTIFY (V.) to make ſtrong, by making regular defences both in reſpect of towns, cities, &c. and by arguments or reaſons for doing this or that.

FO'RTITUDE (S.) is that virtue and reſolution of mind that goes through difficulties with calmneſs and ſerenity, that purſues virtuous undertakings, notwithſtanding any oppoſitions that may be made againſt, or diſcouragements that may attend the purſuance thereof.

FO'RTITUDES (S.) the advantageous ſituations, or accidental, beneficial conjunctions, &c. of the ſtars, to give aſtrological ſucceſs to any inquiry.

FO'RTRESS (S.) any place that perſons retire to for ſecurity againſt enemies, that is either naturally ſtrong by its ſituation, or made ſo by building proper defences, according to the rules of fortification.

FORTU'ITOUS (A.) any thing that comes by chance, accidentally or unforeſeenly.

FORTU'ITOUSNESS (S.) accidentalneſs, caſualneſs, or the happening by chance.

FO'RTUNATE (A.) ſucceſsful, happy, lucky, that falls out juſt as a perſon wiſhes or deſires.

FO'RTUNATELY (Part.) that happens or ſucceeds well or luckily.

FO'RTUNATENESS (S.) ſucceſs, proſperity, happineſs, thriving.

FO'RTUNE (S.) a goddeſs, which the Ancients believed was the governeſs of their affairs, and that ſhe diſtributed wealth and honour at her pleaſure; ſhe is commonly repreſented in the figure of a blind woman, ſtanding upon the top of a wheel, with wings at her feet; ſhe was likewiſe repreſented by ſeveral other hieroglyphicks, eſpecially by the *Romans*, who erected many temples to her under different names, imagining ſhe had the poſſeſſion and diſpoſal of honours, riches, pleaſures, and all the happineſs of this life; ſometimes providence is meant by this word.

FO'RTUNES (S.) with the *Aſtrologers*, are the

the planets *Jupiter* and *Venus*, who are ſuppoſed betokeners of happineſs or ſucceſs.

FO'RWARD (A.) one that is very willing or ready to do or promote a thing; alſo ſpoke of a piece of work, of which a great part is finiſhed; alſo one of a ready wit, or a quick apprehenſive genius; alſo one that is gone before another in a journey.

FOR'WARDNESS (S.) readineſs, eagerneſs, willingneſs.

FOSS (S.) a moat, ditch, or trench; and with the *Surgeons*, a cavity in a bone, with a large opening, but not perforated.

FO'SSIL (S.) any ſort of mineral, or hard, ſtony metalline body, that grows in, and is dug out of the earth.

FO'SS-WAY (S.) one of the four principal highways made by the *Romans* in *England*, ſo called on account of its being ditched on both ſides; it leads from *Cornwall* through *Devonſhire*, by *Coventry*, *Leiceſter*, *Newark*, &c and to *Lincoln*.

FO'STER (V.) to nouriſh, take care of, bring up, preſerve, or educate.

FO'STER-CHILD (S.) a child brought up by a nurſe, friend, or any perſon that is not its natural parent.

FO'STER-FATHER (S.) he that takes care of and brings up another man's child, knowing it to be ſo.

FO'THER (S.) food for cattle; alſo a ton or weight for weighing lead of different values in different counties.

FOUL (A.) naſty, dirty, filthy, undecent and unmannerly; alſo unfair and cheating.

FOUL (V.) to make a thing dirty naſty, or filthy; alſo a *Sea* term for being tangled, or unavoidably and troubleſomely engaged with any thing elſe.

FOU'LDAGE (S.) the ſame with *foldage*; which ſee.

FOULDS (S.) the plaits or doublings in a garment.

FOU'LLY (Part.) naſtily, filthily; alſo unjuſtly, diſhoneſtly or baſely.

FOU'LNESS (S.) the name of an iſland in *Eſſex*, where many wild-fowl uſed to haunt; alſo the dirtineſs or filthineſs of a thing, or the quality of a perſon's language and behaviour; alſo the diſhoneſty or cheats uſed by ſome gameſters, to impoſe upon raw perſons; alſo any unfair practice whatever.

FOU'LSHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a pretty large town whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 90 computed, and 102 meaſured miles.

FOUND (V.) to eſtabliſh, ſettle or appoint a certain building for ſome particular uſe, as a college for the ſtudy of the law, divinity, hiſtory, &c. alſo to caſt any thing in any ſort of metals, as guns, bells, pipes, coins, &c. alſo the owning or acknowledging that I have got ſomething that was loſt or unknown.

FOUNDA'TION (S.) in *Building*, is the firſt part or beginning of the work; and in *Literature*, &c. it is the premiſes or arguments upon which the book, debate, &c. is made or ſupported.

FOU'NDER (S.) a perſon that appropriates a certain ſum of money or eſtate for the doing ſome particular thing, as the building or endowing a college, &c. alſo a perſon that works in metals, and after melting them runs them into various forms for ſundry purpoſes, in moulds proper to the ſeveral occaſions.

FOU'NDER (V.) to grow tired, weary, and incapable of continuing a work or journey, particularly ſpoken of horſes that are diſeaſed in the feet; and in the *Sea Language*, it means the ſinking or deſtroying a ſhip at ſea, which by reaſon of her weakneſs, or ſplitting upon a ſhoal, ſand, rock, &c. becomes full of water, and ſo is loſt or ſunk.

FOU'NDLING (S.) a child found or taken up accidentally in the ſtreet, field, &c. without knowing to whom it belongs, and of which the pariſh is obliged to take care, and be at the expence of bringing up.

FOU'NDRY or FOU'NDERY (S.) the art of melting, running, or caſting metals into any form; alſo the houſe or place where ſuch work is performed.

FOU'NTAIN (S.) the ſource, ſpring, or head of a river, or any place where water breaks firſt out of the earth; alſo the name of artificial water-works that are put in princes, noblemens, and gentlemens gardens, for curioſity and pleaſure, which go by various names, according to their form and embelliſhment; alſo the original or firſt beginning from whence or whom any thing comes, or is made by.

FOUR (S.) the number marked 4 or IV. Some have affirmed this to be a myſterious hieroglyphick, that moſt nations mean *God*, or the ſupreme Being by, becauſe they write יהוה, the *Aſſyrians Adad*, the *Egyptians Amon*, the *Perſians Syre*, the *Greeks* Θεὸς, the *Latins Deus*, &c.

FOURCH (S.) a delay, put-off, or prolonging a cauſe or matter in law.

FOURCHEE' (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a croſs, &c. forked at the ends, and thoſe forks being compoſed of ſtreight lines, have blunt or flat ends, as if they were cut or ſawn off.

FOUR CO'RNERS (S.) the four angles or meetings of any quadrangular figure or room; and in the *Menage*, it is ſuppoſing the voit or round to be divided into four parts or quarters, upon each of which the horſe makes a round or two at trot or gallop.

FOURTH (A.) as it reſpects the order of things, is three places diſtant from unity, or the firſt, that being included in the number.

FOURTH (S.) in *Muſick*, is one of the harmonick intervals or concords; it is ſometimes called diateſſaron, which the ancients deemed one of the greateſt or moſt perfect concords;

but by the moderns is eſteemed a very imperfect one.

FOWL (S.) any ſort of winged creatures, commonly called birds.

FOWL (V.) to hunt, kill, or catch birds in toils, with guns, &c.

FO'WLER (S.) a hunter, killer, or catcher of birds.

FO'WLING-PIECE (S.) a light, ſmall gun, generally with a pretty long barrel, uſed by gentlemen to ſhoot wild fowl, ſmall birds, &c.

FOX (S.) a four-footed creature well known, commonly of the ſize of a middling dog, with a large buſhy tail, and of a rank or ſtrong ſmell, runs ſwiftly, and uſes a great many turnings and windings to avoid his purſuers; the *Engliſh* gentry are very much addicted to hunt this creature, which is reckoned the cunningeſt of all; alſo a name for a ſly, cunning, or deſigning perſon, or one that hides his intentions by many ſhifting pretences; *Emblematically*, it repreſents a general or other perſon that gets the advantage over his enemies, by prudent counſels and wiſe advice, rather than by force and great armies.

FOX (V.) to cheat, deceive, or pretend one thing and deſign another; and in the *Brewing Trade*, it is to give the liquor a ſtrong, diſagreeable taſte, eſpecially in hot weather; alſo to make a perſon drunk or ſuddled.

FOY or FO'WEY (S.) in *Cornwall*, is ſituated upon an arm of the ſea, which makes a very commodious haven for abundance of ſhipping, which, tho' it is narrow, is very deep for three miles up the country; the entrance of which is ſtrongly fortified with block-houſes, &c. Formerly it enjoyed great privileges, and fitted many ſhips at the common charge, which frequently cruiſed upon the *French*, &c. and thereby greatly enriched themſelves; but that procedure has been long at an end, though ſtill it is inhabited by many conſiderable merchants, who ſend vaſt quantities of pilchards and other fiſh abroad, which turns to good account. The town is very ordinary, the buildings being ill contrived, and ſo confuſedly crowded together, that there is no open ſtreet belonging to it, only many intricate paſſages. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, eight aldermen, two aſſiſtants, a recorder, &c. The burgeſſes are choſen by all the inhabitants that pay ſcot and lot; it ſends two members to parliament; it is diſtant from *London* 192 computed, and 240 meaſured miles.

FOY (S.) a treat given by a perſon to his friends or acquaintance, upon his change of, or bettering his ſtation in life, removing to a new habitation, going or ſetting out upon a journey, putting on new cloaths, &c.

FRA'CTION (S.) a rent in a piece of cloth, garment, &c. alſo a quarrel, diſturbance, or diſſenſion among friends or acquaintance; and in *Arithmatick*, it is properly a part of ſome whole thing or number, of which the arithmeticians have many ſorts, as decimal *fractions*, ſexagenary *fractions*, and vulgar *fractions*; and theſe laſt they ſubdivide as follows.

A proper or ſimple Fraction, which is when the quantity expreſſed is leſs than an unit or whole thing, and has its numerator always leſs than its denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, &c.

An improper Fraction, which is when the quantity expreſſed is more than an unit or whole thing, and hath its numerator always greater than its denominator, as $\frac{7}{5}$, $\frac{5}{2}$, $\frac{8}{3}$, &c.

A compound Fraction, may be more or leſs than an unit or whole thing, according to the nature of the propoſition, and is always expreſſed by two or more quantities, with the term *OF* between them, as $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$, or $\frac{3}{7}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$.

FRA'CTIONAL (A.) appertaining, belonging, or like to a fraction.

FRA'CTIOUS (A.) quarrelſome, peeviſh, ſoon moved to anger.

FRA'CTIOUSNESS (S.) the quarrelſomeneſs or peeviſhneſs of any perſon's temper or diſpoſition.

FRA'CTURE (S.) the breaking or cracking a thing, particularly uſed in anatomy for accidents that happen to the ſkull or other bones.

FRA'GIL (A.) that is capable of being eaſily broke, weak, brittle.

FRAGI'LITY or FRA'GILNESS (S.) that property of things that expreſſes their weakneſs, brittleneſs, or liableneſs to ſnap or break ſhort aſunder.

FRA'GMENT (S.) the remains of a joint of meat, feaſt, &c. alſo ſentences or pieces of authors preſerved from deſtruction, or collected out of whole books for particular occaſions.

FRA'GRANCY or FRA'GRANTNESS (S.) the pleaſing, ſweet, agreeable ſmell of flowers, ſpices, &c.

FRA'GRANT (A.) ſweet, pleaſant, and agreeable to the ſmell.

FRAIGHT or FREIGHT (S.) the cargo, goods or burden that a ſhip brings or carries; alſo the money or conſideration paid for ſuch ſervice.

FRAIGHT or FREIGHT (V.) to lade, burden, or put goods on board a ſhip, to be carried to ſome other place.

FRA'IL (S.) a ſmall bag or baſket of raiſins, about 80 pounds weight.

FRAIL (A.) weak, fickly, apt or liable to make miſtakes, or fall into errors.

FRA'ILTY or FRAI'LNESS (S.) the imperfection or weakneſs of our nature, the brittleneſs or imbecillity of any thing.

FRAME (V.) to make, contrive, invent, or prepare things, ſo as to be eaſily put together.

FRAME (S.) the ſupports of a chair, cabinet, &c. alſo an ornament round glaſſes, pictures, &c. the wood-work, or ſtone-work for windows, doors, &c.

FRA'MLINGTON (S.) in *Suffolk*, a large town, upon a clay hill, defended by the ruins of a large caſtle, well walled, and a double ditch on one ſide, and a large meer on the other; the principal building is the church, and the market on Saturday is well frequented; diſtant from *London* 74 computed, and 86 meaſured miles.

FRA'MPTON (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, a town pleaſantly ſituated on the river *Frome*, where abundance of excellent trouts and other fiſh are caught; its market is weekly on Thurſday, and is diſtant from *London* 102 computed, and 117 meaſured miles.

FRA'NCES (S.) the proper name of a woman.

FRANCHI'SE (V.) to grant liberty, freedoms, privileges, &c. to particular perſons, or ſocieties of men.

FRA'NCHISE (S.) a privilege or exemption from the ordinary juriſdiction; or an aſylum, or a ſanctuary where people's perſons are ſecure; in *Spain*, churches and monaſteries are *franchiſes* for criminals, as they were formerly in *England*; ſometimes it means an immunity from the common tributes, tolls and taxes.

Franchiſe Royal, is a place where the king's writ runs not, as at *Cheſter* and *Durham*.

Franchiſe of Quarters, is a certain diſtrict of *Rome*, wherein are the houſes of ambaſſadors, and where ſuch as retire, cannot be arreſted or ſeized by the ſbirri, nor proſecuted at law.

FRA'NCIS (S.) the proper name of a man.

FRANCI'SCANS (S.) an order of friars in the church of *Rome*, founded by *Francis d' Aſſiſe* about 1220, whoſe rules very ſtrictly enjoin his followers chaſtity, poverty, obedience, and in general a very auſtere regimen of life.

FRA'NCOLIN (S.) a ſort of red-legged bird, fit for hawking, ſometimes called a heath-cock, ſnipe, or rail.

FRA'NGIBLE (A.) that is liable to, or capable of being broke.

FRA'NGIBLENESS (S.) eaſineſs or capableneſs of being broke.

FRA'NGIPANE (S.) an exquiſite perfume to ſcent gloves, bags, or other things made of leather.

FRANK (A.) generous, free, plain, open-hearted, bountiful; alſo one exempt from publick taxes; it is a term much uſed in our old laws.

Frank Allodium, lands, tenements, or demeſnes that do not hold of any ſuperior lord.

Frank Almoin, or *Free Alms*, a tenure of lands or tenements beſtowed on God, *i. e.* given to ſuch people as devote themſelves to his ſervice.

Frank Chace, is liberty of free chace in a circuit adjoining to a foreſt, by which all men, though they have land of their own within that compaſs, are forbidden to cut down wood without the view of the foreſter firſt had or obtained.

Frank Fee, is that for which no ſervice is performed to any lord, being exempted from all but homage, and is that which is in the king's hand, or lord of the manor, being ancient demeſne of the crown.

Frank Ferm, is lands or tenements wherein the nature of the fee is changed, from knights ſervice to certain yearly ſervices.

Frank-Fold, is where the lord hath the benefit of folding his tenants ſheep within his manor, for the manuring of his lands.

Frank Law, is the benefit of the free and common law of the land.

Frank Pledge, is a ſecurity or pledge for a freeman.

FRANK (V.) to make free, or let a thing paſs without charge, from whence the privilege of members of parliament freeing letters, or their paying no poſtage, takes its name.

FRANK (S.) the name of an inhabitant of *old Germany*, importing, that ſuch were freemen; they over-run a great many countries, and introduced many of their cuſtoms, it being from them that the *Salique* law, or that which excludes women from the crown, in *France*, took its riſe; alſo the contracted word for the name *Frances* or *Francis*, whether it be of man or woman.

FRA'NKINCENSE (S.) is an odoriferous, aromatick gum or reſin anciently burnt in temples; and now much uſed in phyſical preſcriptions; alſo to throw on fire, to burn in rooms where perſons ſick or ill of peſtilential diſeaſes are, or have died.

FRA'NKNESS (S.) open heartedneſs, freedom of converſation, without any reſerve or malicious deſign.

FRA'NTICK (A.) mad, diſordered in the ſenſes, diſtracted, wild, out of or beyond all rule and government.

FRA'NTICKLY (Part.) in a mad, diſorderly and uncivilized manner.

FRA'PPISH (A.) out of humour, hard to pleaſe, peeviſh, croſs, reſtleſs.

FRATE'RNAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a brotherhood or ſociety; amicable, friendly, loving, united together.

FRATE'RNALLY (Part.) in a friendly, kind, or brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY (S.) any company or ſociety of men living under the ſame regulations, cuſtoms and obligations.

FRA'TRICIDE (S.) the killing or murdering of a natural brother; alſo the perſon committing ſuch an act of violence, is ſo called.

FRAUD (S.) any kind of cheating, deceiving, or impoſing upon a perſon's ignorance or credulity; and if it be in religious matters, it is called a pious *fraud*; alſo a goddeſs worſhipped by the ancient Heathens, when they intended to deceive others, or were apprehenſive of being deceived themſelves; ſhe was of a monſtrous ſhape, with the countenance of

a very handſome young woman, the body of a party-coloured ſerpent, and a ſcorpion's tail.

FRAU'DULENCY or FRAU'DULENTNESS (S.) deceitfulneſs, impoſition, knavery, cheat, cunning, or craftineſs.

FRAU'DULENT (A.) falſe, baſe, cheating, impoſing, injurious, deceitful.

FRAY (S.) a ſkirmiſh, quarrel, fight, ſcuffle, contention.

FRAY (V.) to part, open, fret, or grow thin, like bad muſlin, &c. alſo a deer's rubbing her head againſt a tree to renew it, or cauſe the pills of her new horns to come off.

FREA (S.) a *Saxon* goddeſs, wife to *Woden*, a principal deity among them.

FREAK (S.) a whimſical, fooliſh, irrational, wanton action.

FREA'KISH (A.) ſilly, maggotty, fooliſh, irrational, wanton, trifling, mad.

FREA'KISHNESS (S.) wantonneſs, maggottineſs, fooliſhneſs.

FREAM (S.) arable or ploughed land that lies fallow to recover itſelf, being too much worn out of heart by being over-worked.

FREAM (V.) to roar or make a noiſe like a boar in rutting time.

FRE'CKLES (S.) certain ſmall yellowiſh ſpots upon the ſkin of the face and hands of ſeveral perſons, eſpecially thoſe of fair complexions.

FRE'CKLY (A.) ſpotted, powdered, or covered with yellowiſh ſpots upon the ſkin of the face and hands.

FRE'DERICK (S.) the proper name of a man, eſpecially among the *Germans*.

FREE (A.) at liberty, that can do or refuſe at his pleaſure, that is under no reſtraint; alſo generous, kind, open-hearted, communicative, good-humoured, &c.

Free Bench, a *Law* term, ſignifying that eſtate in copyhold lands, which the wife hath after the death of her huſband, for her dower.

Free Booter, a ſoldier who makes inroads into an enemy's country, and drives away the cattle, &c. alſo a pirate or ſea-rover, who ſeizes all that comes in his way; alſo a ſoldier that receives no other pay than what he can get by plunder.

Free Bord, the privilege claimed in ſome places of two or three feet of land beyond the fence of the ground or field they enjoy or occupy.

Free Born, one that is born to certain privileges, freedoms and immunities that ſome others are not.

Free Chapel, one founded by the king, exempted from the juriſdiction of the ordinary, or one founded in a pariſh beſides the mother or pariſh church.

Free Warren, the power of granting or denying licenſe to a perſon to hunt in particular grounds.

FREE (V.) to ſet at liberty, to quit a perſon of the ſlavery or obligation he was before under; to take off all reſtraint; alſo when a ſhip's pump has the full command of the water that leaks into her, it is ſaid to *free* her.

FREE'DOM (S.) an exemption from ſlavery or reſtraint, the being at liberty to act and do as a perſon pleaſes; alſo the admitting perſons to be members of a corporation, and to be entitled to their particular privileges, is called taking up a perſon's *Freedom*.

FREE'HOLD (S.) a free eſtate diſtinguiſhed by being called *freehold in deed*, which is the actual poſſeſſion of, or right a man has to hold lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life; or *freehold in law*, which is the right a man has to ſuch lands or tenements, before he ſeizes or enters upon them.

FREEHO'LDERS (S.) ſuch perſons as hold lands or tenements inheritable by a perpetual right to them and their heirs for ever.

FREE'LY (Part.) without reſtraint, readily, without heſitation.

FREE'MAN (S.) one at liberty, and not under the command of another; but commonly is applied to members of corporations, cities, &c. that have particular privileges belonging to them.

FREE'NESS (S.) open-heartedneſs, liberality, generoſity, good-humour; alſo the condition that enjoys freedom of will, or the privilege of a corporation, &c.

FREE'STONE (S.) a ſort of greet, but finer ſanded, and much ſmoother, uſually of a whitiſh grey, and much uſed in buildings for pavements, &c.

FREEZE or FRIZE (S.) a particular ſort of woollen cloth wove with little knots or heads upon the ſurface; in *Gunnery*, it is the ſame with the muzzle ring of a cannon; and in *Architecture*, it is that part of the entablature of columns, which lies between the architrave and cornice.

FREEZE (V.) to congeal liquids by the coldneſs of the air, or the mixing certain ingredients, that produce the ſame effect; alſo a particular manner of laying a ground upon the dial plates of clocks, watches, &c. to make them look beautifully rough.

FRENCH (S.) the language, ſpeech or people of *France*; alſo any thing that comes from, or relates to them, as modes, faſhions, cuſtoms, &c.

FRE'NCH BEANS (S.) a pleaſant pulſe, eaten chiefly as ſauce to meat, boiled commonly in ſalt and water, or pickled with vinegar, ſpice, &c.

FRE'NCHIFIED (A.) one admiring or eſteeming the cuſtoms, manners, intereſts, and government of the *French* nation; alſo clapt or pox'd by too familiar converſation with lewd women, &c.

FRENCH MA'RIGOLD (S.) a fine, beautiful garden flower.

FRE'NSY or FRE'NZY (S.) madneſs, or diſorder in a perſon's ſenſes.

FRE'QUENCY or FRE'QUENTNESS (S.) doing a thing often or repeatedly.

FRE'QUENT (A.) often, uſual, cuſtomary, common, or ordinary.

FREQUE'NT (V.) to go to, or viſit a place or perſon often.

FREQUE'NTATIVE (S.) the grammatical name of ſuch verbs as import the doing the ſame thing often over.

FRE'SCADE (S.) a pleaſant, ſhady, cool walk in a park, garden, &c.

FRE'SCO (A.) cool, pleaſant, agreeable, ſhady, retired; from whence,

To walk in Freſco, is to take the freſh air, or to walk in cool, retired places.

To drink in Freſco, is to drink cool, pleaſant liquors, &c.

To paint in Freſco, is to paint upon new walls, ceilings, &c. while they are damp, in order to let the colours dry in, and bind more effectually with the work, that it may laſt a great while.

FRESH (A.) that has little or no ſalt in it, like fiſh or fleſh juſt killed; any thing that is new, pure, and good, like milk, butter, &c. juſt made; alſo any thing that is tolerably cool, briſk, or lively, like a moderate, breezing wind.

Freſh Diſſeiſin, in *Law*, is a diſſeiſin that a man may ſeek to defeat by his own power, without the help of the king or the judges.

Freſh Fine, a fine levied within a year paſt.

Freſh Force, a force done within forty days.

Freſh Gale, a pretty ſmart wind that blows ſoon after a calm.

Freſh Man, an unſkilful perſon, or novice at any buſineſs, a young ſtudent at a univerſity, a ſoldier or ſailor juſt entered into the ſervice, &c.

Freſh Shot, the diſcharging of a large river into a ſea, which freſhens the water for a mile or two.

Freſh Spell, a new ſet of rowers to eaſe or relieve thoſe who had wrought hard or long before.

Freſh Suit, the continual following an offender from the time of committing or diſcovering the offence, till he is ſeized or apprehended.

FRE'SHEN (V.) to waſh off, extract, or make meat, liquor, &c. leſs ſalt than it was before.

FRE'SHNESS (S.) the newneſs or goodneſs of proviſions, cloaths, &c. alſo the not being ſalted; alſo the being relieved by reſt from the fatigue of labour; alſo the coolneſs of the air, or moderate briſkneſs of the wind.

FRET (V.) to vex, teaze, or perplex one's ſelf at or about a thing; alſo to wear out by rubbing one part againſt the other, like a garment or piece of cloth, ſilk, &c.

FRET (S.) an agitation or diſturbance of the mind, occaſioned by ſome diſappointment or miſcarriage of an affair; in *Muſick*, it is a ſtring tied round the finger-board of ſome inſtruments, to ſhew the proper diſtance upon the ſtring that each note ſhould be ſtruck at; in *Heraldry*, it is a field with ſeveral lines running croſs one another; in *Building*, a beautiful way of ornamenting ceilings with flowers, knots, &c. goes by the name of *fretwork*, wine, beer, ale, &c. when inclined to be eager, is ſaid to be upon the *fret*; among *Miners*, openings made in the banks of rivers by land floods, are called *frets*.

FRE'TFUL (A.) peeviſh, ſoon moved to anger, uneaſy.

FRE'TTED (A.) tormented, vexed, ſet into a diſorder or uneaſineſs of mind; alſo muſical inſtruments divided into portions or diſtances upon the finger-board, to ſhew the regular places where to ſtop, or put the finger, in order to produce the tone required by the compoſition.

FRIABI'LITY or FRI'ABLENESS (S.) the capacity of being reduced into powder, brittleneſs, or eaſineſs of being crumbled or broke into ſmall pieces.

FRI'ABLE (A.) of a nature that may be pulverized or reduced into duſt, or very ſmall particles.

FRI'CASY or FRICASEE' (S.) a diſh of meat cut into ſmall pieces, and fried.

FRICA'TION or FRI'CTION (S.) the rubbing, juſtling, or chafing of two or more bodies together; in the *Mechanicks*, it means a reſiſtance that a moving body meets with from the ſurface of the body it moves upon. The determining the quantity, and providing againſt the inconvenience of *friction*, as it is of the greateſt uſe in all manner of machinery, ſo it is the moſt difficult to accompliſh, towards which ſeveral learned mathematicians have lent their aſſiſtance, but the practice has not yet been compleated by artificers. In *Surgery*, it means the act of rubbing a diſeaſed part with oils, unguents, or other matters, in order to eaſe, relieve, and cure it; in *Chymiſtry*, it is what in *Cookery* is called trying or preparing matters in a pan, with the help of ſome unctuous matter.

FRI'DAY (S.) the ſixth day of the week, ſo called from *Friga*, a goddeſs worſhipped by our fore-fathers on this day, commonly ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Venus*.

FRIEND (S.) one who does all the kind offices in his power to promote the good or intereſt of another; in *Scripture*, it ſometimes ſignifies a neighbour, acquaintance, or favourite.

FRIE'NDLESS (A.) one who has nobody to aſſiſt him in time of neceſſity.

FRIE'NDLINESS or FRIENDSHIP (S.) kindneſs, tenderneſs, courteouſneſs, good nature, or a readineſs to help any one as far as it is in one's power; the return of mutual benevolence, the very cement of ſociety, and medicine of life, performing that in civil life, which the tree of life in paradiſe promiſed to nature and conſtitution: The Ancients made

Friendſhip a goddeſs, repreſenting her in the figure of a young woman in a plain white morning gown, with her left ſide bare, and her right hand pointing to her heart, with theſe words in golden letters, *far and near*; her head was likewiſe bear, having only a crown of pomegranate flowers tied round about it, out of which grew four pomegranates with theſe words upon them, *winter and ſummer*; the bottom of her gown is bound about with theſe two other words, *life and death*: This goddeſs, thus repreſented, graſped a dry young elm with a vine twiſted about it, in her left hand.

FRIE'NDLY (Part.) like to, or after the manner of a friend, kindly, hoſpitably, tenderly.

FRI'ER or FRI'AR (S.) a common name for the monks of all orders, and often means particularly ſuch as are not prieſts, or in holy orders, thoſe that are, being generally called fathers; there are abundance of denominations of them, as white, grey, &c. *friars*; alſo a proof ſo ilfy wrought off at the printing-preſs, that it is ſcarce legible, is called a *friar*.

FRI'ERY (S.) a company or ſociety of friars; alſo the convent, cloiſter, place or habitation where they dwell.

FRI'GATE (S.) a ſmall ſhip or man of war, built ſomewhat lower and longer than common, for its more eaſy and ſwift ſailing, conſiſting of but two decks, chiefly employed in privateering.

FRIGEFA'CTION (S.) a freezing, rendering or making very cold.

FRI'GIFIED (A.) froze, made or rendered very cold.

FRI'GERATORY (S.) an ice-houſe, or place to make or keep things cold.

FRIGHT or FRI'GHTEN (V.) to ſurprize, put in fear, amaze, or confound.

FRIGHT (S.) a ſurprize, a ſudden taking away the uſe of a perſon's reaſon, by ſome extraordinary appearance, diſmal accident, terrible threatening, &c.

FRI'GHTFUL (A.) terrible, amazing, or what cauſes much ſurprize, fear, dread, or ſtrong apprehenſions of danger.

FRI'GHTFULNESS (S.) apt to be ſurprized, ſoon terrified; alſo hideouſneſs, terribleneſs, or an amazing appearance.

FRI'GID (A.) cold, bleak, ſharp, piercing; alſo barren or impotent.

FRIGI'DITY or FRI'GIDNESS (S.) coldneſs, bleakneſs; barrenneſs, or impotency.

FRIGORI'FICK (A.) any thing that produces cold; and with ſome *Philoſophers*, certain particles or ſmall bodies, ſuppoſed to be abſolutely cold, upon account of their ſtructure, and which produce the effect called cold, where or with whatever they are mixed, in proportion to the quantity or number of them.

FRINGE (S.) an ornament made of ſilk, worſted, gold, ſilver, &c. to be ſewed upon the bottoms of petticoats, tops of gloves, round the middle of cuſhions, &c.

FRINGE (V.) to garniſh, ornament or adorn with fringe; alſo to pull out the threads of cloth, &c. at the end.

FRI'PPERY (S.) old cloaths, caſt-off garments, or other lumber.

FRISK (V.) to jump, ſkip, hop, dance, or leap about in a merry manner.

FRI'SKY (A.) buckſome, gameſome, airy, jolly, merry, jocoſe, full of wanton tricks.

FRIT (S.) in *manufacturing Glaſs*, is the calx made by baking the aſhes of the plant kali, or fern, mixed with ſand or flints; this is the body or chief part of the glaſs, which, according to the intention, is differently mixed and managed.

FRITH (S.) an arm of the ſea, or the mouth of a large river.

FRI'TTER (S.) a ſmall cake made with milk, flour, eggs, &c. and fried or dreſſed in an open pan over the fire, eaten particularly on *Shrove-Tueſday*.

FRI'VOLOUS (A.) fooliſh, ſilly, impertinent, of no value or eſteem.

FRIZE (S.) the ſame with *frieze*.

FRI'ZZLE (V.) to curl or twine up in rings, like hair bound upon a paper or curling-pin.

FRI'ZZLED (A.) curled or criſped, like hair, upon a pipe or paper.

FRI'ZZLING (S.) the act of curling, tying up or preparing hair upon pipes, papers, &c.

FROCK (S.) a looſe upper garment to go all over the other cloaths, both for warmth and to keep them clean, worn by children both male and female, while young, and by waggoners, tallow-chandlers, &c. and commonly made of linen, upon account of being eaſily waſhed or cleanſed.

FRODESHAM (S.) in *Cheſhire*, a good port-town upon the river *Merſey*, conſiſting of one long ſtreet, with a caſtle at the weſt end; the market is weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 140 computed, and 162 meaſured miles.

FROG (S.) an amphibious creature that breeds in marſhy places.

FROISE (S.) a large ſort of cake made of milk, flour, and eggs, and oftentimes ſlices of bacon put in the middle or inſide, fried in an open pan over the fire.

FRO'LICK (V.) to play the wanton, to ſport merrily, to be gay, airy, and jocoſe.

FRO'LICK or FRO'LICKSOME (A.) merry, gay, blithe, jocund, waggiſh, &c.

FRO'LICK (S.) a jocoſe, merry prank, ſomething done purely for diverſion, or to pleaſe a particular humour.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS (S.) the playing merry, waggiſh, or jocoſe tricks.

FROM (Part.) apart, diſtinct, gone away, or departing.

FROME or FROME SE'LWOOD (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, on the river *Frome*, over which it hath a large bridge; the town is well inhabited

habited by clothiers; the market is weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 85 computed, and 99 meaſured miles.

FRONT (S.) the forehead or upper part of the face; and oftentimes means an aſſurance, impudence, or undauntedneſs; alſo the fore-part of any thing, or that next the view, which is ſometimes called the *fore-front* or the *back-front*, as it relates to the houſe or building's being ſituated; in *Fortification*, the face or outſide of any work; in *Perſpective*, it is what is called the orthographical projection of any building or object whatever, and is the ſame with upright plan; in *War*, it is the foremoſt rank or line of the whole army, or of a battalion, ſquadron, company, &c.

FRONTA'LES (S.) two muſcles whoſe offices are to draw the ſkin of the forehead up into wrinkles, and the contrary.

FRONTIE'RS (S.) the boundaries or extreme parts of a kingdom, or thoſe where another comes to, or very near it, eſpecially ſpoken of fortified towns or cities, where ſtrong gariſons are continually kept.

FRO'NTAL (S.) in *Architecture*, a ſmall pediment put over a little door; in *Phyſick*, an external form of medicine, applied to the forehead, faſtened with a bandage.

FRONTINIA'CK (S.) a rich, pleaſant, luſcious wine, ſo called from the place of its growth in *France*.

FRO'NTISPIECE (S.) the fore-ſide or entrance of a thing, uſually made more beautiful than the reſt of the work, and particularly ſpoken of the embelliſhments in picture-work put in the firſt page or title of a book.

FRO'NTLETS (S.) ſquare pieces of hard calf-ſkin, including four pieces of parchment, upon which the *Jews* wrote four paſſages of the law, and put them on their foreheads; alſo any thing put or bound on the forehead, whether for civil or religious purpoſes.

FRONTO'N (S.) in *Architecture*, an ornament commonly called a pediment.

FRO'PPISH or FRA'PPISH (A.) peeviſh, fretful, uneaſy, froward, croſs, hard to pleaſe.

FROST (S.) the congealing water, &c. into ice, by the extreme coldneſs of the weather, or by ſome artificial methods of producing the ſame effect, by making proper mixtures of ſalts and other ingredients.

FRO'ST-NAIL (S.) a particular ſtud, or way of making the ſhoe of a horſe, to prevent his ſlipping in froſty weather.

FRO'STY (A.) inclinable to froſt, freezing, very cold weather.

FROTH (S.) a ſpume or bubbly matter raiſed upon the head of boiling or fermenting liquors.

FRO'THINESS (S.) the quality of being frothy; alſo the fooliſhneſs, emptineſs, or vanity of ſilly people's diſcourſe.

FROW (S.) a *Dutch* name for a woman; and in the ſame ſenſe frequently uſed in *Engliſh*, eſpecially among the vulgar.

FRO'WARD (A.) peeviſh, fretful, uneaſy, croſs, pettiſh, hard to pleaſe.

FRO'WARDLY (Part.) fooliſhly, pettiſhly, croſsly, peeviſhly, &c.

FRO'WARDNESS (S.) peeviſhneſs, fretfulneſs, angrineſs.

FROWN (V.) to expreſs anger or diſpleaſure by the external knitting of the brows or wrinkling of the forehead, to threaten or menace by looks.

FROWN'ING (S.) knitting or drawing up the ſkin of the forehead into wrinkles or furrows, thereby expreſſing our diſlike at, or to a perſon or thing.

FROW'SY (A.) muſty, of a very naſty and diſagreeable ſmell.

FRO'ZEN (A.) water, &c. hardened or congealed by cold.

FRU'CTIFY (V.) to bring forth fruit, to improve, grow fruitful, and advance in learning, manners, or any other valuable qualification.

FRU'GAL (A.) one that huſbands his money well, that is very careful of avoiding all extravagant expences, as well in garb as diet, &c.

FRUGA'LITY or FRU'GALNESS (S.) thriftineſs, ſparingneſs, good huſbandry, the oppoſite to extravagancy.

FRUIT (S.) the univerſal name for all natural productions, whether animal or vegetative; alſo the effect of a perſon's endeavours or actions, whether good or bad; alſo the profits ariſing by trade, rent, &c. but particularly applied to the produce of trees, as cherries, apples, pears, plumbs, &c. excluſive of grain and herbage.

FRUI'TERER (S.) one that deals in, or ſells fruit, particularly reſtrained to apples, pears, plumbs, oranges, &c. excluſive of all ſorts of grain and herbage.

FRUI'TERY (S.) a room or place to keep or grow apples, plumbs, &c. in.

FRUI'TFUL (A.) that yields or produces much fruit, or a plentiful crop of any grain, herbage, apples, &c. alſo one of a quick and ready invention, ſtored with fine thoughts or uſeful projects.

FRUI'TFULNESS (S.) fertility, or yielding great ſtore of fruit, grain, &c. hieroglyphically repreſented by an olive-tree; in *Sculpture*, by a lady ſitting upon a bed, with two ſmall infants hanging upon her neck.

FRUI'TION (S.) the enjoyment, poſſeſſion, compaſſing, or obtaining what is deſired.

FRUI'TLESS (A.) barren, that yields no profit; alſo a vain or unſucceſsful attempt.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS PLANTS (S.) ſuch as have pointed ſtalks, and like reeds, producing their ſeeds in ears like corn.

FRUMP (V.) to pout, lour, ſout, jeer, mock, taunt, or ſnub.

FRUSH (S.) the tender part of a horſe's heel next to the hoof.

FRUSTRA'-

FRUSTRA'NEOUS (A.) fruitleſs, unſucceſsful, in vain, to no purpoſe.

FRU'STRATE (V.) to hinder, diſappoint, baulk, deceive, make void, or prevent.

FRUSTRA'TION (S.) a hindering, preventing, diſappointing, &c.

FRU'STUM (S.) a fragment, piece, or part broken or cut off from any whole thing; *Mathematically*, it means a part cut from off a pyramid or cone, by a plane parallel to the baſe.

FRY (S.) the ſpawn or young of fiſh; alſo a large number or company of any creatures whatever.

FRY (V.) a particular manner of dreſſing victuals in an open pan over the fire, and commonly by putting in oil, butter, or fat, to keep the matter to be dreſſed from burning or ſcorching, by the over heat and drineſs of the pan, which is commonly made of iron, copper, or other metal.

FU'AGE (S.) the tax impoſed upon every houſe, called hearth or chimney-money.

FUB (S.) a nick-name for a fat, unweildy child or perſon.

FUB or FOB (V.) to put off, to trick or deceive a perſon by a formal pretence or invented ſtory, made on purpoſe to take off a perſon's attention, or to amuſe him.

FU'CATE (V.) to paint, diſguiſe, colour, or counterfeit a thing, by making it look abundantly more beautiful than it really is.

FU'CUS (S.) a paint or waſh, particularly uſed by women to hide a blemiſh or imperfection, or to make them look younger or handſomer than they really are; alſo a ſea-plant, by ſome called alpa.

FU'DDLE (V.) to tipple, or drink much, to ſpend a great deal of time and money in drunkenneſs.

FU'DDLER or FU'DDLE-CAP (S.) one that loves tippling, an exceſſive drinker, or drunkard.

FUDGE (S.) a pretence, excuſe, colour, or deception; a mere fiction, where there is no reality or truth.

FUDGE (V.) to ſteal privately, to excuſe, palliate, or colour a matter; to endeavour to make a falſity paſs for a reality, to make a great buſtle, and pretence of doing buſineſs but without any riddance.

FU'EL (S.) any ſort of materials that produce or keep up fire, when made, as coals, wood, ſtraw, &c.

FUGE (S.) in *Muſick*, is when the different parts of a compoſition follow each other, each repeating what the firſt had performed; and according to what and how it is performed, is called a ſingle *fuge*, which conſiſts of 5, 6, or any other number of notes begun by a ſingle part, and followed by a ſecond, third, &c. part; a double *fuge* is, when two or more different points move together in a *fuge*, and are alternately interchanged by ſeveral parts.

FU'GILE (S.) the diſtemper called an impoſthume in the ears.

FU'GITIVE (S.) a vagabond, deſerter, or run-away; one that ſtrolls or flies from place to place for fear of being ſeized, taken up, or puniſhed for ſome offence committed; the goods of ſuch a perſon, being lawfully found after the flight, belong either to the king or the lord of the manor, and are called *fugitive* goods.

FU'LCIMENT (S.) in *Mechanicks*, the prop, ſupport, or point upon which a lever, balance, &c. turns, acts, or is ſuſpended.

FU'LFIL (V.) to finiſh, accompliſh, perform, or do a thing, either according to one's own deſires or inclinations, or that of others.

FU'LGENCY or FU'LGENTNESS (S.) the brightneſs, ſhiningneſs, or glitteringneſs of any luminous or poliſhed body.

FU'LGENT or FU'LGID (A.) bright, ſhining, or glittering.

FULGURA'TION (S.) the flaſhing of fire or lightening, which ſeems commonly to precede thunder; in *Chymiſtry*, it is the operation of reducing all metals, except ſilver and gold, into vapours.

FULI'GINOUS (A.) ſooty, ſmoaky, inclinable to, or full of ſoot or ſmoak.

FULL (A.) that has no void ſpace, or that has no part empty.

FULL (V.) to mill or dreſs woollen cloth fit for the market.

FU'LLER (S.) the operator or worker in dreſſing, cleaning, and preparing woollen manufactures for the market.

FU'LLERS EARTH (S.) a particular ſort of earth uſed by the woollen manufacturers to cleanſe and dreſs their cloths.

FU'LLERY (S.) a work-houſe or place where woollen cloth is dreſſed by the fuller.

FULL-NI'GH (Part.) very cloſe or near.

FULL-O'FT (Part.) very frequent or often.

FU'LLY (Part.) amply, largely, ſufficiently, abundantly, to the utmoſt extent.

FU'LMINANT (A.) noiſy, loud, thundering, roaring, bellowing, &c.

FU'LMINATE (V.) to thunder, or make a noiſe by ſudden guſhes; to threaten grievouſly or ſeverely.

FU'LMINATING LEGION (S.) a legion of Chriſtian ſoldiers in the *Roman* army, that were under the command of *Marcus Aurelius*, who, when the army was ready to periſh for thirſt, prayed very fervently, and obtained large ſhowers of rain, together with a ſtorm of thunder and lightening.

FULMINA'TION (S.) the loud noiſe of a thunder-clap, the ſtorming or threatening of an angry perſon, the crackling or noiſe of metals heated in crucibles; in the *Church Diſcipline*, it is the ſentence of excommunication pronounced by ſome biſhop or other eccleſiaſtick, appointed by the pope, in a publick manner, againſt ſome people or nation he is diſpleaſed with.

FU'LNESS (S.) plenty, abundance, that has no want or lack of any thing.

FU'LSOME (A.) loathſome, hateful, naſty, luſcious, diſagreeable, flattering or fawning.

FU'LSOMNESS (S.) loathſomneſs, naſtineſs, foulneſs; alſo too much praiſe or flattery.

FU'LVID (A.) of a deep or dark yellow colour inclinable to a red.

FU'MBLE (V.) to do a thing as if in the dark, aukwardly, lamely, or diſagreeably, without ſkill or judgment.

FUME (S.) a ſteam or ſmoak ariſing from any agitated body, eſpecially liquids; alſo anger, vexation, fretting, or tormenting one's ſelf at ſome diſappointment, &c.

FUME (V.) to reak, ſteam, or ſmoak; to caſt off effluviums from odoriferous bodies, &c. alſo to chafe, fret, vex or torment one's ſelf.

FUMI'DITY (S.) the reakineſs, ſmoakineſs, or ſteaming of any body whatever.

FU'MIGANT (A.) ſmoaking, reaking, fuming, ſteaming.

FU'MIGATE (V.) to perfume a place by raiſing a great ſteam or ſmoak, and particularly applied to phyſical operations, when roſemary, frankincenſe, or other matter is burnt, in order to impregnate a perſon or place very ſtrongly with the ſmell of the burnt ingredients, uſed to take away any ill ſmell, occaſioned by diſeaſed or dead perſons, or to help ſeveral diſtempers, as headaches, tooth-aches, &c. alſo to ſalivate by the ſmoak of mercury.

FUMIGA'TION (S.) a perfuming or purifying the air of a place by ſmoak, which is by burning ſweet woods, flowers, gums, &c. with the *Chymiſts*, it is the eating away of metals by the ſmoak or vapour of corroſive bodies; and with the *Surgeons*, it is the raiſing a ſalivation by the ſmoak or fume of mercury, which unleſs very ſkilfully performed, and the perſon well prepared, is very dangerous.

FU'MOUS or FU'MY (A.) that is apt or inclinable to yield or ſend up ſmoak or vapours.

FUN (S.) ſport, paſtime, joaking, any ſort of waggiſhneſs; alſo the buttocks.

FUN (V.) to pleaſe, wheedle, cajole, ſoothe, flatter or impoſe upon a perſon.

FUNAMBULA'TION (S.) the art of dancing upon a rope.

FU'NCTION (S.) the buſineſs, office, or calling of a thing or perſon.

FUND (S.) the publick ſecurity that is given to the people for money borrowed of them by the ſtate, which is either by appointing a bank to repay the ſums borrowed, or appropriating certain taxes for the diſcharge thereof; alſo the publick ſtock or bank of any ſociety, corporation, or copartnerſhip.

FU'NDAMENT (S.) that part of the body upon which we ſit, commonly called the buttocks, or breech.

FUNDAME'NTAL (A.) the principal or chief things to be minded or taken care of; thoſe propoſitions upon which the whole ſtructure of a doctrine is raiſed, or thoſe neceſſary concerns that require the principal looking after; the firſt beginning of a ſcience or art; the foundation of a building, or the conſtituent laws of a nation or commonwealth.

FUNDAME'NTALLY (Part.) according or agreeable to the principles upon which a thing is ſaid or done.

FU'NERAL (S.) the laſt offices paid to the dead, or the ſolemn and ceremonious burial of a perſon, according to the particular cuſtoms of particular countries; the *old Romans*, after they had cloſed the eyes of the dead, called out aloud to him ſeveral times, to ſee if he was not fallen into a ſwoon, or ſome lethargical diſtemper; after this they waſhed the corps with warm water, and rubbed it with perfumes; this being done, they put a ſort of white gown upon him, and brought him to the door, with his feet to the ſtreet; then they ſtuck branches of cypreſs before the houſe: This ceremony continued ſeven days, and upon the eighth they carried the corps where it was to be burnt, which cuſtom was introduced, becauſe the enemy ſhould not expoſe the dead bodies of the ſoldiers that were killed in the wars. Among people of fortune, the bier or coffin was generally carried by relations; and at the *funerals* of emperors and conſuls, the ſenators and magiſtrates of the republick did this office; but the common people were carried by veſpillones, or common bearers: When perſons of blood, or eminent for their poſts in the government, or for remarkable actions, were brought to the pile, the diſtinctions of their quality were carried before their coffin, as the faſces, ſword, mace, their anceſtors in wax-work, the plunder they had gained from the enemy, the civic, mural, &c. crowns, which they had deſerved, or whatever might add to their figure and reputation. The primitive Chriſtians buried their dead after the *Jewiſh* manner, firſt waſhing, then embalming them; they wrapped the corps in fine linen or ſilk, and ſometimes put them on rich habits: They laid them forth three days, during which time they conſtantly attended the dead body, and paſſed the time in watching and praying by it; then they carried it to the grave with torches or flambeau's, ſinging pſalms and hymns to the praiſe of God, and expreſſing their hopes of the reſurrection. They recommended the dead likewiſe in their prayers, received the communion, and made their agapæ or love-feaſts, and diſtributed alms to the poor. At the end of the year they made a freſh commemoration for them, and ſo from year to year, beſides the ſtanding commemoration for the dead, always joined with the holy euchariſt; they frequently put into the grave ſeveral things, either as marks of honour to the

the deceaſed, or to preſerve his memory, as the badges of his dignity, the inſtruments and acts of his martyrdom, an epitaph, or at leaſt his name, and ſometimes they threw in medals, laurel leaves, ſome croſſes, and the goſpel; they had a religious ambition to be buried near the bodies of the martyrs, which introduced the cuſtom of burying in churches and church-yards, and the cuſtom of erecting tombs or monuments over them, it being the ancient cuſtom always to bury without the walls of the city. From what is ſaid above, an eaſy concluſion may be made how we came by our preſent cuſtoms.

Funeral Oration, a ſpeech or ſermon made at the grave, or upon the death of a perſon of note; the *Romans* had a cuſtom of giving dead people of quality the reſpect of an harangue, which was ſpoken at the great ſquare at *Rome*, in the roſtra, where the company who attended the corps, ſtopped; the ſpeaker began with the antiquity of his pedigree, and the figure he made in the republick; then he ſet forth the regularity of his behaviour, the obligingneſs of his temper, his remarkableneſs for the diſcharge of ſome publick office, &c. Sometimes theſe ſpeeches were made by the children of the deceaſed, and ſometimes by an orator appointed by the ſtate; and this ceremony was paid to the ladies likewiſe, which was allowed them, as a reward for their generous aſſiſting the commonwealth upon an extraordinary emergence, by preſenting it with their necklaces, jewels, &c. *Popilia* was the firſt *Roman* lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her ſon *Craſſus*; and it is obſerved by *Cicero*, that *Julius Cæſar* did the like for his aunt *Julia*, and his wife *Cornelia*.

FU'NERARY (A.) any thing belonging to a funeral or burial.

FUNGO'SITY (S.) poroſity, ſponginеſs, or full of little holes or ſpaces.

FU'NGOUS (A.) any thing porous, full of ſpaces or ſpongy, as muſhrooms, &c.

FU'NGUS (S.) ſoft, pappy, ſpongy fleſh, ſuch as grows upon or about wounds.

FUNK (S.) a ſtrong, rank, ill ſmell, or a large, offenſive, or ſuffocating ſmoak.

FU'NNEL (S.) an inſtrument to convey liquors out of one veſſel into another; alſo the ſhafts or hollows of chimneys to convey ſmoak out of a room, or air into a cloſe or confined place.

FU'NNY (A.) jocoſe, merry, wanton, arch, waggiſh.

FU'RBELOE (S.) an ornament of ruffled or plaited linen, ſilk, ſtuff, &c. ſewn on womens garments, ſometimes of the ſame colour with the garment, and ſometimes of different colours.

FU'RBISH (V.) to cleanſe, poliſh, or fit a thing up for uſe, particularly ſpoken of the gunſmiths art in cleaning, mending, and fitting up fire arms, that have lain long by, fit both for uſe and ornament.

FU'RBISHER (S.) a poliſher, cleaner, brightener, or ornamenter of arms, &c.

FU'RIES (S.) according to the heathen poetical ſtories, are the three daughters of *Night* and *Acheron*, called *Alecto*, *Megæra* and *Tiſiphone*, who live in *Pluto*'s dominions, and are his rods to ſcourge guilty and ſinful ſouls; by ſome they are called the three evils of the mind, *Anger*, *Avarice*, and *Concupiſcence*.

FU'RIOUS (A.) outrageous, mad, fierce, that cannot be ſtopped or appeaſed.

FU'RIOUSNESS (S.) the rage, fury, or anger of an enraged beaſt or man.

FURL (V.) a *Sea* term, ſignifying to roll, wrap, or bind up a ſail cloſe to the yard.

FU'RLING (S.) tying, binding, or wrapping up cloſe, as the ſail of a ſhip to the yard, upon proper occaſions.

FU'RLONG (S.) is a ſtated meaſure, of length for land, conſiſting of forty poles or perches, each ſixteen feet and an half, or five yards an an half, which makes 220 yards, or the eighth part of an *Engliſh* mile.

FU'RLOUGH (S.) a permiſſion, leave, or licence granted by a ſuperior officer to an inferior one, or to a common ſoldier, to be abſent a ſtated time from duty.

FU'RMETY (S.) a pleaſant broth, or thick pottage, made of whole wheat hulled, ſteeped, and boiled in milk, &c.

FU'RNACE (S.) is ſometimes ſpoken of a veſſel of iron, copper, &c. but generally of a kiln, or place ſo built and contrived, as to make an exceeding vehement, ſtrong fire, to melt ores, metals, &c. in, or to calcine ſtones, &c. in, of which there are various ſorts and forms, which take their different names according to the purpoſes for which they are built or made.

FU'RNISH (V.) to accommodate or ſupply a perſon with ſuch neceſſaries, goods or other matters, as he wants.

FU'RNITURE (S.) any goods, neceſſaries, or materials whatever, that are proper or convenient to render a houſe, place or thing fit to do the office it is appointed for; and in *Dialling*, it is the art of ornamenting ſun-dials with the parallels of declination, length of the day, azimuths, almacanters, &c. beſides the common hours.

FURR (S.) the hairy ſkins of ſuch wild beaſts as are commonly uſed for wearing apparel, upon account of warmth, &c. alſo the ſediment that adheres to veſſels in which urine is kept; alſo the ſcurf that ariſes upon the tongue of thoſe afflicted with a fever, &c.

FURR (V.) to foul, daub, or cover with the ſediment of any liquid, eſpecially, urine, &c. in *Heraldry*, it is to repreſent the ſkins of certain wild beaſts ſeen in the doublings of mantlings, &c.

FU'RRIER (S.) one who deals in ſkins with the hair on, for the uſe of muffs, wearing apparel,

apparel, &c. in *England* they particularly prepare the ornaments of mayors, aldermen, livery-men of companies, and magiſtrates publick gowns, &c.

FU'RROWS (S.) channels, or drains for watry lands; alſo the little vallies between the ridges caſt up by the plough in arable lands, &c.

FU'RTHER (Part.) at a diſtance from, or beyond where a perſon now is.

FU'RTHERANCE (S.) a helping, promoting, aſſiſting, forwarding, &c.

FU'RTHERMORE (Part.) over and above, or beſides what has been ſaid or done already.

FU'RTHEST or FU'RTHERMOST (A.) at the greateſt diſtance.

FU'RY (S.) rage, madneſs, frenzy; alſo the ſprightlineſs of poetical writings.

FURZ (S.) a ſort of prickly heath or wild broom that grows upon commons and uncultivated places, and which the country-folks uſe for firing to heat ovens, &c.

FUSE or FUSEE' (S.) a ſpindle or ſtaff upon which another thing rolls, &c. in *Watch-making*, it is that conical part drawn by the ſpring about which the chain or ſtring is wound; in *Gunnery*, it is an appendage of a bomb or granado ſhell, by which the compoſition within is fired, conſiſting of a wooden pipe or top filled with wild-fire, or ſome other proper combuſtible, ſo made and contrived, as to burn as long as the bomb is in motion from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall; alſo the name of a portable or hand-gun.

FUSIBI'LITY (S.) a fitneſs, aptneſs, or readineſs to melt, run, or become liquid by the heat of a ſtrong fire, as lead, gold, &c.

FU'SIL (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a bearing of a rhomboidal figure, ſlenderer than the lozenge, having its upper and lower angles more acute than its collateral or middle ones.

FU'SILE or FU'SIBLE (A.) that may be melted, run or caſt.

FUSILEE'R or FUSILIE'R (S.) a foot-ſoldier, armed with, or carrying a muſket or fuſee.

FU'SION (S.) the melting or ſolution of ores, or metals for caſting, founding, refining, &c.

FU'SSOCKS (S.) a lazy, fat wench, one who delights in idleneſs and gluttony.

FUST (S.) the ſhaft of a column, or that part from the aſtragal to the capital; ſometimes called the naked of a column.

FU'STIAN (S.) a ſort of ſtrong cotton cloth, made for frocks or outer coats of men or boys, &c. alſo an affected rumbling, made uſe of by many writers, to make them look formidable to the ignorant, by uſing many uncouth and hard words to convey their ideas, which might be much better done in familiar and common expreſſions.

FU'STICK or FU'STOCK (S.) a wood imported from the *Antille* iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, for the uſe of dying, in which art it is exceeding uſeful, and with a ſmall aſſiſtance produces a beautiful gold colour; it is uſed alſo as an ingredient in blacks; there is another ſort brought from *Italy*, *Provence*, *&c.* uſed to dye a dark brown, or coffee colour.

FU'STI-LUGS (S.) a fat, dirty, naſty, rank, ill ſmelling woman.

FU'STINESS (S.) rankneſs, muſtineſs, or an unpleaſant ſmell, or frowſineſs, that ariſes from ſweat, or half-dry'd moiſt cloth that has lain folded together wet, &c.

FU'STY (A.) rank, muſty, ill ſcented.

FU'TILE (A.) babbling, talkative, fooliſh, that cannot keep his own counſel.

FU'TILNESS (S.) weakneſs, vanity, blabbing, fillineſs, lightneſs, &c.

FU'TTOCKS or FOO'THOOKS (S.) in *Ship-building*, are thoſe compaſſing timbers which give the breadth and bearing to the ſhip, which are ſcarfed to the ground timbers; and becauſe no timber of that compaſs can be found long enough, to go up thro' all the ſide of the ſhip, thoſe compaſſing timbers are ſcarfed one into the other; and thoſe next the keel are called the lower or ground *futtocks*, the other the upper *futtocks*.

FU'TURE or FUTU'RITY (S.) the time not yet come, or that will hereafter be.

FUZZ (V.) to unweave or unravel, like the ends of ſtuffs, ſilks, &c.

FY or FIE (Part.) for ſhame, out upon you, abominable, naſty, &c.

G.

G Is the ſeventh letter and fifth conſonant in our alphabet, but in the *Greek* and oriental languages it is the third; it is one of the mutes, and cannot be ſounded without the aſſiſtance of ſome vowel. It is frequently changed by *Latin* authors in their preterperfect tenſes into C, and ſometimes into S or X; the Ancients made frequent uſe of N for *gn*, as the *Spaniards* do now; it was anciently uſed for a numeral, and ſignified 400, with a daſh, thus $\overline{G}$, 40,000; in *Muſick*, it is the mark for the treble cliff, and is now made uſe of for almoſt all the upper parts above the baſs, except in church muſick where the tenor cliff is ſtill retained; in *Engliſh*, it has a hard and ſoft ſound, as it happens to come before particular letters, *viz.* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, generally a hard or guttural ſound, as in *game*, *gore*, *gun*, *&c.* and before *e* and *i*, a ſoft or eaſy ſound, as in *geſture*, *giant*, *&c.* *gh* at the end of words ſound like *ff*, as *rough*, *tough*, *&c.* it is written in many words where the ſound is not perceived, as in *ſign*, *reign*, *&c.*

GA'BARA (S.) a preſerved or embalmed dead body, which the *Egyptians* frequently kept in their houſes, eſpecially of ſuch of their friends as died with the reputation of great piety and holineſs, or as martyrs, by which means they ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed they paid them more honour than if they buried them, wrapping them up in ſeveral fine linen cloths, with balms and ſpices.

GA'BBLE (V.) to talk loud and faſt, to chatter, or prate fooliſhly, impertinently, or incoherently.

GA'BEL (S.) anciently it was a ſort of duty, or ſervice, rendered to the king or lord; but now it is applied to cuſtoms, taxes and impoſts upon any ſort of commodity whatever; though at firſt it was applied to ſalt only, among the *French*, from whom the word comes.

GABIONA'DE (S.) in *Fortification*, is a bulwark made with gabions.

GA'BIONS (S.) in *War*, are baſkets filled with earth, and placed upon the batteries about four foot diameter, and five or ſix foot high, to deſtroy which, the beſieged throw among them lighted faggots well ſmeared with pitch, &c.

GA'BLE-END (S.) in *Carpentry*, is the upright triangular end of a houſe, from the eaves to the ridge.

GA'BLOCKS or GA'FFLETS (S.) falſe ſpurs made of ſilver, ſteel, &c. put over the natural ones of game or fighting cocks, at the time of fighting-matches.

GA'BRIEL (S.) one of the principal angels or meſſengers of God, whoſe name ſignifies the ſtrength of God; the ſcripture mentions him as being ſent upon many occaſions; as to *Daniel*, to explain to him the viſion of the ram and the goat, and the myſtery of the ſeven weeks; to *Zachary*, to declare to him the future birth of *John the Baptiſt*; to the *Virgin Mary*, to acquaint her that ſhe ſhould conceive and bring forth our Lord Jeſus Chriſt without the converſation of any man, &c. The eaſtern people have added a great deal to the ſcripture account of this angel; the *Mahometans* call him the faithful ſpirit; the *Perſians*, by way of metaphor, the peacock of heaven; it is now commonly uſed as a proper name of men among us.

GAD (S.) the ſon of *Jacob* and *Zilpah*, *Leah*'s ſervant, whom, according to the cuſtom of the *Eaſt*, *Leah* gave to *Jacob*, becauſe ſhe had no children herſelf, that ſhe might adopt what were the offspring of her ſervant; from him one of the tribes of *Iſrael* was called, which when they came out of *Egypt* were 45,650 men; alſo the name of a prophet who was *David*'s friend, and who followed him in all his troubles from *Saul*'s perſecution; alſo an heathen deity mentioned in ſeveral paſſages of ſcripture, as *Iſaiah* xiv. 11, &c. The *Arabians* call the planet *Jupiter*, or whatever they imagine good and beneficent, *Gad*; it is alſo a meaſure of length, or a geometrical perch; alſo a ſmall bar of ſteel kept to be heated and quenched in liquor to drink, in diſorders of the ſtomach, where the retentive faculty has been too much weakened, in order to ſtrengthen it.

GAD (V.) to ſtraggle, range, or wantonly go abroad without any neceſſary call, or valuable buſineſs inviting thereto.

GA'DDING (A.) rambling, roving, wandering, or loitering about from place to place, without any real call or buſineſs.

GAD'FLY (S.) a troubleſome, large, ſtinging fly, by ſome called the *gad-bee*.

GA'FFER (S.) a familiar word moſtly uſed in the country for maſter.

GA'GATES (S.) a ſtone that ſmells, when rubbed, like brimſtone, and will take fire very eaſily.

GAGE or GAUGE (S.) a ſtandard, inſtrument, meaſure, or rod, upon which are fixed certain numbers to make or meaſure caſks by, that they may know what they do, or ſhould contain; in *Joinery*, it is an iron peg put into a ſtick to ſtrike a line or lines at equal diſtances; alſo a pledge, ſurety, or ſecurity for the doing or performing ſomething; the *gage* of a ſhip is ſo many feet of water as ſhe draws.

Weather-gage, is a *Sea* term for one ſhip that is to the wind, or has that advantage of another.

GAGE or GAUGE (V.) to find out the contents or meaſure of any veſſel of capacity.

GA'GER or GAU'GER (S.) any perſon that meaſures, or finds out the capacity of liquid meaſures or veſſels, and is commonly ſpoken of an officer of the exciſe upon ale, beer, &c.

GAGG (S.) an inſtrument put in the mouth, frequently uſed by thieves or houſe breakers, which prevents or hinders people from ſhutting their mouths, and thereby incapacitates them from crying or calling out for aſſiſtance.

GAGG (V.) to force ſomething into the mouth that may keep the jaws full ſtretched, and unable to ſhut or cloſe together.

GA'GGLING (S.) the noiſe made by a gooſe, or company of geeſe.

GAI'LLARD (S.) a dance, that moves in a briſk, lively manner, ſomewhat like a jig.

GAIN (S.) any advantage, benefit, profit, or lucre whatever.

GAIN (V.) to get advantage, profit, benefit, or increaſe.

GAI'NESS or GAI'ETY (S.) chearfulneſs, briſkneſs, finery, gallantry, &c.

GAI'NFUL (A.) profitable, beneficial, advantageous, ſomething that increaſes a man's ſubſtance or eſtate.

GAI'NFULNESS (S.) profitableneſs, advantageouſneſs, beneficialneſs, &c.

GAINSAY' (V.) to oppoſe, contradict, deny, or forbid.

GAI'NSBOROUGH (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, was formerly but a ſmall town; but lately by its convenient and pleaſant ſituation on the banks of the *Trent*, by which means ſhips go and come to and from *London* directly, trade is prodigiouſly increaſed, and the buildings much enlarged; the market is very great weekly

weekly on Tueſday; there has very lately an act paſſed to rebuild the pariſh-church; beſides which there are meetings for moſt of the noted different opinions among the diſſenters; it is diſtant from *London* 115 computed; and 137 meaſured miles.

GALA'CTITES (S.) a ſort of brittliſh ſtone, that when broke or ground, diſſolves into a liquor like milk; alſo a ſort of earth called milk marle.

GALA'NGAL (S.) a medicinal root brought from the *Eaſt Indies*, the produce of a tree of the ſame name, of which there are two kinds, the greater and the leſſer, whoſe virtues are much the ſame, and uſed with good ſucceſs in diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels; it is uſed alſo hy the vinegar-makers.

GA'LAXY (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, that long, white, luminous track, which ſeems to encompaſs the heavens like a ſwathe, ſcarf, or girdle, eaſily perceived in a clear night when the moon does not ſhine; before the invention of teleſcopes, the learned were divided in their opinions about what it was, ſome affirming it with *Ariſtotle* to be a collection of vapours, others an innumerable quantity of ſtars, not viſible to the naked eye, which latter opinion is found to be fact; it is alſo called the *milky way*.

GA'LBANUM (S.) a ſort of gum or ſweet ſpice of a fat or unctuous ſubſtance, iſſuing from the inciſion of a plant much like to large fennel, now uſed in phyſical preparations, and formerly was an ingredient in the compoſition of the *Jewiſh* incenſe.

GALE (S.) a *Sea* term for a currency of air, or continued blaſt of wind; ſo they ſay a freſh *gale*, or a ſtrong *gale*, when the wind blows very hard, and the contrary is a gentle *gale*.

GA'LEASSE (S.) the largeſt veſſel that goes with oars, low built and heavy; it may carry 20 very large guns, with a ſtern capable of holding a large number of muſqueteers; it uſes both ſails and oars; the rowers are under cover; it has three maſts that cannot be taken or lowered; theſe veſſels are uſed only by the *Venetians*.

GA'LEN (S.) an eminent phyſician of *Pergamus*, who lived in the ſecond century, in the reign of *Marcus Antonius Philoſophus*; he is ſaid to have been a great enemy both to the *Jews* and *Chriſtians*; that he was a great philoſopher, and an admirable phyſician, and that having wrought ſome extraordinary cures, he was looked on as a conjurer, and for that reaſon forced to fly *Rome*. He introduced the way of practice in phyſick to this day called the *Galenical*; he wrote 200 books, 30 of which were burnt along with the temple of *Peace*.

GA'LENIST (S.) one who practiſes phyſick after the preſcriptions, or according to the method of *Galen*, which now takes in all ſimple medicines, or whatever is not chymical.

GA'LEONS or GA'LLIONS (S.) thoſe *Spaniſh* ſhips that are ſent to *Vera Crux* in the *Weſt-Indies*, to fetch the bullion from *New-Spain*; if the ſame ſhips are employed in any other expedition, they go by another name.

GALL (S.) a nut that grows upon ſome foreign oaks, uſed in making common ink, and by the *Dyers* to dye blacks; in *Phyſick*, that yellow, bitter juice or humour commonly called bile, ſecreted from the blood in the glands of the liver, and depoſited in a peculiar reſervoir, called the *gall* bladder, or by way of emphaſis the *gall*, which of divers creatures is uſed for ſeveral uſes, eſpecially ſheep and ox *galls* for waſhing, or cleaning the greaſe out of woollen cloths, coats, or butchers aprons.

GALL (V.) to fret, teaze, vex, torment; alſo to rub off the ſkin by riding, walking, or working.

GA'LLANT (A.) gay, briſk, lively, fine, civil, accompliſhed, genteel, brave, courageous, bold, or daring.

GALLA'NT (S.) a lover, beau, or ſpark, particularly ſpoken of one that is kept by, or criminally converſes with another man's wife.

GALLANTIZE (V.) to act or play the gallant, and principally ſpoken of unlawful or too familiar converſation with women.

GA'LLANTNESS or GA'LLANTRY (S.) braveneſs, courageouſneſs, valour; alſo intrigue or amour.

GA'LLERY (S.) in *Architecture*, is a covered place in a houſe a great deal longer than broad, and is made for the diverſion of walking, and convenience of going into ſeveral apartments with eaſe; in a *Church*, it is a kind of continued tribune with a balluſtrade built along the ſides, or lower end of the church; in *Fortification*, it is a covered walk made of timber, ſerving for the ſafe paſſage of a ditch; in a *Ship*, it is a balcony facing the great cabin, made for the pleaſure of ſeeing or viewing what paſſes by, &c.

GALLEY (S.) a low-built veſſel, that goes both with ſails and oars, chiefly uſed by thoſe ſtates that border upon the *Mediterranean*; they have uſually from 25 to 30 benches of oars on each ſide, and four or five ſlaves to each bench, who are commonly perſons that have committed offences againſt the ſtate, and are condemned to this ſlavery as a puniſhment for their crimes; in *Printing*, the wooden frame, or inſtrument, into which the compoſitor empties the letters out of his compoſing-ſtick, as often as it is filled, till it contains the matter of a page, is called a *galley*.

GA'LLI (S.) the prieſts of *Cybele*, mother of the gods, ſo called from the river *Gallus*, in *Phrygia*, of which they drank before they began their ſacrifices, becauſe the water of that river infuſed a ſort of madneſs into them, which they called divine; they celebrated their feſtivals by running about likemad men,

uſing extravagant, merry poſtures, and beating upon little brazen drums; they alſo caſtrated themſelves, becauſe the goddeſs was to be ſerved by none but eunuchs.

GA'LLIARD (S.) a briſk, lively dance, much like to a jig, the muſick whereof is compoſed in triple time.

GA'LLICAN (A.) ſomething belonging to the *French* nation, church, or people.

GA'LLICISM (S.) a phraſe in ſpeech ſpoke or wrote in *Engliſh*, in the mode or manner of the *French* tongue or language; the ſame with *Idiom*.

GALLIGA'SKINS (S.) a ſort of wide-knee'd breeches worn over others, and commonly called trowſers.

GALLIMA'FRY (S.) a confuſed mixture of divers ſorts of meats, or other matters together.

GA'LLION or GALLEO'N (S.) a large veſſel or ſhip of war of three or four decks, but is commonly applied to thoſe ſhips only which trade to the *Weſt-Indies*; of which the *Spaniards* ſend every year two fleets, the one to *Mexico*, which they call the *flota*, and the other to *Peru*, which they call the *galleons*; beſides theſe, which are the king's ſhips, there are commonly 12 or 16 others ſent to the ſame places by the merchants, who pay largely for that permiſſion, and theſe are called *regiſter ſhips*, which import gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, quinquina, ſkins, cochineal, indigo, &c.

GA'LLIOT (S.) a ſmall galley or brigantine built very ſlightly, and deſigned for chace; ſhe has but one maſt, and can both ſail and row, having 16 or 20 ſeats for rowers; each ſeaman acts as a ſoldier, having a muſket lying by him, to uſe upon quitting his oar.

GA'LLOCHES (S.) a ſort of leather clogs that cover good part of the ſhoes, particularly at and about the toes.

GA'LLON (S.) an *Engliſh* meaſure of capacity for both liquid and dry things of ſundry ſizes, and though they are all ſub-divided into four quarts, eight pints, &c. yet that for wine contains but 231 cubic inches, or about eight pounds averdupoize of pure water, that for ale or beer 282 inches, and that for grain, &c. 272 cubic inches.

GALLOO'N or GA'LOON (S.) a ſort of narrow ferret or ribband wove for the uſe of tying or binding ſhoes, clogs, &c.

GA'LLOP (V.) to ride, go, or puſh on very faſt, like a horſe in full ſpeed.

GA'LLOP (S.) the ſwifteſt pace or motion that a horſe can move in, of which there are divers ſorts, as the hand *gallop*, half *gallop*, full *gallop*, &c.

GA'LLOWAY (S.) a ſaddle-horſe of the ſmaller ſize.

GA'LLOWS (S.) a frame of wood made in divers forms, ſometimes repreſenting only a ſtrait line, ſometimes a triangle, &c. and uſed to hang ſuch malefactors on as are condemned by the law to ſuffer death, except in ſome particular caſes; alſo a part of a printing preſs.

GA'LLOWSES (S.) certain ſtraps with eyes ſewed to the end of them, to hook up ſchool-boys breeches, or of ſuch perſons whoſe hips are very ſlender.

GALLS (S.) commonly called *Aleppo galls*, are a particular kind of vegetable tumours, or excreſcences like nuts, that grow upon the hardeſt ſpecies of oak, and uſed in dying, making ink, &c. which although they are as hard as ſhells, are nothing but the caſes of inſects that are bred in them, and which when grown to maturity, gnaw their way out, which is the occaſion of thoſe little holes we ſee in them.

GAMBA'DOES (S.) a ſort of leather boots affixed to the ſaddle, inſtead of ſtirrups, to put the legs in, and to preſerve them from cold and dirt.

GA'MBOLS (S.) ſportive or tumbling tricks, played with the legs.

GAME (S.) any ſort of ſport, diverſion, paſtime, or pleaſure, whether at bowls, dice, cards, hunting, &c.

GAME (V.) to play at cards, dice, &c. for the lucre of getting or winning another's money; alſo to ridicule, banter, or run a perſon down.

GA'MESOME (A.) wanton, frolickſome, airy, briſk, full of unluckineſs.

GA'MESTER (S.) any perſon that plays at any ſport or diverſion; but particularly ſpoken of thoſe that make a conſtant trade or livelihood by playing for money.

GA'MMER (S.) a free, innocent country word for miſtreſs, woman, &c.

GA'MMON (S.) the thigh or ham, particularly of a hog; alſo a term in a play called *back gammon*.

GA'MMOT (S.) ſport, play, mirth, jollity, &c.

GA'MUT (S.) the ſcale or alphabet of muſick, whereby a perſon in vocal or inſtrumental muſick knows how to diſtinguiſh and regulate the tones in a compoſition.

GA'NDER (S.) the he or male gooſe.

GA'NDERING (S.) ſpoken of a man that goes a whoring while his wife lies in.

GANG (S.) a company or crew of men going together upon ſome exploit or affair; ſo in war time, when ſeamen go about to impreſs men for the ſea-ſervice, they are called a *preſs-gang*; ſo in a *Ship*, that part where they go backwards and forwards in, is called the *gang-way*.

GANG (V.) to go, walk, or paſs from place to place.

GA'NGES (S.) a river in *India*, which is one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable rivers in the world, diſcharging itſelf into the bay of *Bengala*, through five ſeveral mouths, that form many iſlands; in the narroweſt part it is two leagues over, and its broadeſt above five; ſome

ſome are of opinion, that it is one of the four rivers that ran through paradiſe, and the ſuperſtition of thoſe parts has rendered the waters of it ſacred, for which reaſon, even kings come to it in diſguiſe, to bathe in it, and others ſend 5 or 600 leagues for it, to drink; it being deemed the greateſt rarity at every feaſt, vaſt ſums of money are made by the ſale of it. It is repreſented in *Painting*, in the ſhape of a rude and barbarous ſavage, with bended brows, of a fierce and cruel countenance, crown'd with a palm, and with a pitcher, as is uſual to other floods, and a rhinoceros by his ſide.

GA'NGRENE (V.) to contract a deadiſh corruption attending with a ſtench, blackneſs, and mortification.

GA'NGRENE (S.) a young or beginning mortification, that part ſtill retaining ſome ſenſe of pain, and a ſhare of natural heat; its ſeat is in the fleſh, which it corrupts, conſumes, and turns black, ſpreading into the adjacent parts, and is ſeldom cured without amputation.

GA'NTLET or GAU'NTLET (S.) a large ſtrong glove uſed by thoſe cloathed in armour, made of thin plated iron, with ſeveral plates jointed for the fingers; the caſk and *gauntlet* were always bore in the ancient marches in ceremony; the *gauntlet* was frequently thrown, like the glove, by way of challenge; in *Surgery*, it is a ſort of bandage or ſwathe for the hand, when violently bruiſed, being four or five yards long, to wrap round each finger, and the whole hand.

GA'NTLOPE (S.) a puniſhment inflicted upon ſoldiers for ſmall offences, which conſiſts in their being ſtripped bare to the waiſt, and ſo obliged to walk or run thro' the company they belong to, or ſo many of them as the commanding officer ſhall appoint, who ſtand ſo as to form or make a ſtreet or lane, with each a green ſwitch in his hand, who gives the offender a cut or laſh therewith.

GA'NYMEDE (S.) a perſon kept for ſodomitical practices, ſo called from a beautiful young man ſaid to be raviſhed by *Jupiter*, and made his cup bearer inſtead of *Hebe*.

GAOL (S.) a priſon, dungeon, or place of ſecurity for debtors, malefactors, or offenders of any kind.

GAOL DELI'VERY (S.) a freeing a priſon from thoſe that are confined therein.

GA'OLER (S.) one that looks after and takes care of a gaol, and the priſoners that are therein.

GAP (S.) an open or broken place in a hedge, wall, edge of a knife, diſcontinued part of hiſtory, &c.

GAPE (V.) to open the mouth wide, like an affrighted perſon, or like one a yawning.

GA'PING (S.) ſtaring, loitering, or looking at a thing; alſo yawning.

GARB (S.) the cloathing or dreſs of a perſon; alſo a term in *Heraldry*, for a wheat-ſheaf, which is ſuppoſed the emblem of plenty.

GA'RBAGE (S.) the entrails of any creature, as the fat, tripe, guts, &c.

GA'RBLE (S.) a plank next the keel of a ſhip, called alſo a garboard; alſo the dirt or waſte in ſugar, ſpice, tobacco, &c.

GA'RBLE (V.) to pick out the dirt, or cleanſe the droſs, filth, waſte, &c. from many ſorts of commodities, as ſpices, ſugar, plumbs, &c.

GA'RBLER (S.) an officer of great antiquity in the city of *London*, empowered to enter into any ſhop, warehouſe, &c. to view and ſearch drugs, &c. and to *garble*, or cleanſe them.

GA'RBLES (S.) the duſt, ſorted or picked out, droſs, waſte, &c. of ſpices, &c.

GA'RBLING (S.) cleanſing, ſorting, or picking out the waſte part of any thing.

GA'RBOARD PLANK (S.) the firſt plank of a ſhip that is faſtened to her keel, on the outſide.

GA'RBOARD STRAKE (S.) that ſeam in a ſhip that is next her keel.

GA'RBOIL (S.) riot, diſorder, tumult, uproar, &c.

GARD or GUARD (S.) protection or defence, eſpecially ſpoken of the *life-guard* or yeomen of the *guard* to the prince; alſo the plate at the bottom of the hilt of a ſword; in *Law*, it is the management or guardianſhip of perſons under age, ideots, &c.

GA'RDANT (A.) one keeping watch, or upon guard; and in *Heraldry*, a creature full-faced, and looking right forward.

GA'RDEN (S.) any pleaſant place ſtored with flowers, fruits, plants, fine walks, &c. uſually divided into three ſorts, viz. flower *gardens*, fruit *gardens*, and kitchen *gardens*, ſo called from the produce of each.

GA'RDENING (S.) the art of cultivating, improving, and knowing how to lay out gardens, for grandeur, pleaſure, and advantage.

GA'RDINER or GA'RDENER (S.) one ſkilled in or employed about ordering, dreſſing, keeping, and improving a garden.

GA'RGARISM or GA'RGLE (S.) a medicinal drink prepared to waſh, open, or cleanſe the mouth or throat from phlegm, &c. in any diſtemper, or upon any occaſion whatever.

GARGARI'SE or GA'RGLE (V.) to waſh, open, or cleanſe the throat or mouth with a lotion, prepared for the occaſion, when a perſon, through illneſs, is furred up, or almoſt choaked with phlegm, &c.

GA'RGET (S.) a mortal diſeaſe in cattle.

GA'RGIL (S.) a diſorder or diſeaſe that particularly affects geeſe.

GARGI'LLION (S.) with *Hunters*, is the principal part of a deer's heart.

GA'RGLE (S.) the gullet; alſo a lotion prepared to cleanſe and waſh the mouth of a ſick or diſeaſed perſon with.

GA'RISON (S.) ſometimes means the caſtle, tower, or walled town, furniſhed with guns,

ammunition, men, &c. for the defence of that particular place, or the country round about it; and sometimes it signifies only the soldiers residing there; and sometimes it signifies a whole army going into winter quarters.

GA'RISON (V.) to furnish a place of defence with a proper number of soldiers, or to dispose of an army in winter quarters, &c.

GA'RLAND (S.) a sort of ornament for the head, in the nature of a crown, made of flowers, feathers, and other decorations: *Anciently*, the poets, priests, and even the victims that were to be sacrificed, were crowned with *garlands*; and to this day we have a custom at wakes, to dress *May*-poles with *garlands*, and the milk-maids of *London* dress up their pails the four first days in *May*, and so visit their customers, attended with fiddlers, &c. where they dance, and commonly receive money; in a *Ship*, that collar of a rope that is wound about the head of the main-mast, to keep the shrouds from galling, is called a *garland*.

GA'RLICK (S.) a strong-scented and hot-tasted plant, useful upon many occasions, and especially against windy disorders.

GA'RMENT (S.) any sort of cloathing or covering of the body.

GA'RNER (S.) a store-house, or granary for any sort of grain.

GA'RNET (S.) the tackle with which goods are hoisted into and out of a ship, also the name of a precious stone of the carbuncle kind.

GA'RNISH (V.) to adorn, ornament, beautify, or set off.

GA'RNISH (S.) a fee or treat claimed by prisoners, of all those who come under the same misfortune, at their first commitment or entrance; also the flowers, slices of lemons, &c. that cooks put about their dishes, when they serve them up to table.

GARNISHEE' (S.) a *Law* term, for the party in whose hands money is attached, stopped, or arrested.

GA'RNISHER (S.) one employed about ornamenting any thing.

GA'RNISHMENT (S.) notice or warning given to one for his appearance, for the better furnishing the cause and court.

GA'RNITURE (S.) any sort of furniture or ornament in a room or chamber, &c.

GA'RRET (S.) the uppermost room or floor, that is habitable, in a house.

GARRETEE'R (S.) one who lives in a garret, commonly spoken of poets and other authors; also of those persons who hide or conceal themselves upon account of debt.

GARRU'LITY or GA'RRULOUSNESS (S.) talkativeness, prating, chattering, &c.

GA'RRULOUS (A.) one inclined to talk, prate, or chatter too much.

GA'RSTANG (S.) in *Lancashire*, an indifferent town, on the *Wyre*; but its market is large, weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 175 computed, and 225 measured miles.

GA'RTER (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the moiety or half a bend; also a ribband, or other proper stuff to wind about the leg to keep the stockings from falling down; among us here in *England*, there is a most noble order of knighthood called by this name, of which the king is always at the head: As to the reason of the institution, as it did not proceed from so trivial a ground, as a lady's *garter*, so neither had king *Edward* III. who was the founder of the order, any regard to the *garter* or leathern thong, which king *Richard* I. in his attempt upon *Cyprus* and *Acon*, ordered to be tied about the legs of his officers, to animate their courage, by such a particular distinction; but *Edward* III. being a prince of a warlike disposition, and engaged in a war with *France*, made it his business to engage the best soldiers in *Europe* in his interest; with this view he projected the setting up king *Arthur*'s round table, and proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners of courage and quality to the exercise; the place for this solemnity was fixed at *Windsor*, for which purpose, on *New-Year's-Day*, 1344, he published his royal letters of protection, for the safe coming and return of such foreign knights as were willing to hazard their reputation at this publick tilting, and ordering, that this entertainment should be held annually at the same place at *Whitsuntide*; all the knights, during this solemnity, were entertained magnificently at the king's expence, eating together at a table 200 foot diameter, which he called the round table; to countermine this project, *Philip de Valois*, the *French* king, made use of a similar expedient at his own court, inviting the martial men of fame and character, in *Italy* and *Germany*, for fear they should be pre-engaged to *Edward*; this thought proving successful, gave a check to king *Edward*'s design. *Edward* having lately given his *garter* for the signal of a fortunate battle, he took occasion from thence to institute this order, making the *garter* the principal distinction of it; from whence that select number, whom he incorporated into a fraternity, is called *Equites auratæ periscelidis*, or knights of the *garter*. By this *garter*, the knights companions are symbolically put in mind to act by the maxims of good faith, sincerity, and religion, to push an enterprize with resolution, but not to undertake any thing contrary to the statutes of the order; not to violate the engagements of friendship, the law of arms, the privileges of peace, or to do any thing contrary to articles of probity and honour. This noble order was founded in the twenty-third year of the reign of king *Edward* III. *Anno* 1350; the patrons or protectors of it were the *Holy Trinity*, the *Blessed Virgin*, St.

St. *George*, and St. *Edward the Confeſſor*; and as it is the moſt noble, ſo it is the moſt ancient of any lay-order now in uſe in *Europe*; the number of the knights companions of the order are 25, beſides the king, the ſovereign of the order. To qualify a perſon for this honour, he muſt be a perſon of an unblemiſh'd character, not under the degree of knight, and one that cannot be charged with abetting a party or faction againſt his prince. He muſt be a gentleman born, that is, as king *Henry* VIIIth's ſtatutes explain it, a gentleman by name, arms and blood; ſo that no knight that has been convicted of hereſy, or treaſon, or can be charged with cowardice, is capable of being elected a companion of the order, and may forfeit it upon conviction after he is choſe; he is likewiſe liable to be degraded at the pleaſure of the ſovereign, if by libertiniſm and extravagancy he ſpends ſo much of his patrimony as renders him uncapable of maintaing his character honourably. The habit of the order upon ſolemn days, is the *garter*, mantle, ſurcoat, hood, collar, great George and cap; upon the collar-days they are only oblig'd to wear the *garter*, the collar of the order, and the great George; at the middle of the collar, hangs the picture of St. *George*, ſitting on horſeback, who having throwo the dragon upon his back, encounters him with a tilting ſpear; the *garter*, which is blue, was, at the foundation of the order, appointed to be worn a little below the knee of the left leg, which ſtill continues, having this motto wrought on it, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, which was made in *French*, becauſe at that time our king poſſeſſed the greateſt part of *France*, and was at war for the whole, and our laws were then in the *French* language, which was alſo univerſally ſpoke at the *Engliſh* court; beſides the 26 above mentioned, this college or corporation conſiſts of a dean and 12 canons, beſides petty canons, vergers, and other inferior officers; to which are added 26 poor knights, who have no other maintenance but the allowance of this college, which is given them in conſideration of their prayers, in behalf of the ſovereign and the companions, and by way of reward for their former ſervice in the field; there are alſo ſome conſiderable officers belonging to this order, as the prelate of the order, which is only an office of honour, without any profit annexed, and this is ſettled on the biſhoprick of *Winchester*. The chancellor of the *garter*, is the biſhop of *Saliſbury* for the time being. The office of regiſtry belongs to the deanery of *Windſor*; there is alſo an officer called *garter* principal king at arms, whoſe buſineſs is to manage and martial their ſolemnities at their inſtallation and feaſts. Laſtly, they have an officer called the black rod; the college is in the caſtle of *Windſor*, with the chapter-houſe, and chapel of St. *George*, built by king *Edward* III.

GARTER (V.) to tie or bind up the ſtockings with a *garter*.

GA'RTER KING AT ARMS (S.) a perſon, whoſe buſineſs it is to attend the ſervice of the garter, for which he is allowed a mantle and badge, a houſe in *Windſor Caſtle*, and penſions both from the ſovereign and knights, alſo fees. He carries the rod and ſceptre at every feaſt of St. *George*, when the ſovereign is preſent, notifies the election of ſuch as are new choſen, attends the ſolemnity of their inſtallations, and places their arms over their ſeats, carries the garter to foreign kings and princes, for which ſervice it is uſual to join him in commiſſion with ſome peer.

GA'SCOIN (S.) the hinder thigh of a horſe, beginning at the ſtifle, and reaching to the ply, or bending of the hams.

GASCONA'DE (V.) to boaſt of improbabilities, to affirm, vaunt, or brag of unlikelihoods.

GA'SCOYNS (S.) the inner parts of the thighs or haunches of a horſe.

GASH (S.) a large or deep cut in any fleſhy part of the body.

GASH (V.) to ſeparate or part aſunder by cutting deep into any thing.

GASP (V.) to ſtruggle hard for breath, to open the mouth wide to ſuck in air.

GA'STLINESS (S.) paleneſs, diſmalneſs, frightfulneſs, terribleneſs, &c.

GA'STLY (Part.) terribly, frightfully, pale, diſmal, like a ghoſt or ſpirit.

GA'STROMANCY or GASTROMA'NTIA, (S.) a ſort of divination practiſed by the Ancients, by means of words ſeeming to come out of the belly, or by the pretended appearance of certain figures raiſed by magick in the bottom of a glaſs or other tranſparent veſſel.

GASTRO'TOMY (S.) the operation of cutting open the belly, and which is ſometimes called the *Cæſarean ſection*.

GATE (S.) the large, outward door or entrance into a court, palace, town, &c. and when conſidered as a part of a fortification, is made of very ſtrong planks and iron bars, &c. intermixed, to withſtand the ſudden ſhocks of an enemy; alſo the geſture or manner of a perſon's carrying his body in walking; alſo a long chain of mountains that ſtretch quite through the peninſula of *India* on this ſide the *Ganges*, from the kingdom of *Cambaya* to *Cape Comorin*, dividing it into two equal parts, the one weſt, and the other eaſt.

GA'THER (V.) to collect or bring many things into one place; alſo to pull off fruit from trees, when ripe, or nearly ſo.

GA'THERING (S.) a collection of money, wares, humours, &c. into one place, or at one time, and often means a charity for the preſent relief of perſons that have ſuffered by fire, inundation, or any other ſudden misfortune.

GA'THERS (S.) the heart, liver, lights, &c. of a ſheep, calf, &c.

GAU'DINESS (S.) ſhewineſs, fineneſs, exceſſive gaiety, or affected, rich, fine coloured cloaths.

GAU'DY (A.) over and above gay, or fine in cloaths, &c. by having them exceeding ſhowy, and immoderately ornamented with ribbands, gold, ſilver, &c. alſo an appellation added to particular feſtivals obſerved by the ſtudents of inns of court and colleges, which they call *gaudy-days*.

GA'VEL (S.) a *Law* term, for tribute, toll, cuſtom, yearly rent, payment, or revenue

GA'VEL-KIND (S.) a tenure, or cuſtom that divides the father's lands equally at his death, among all his ſons; or a brother's, among his brethren, if he have no iſſue of his own; this was the ancient cuſtom all over the kingdom, and remains ſtill in part of *Kent*, *Urcbon-Field* in *Herefordſhire*, *&c.*

GA'VELOCK (S.) a pick or iron bar to dig holes to put ſtakes into the ground; alſo a ſhaft, javelin, or ſome ſuch warlike engine.

GA'UGER (S.) one who meaſures caſks, or certifies the quantities of the liquor that either is in them, or that they are capable of containing, particularly ſpoken of thoſe who meaſure or gauge for the cuſtoms, exciſe, &c.

GA'UGING (S.) the art of meaſuring, or certifying what any veſſel is capable of holding, or how much liquor is in it, when it is either quite full, or partly ſo.

GAUNT (A.) lean, thin, one that has loſt his fleſh by ſickneſs, abſtinence, &c.

GA'VOT (S.) a ſhort, briſk, lively, muſical air, always compoſed in common time, conſiſting of two parts or ſtrains, each ſtrain or part being played twice over, the firſt commonly conſiſting of four or eight bars, and the laſt of eight, twelve, &c. bars.

GAUSE or GAWZ (S.) a thin ſort of ſtuff made of ſilk or hair, and uſed for womens hoods and ſcarves.

GAY (A.) airy, briſk, lively, pleaſant, fine, florid, or much ornamented.

GAY'NAGE (S.) plough tackle; alſo the profit ariſing from tillage of land held by the lower claſs of ſokemen.

GAZE (V.) to ſtare or look upon a thing earneſtly, with ſolicitouſneſs, wonder, or amazement.

GAZETTE (S.) in general, ſignifies any printed account of the tranſactions of divers countries in a looſe ſheet; but is now commonly reſtrained to that paper of news or intelligence publiſhed by authority under that name.

GAZETTEE'R (S.) a writer or publiſher of gazettes; alſo the title of a book, explaining the bearings, diſtances, &c. of cities, towns, &c.

GA'ZING (S.) ſtaring or looking upon a thing earneſtly, &c.

GA'ZONS (S.) greens, turfs, or ſods of earth cut in the faſhion of bricks, uſed in facing the outſide works in a fortification made of earth.

GA'ZUL (S.) an *Egyptian* weed, that is uſed as a principal ingredient in making the fineſt glaſſes.

GEAR or GEER (S.) the harneſſes and trappings of horſes; alſo dreſs for the whole human body, or a part of it; alſo the tackle uſed to lift up, or let down heavy weights, particularly among the *Miners*, ſuch as large water barrels armed with iron furniture, &c. buckets or corves to bring up the ore or ſoil, &c.

GEESE (S.) large eating fowls, and ſometimes a name given to a parcel of ſilly, ignorant people.

GEHE'NNA (S.) the name of a place mentioned by the evangeliſts, which is ſometimes metaphorically underſtood of Hell, for the following reaſon; There was an image of *Baal* ſet up at the foot of mount *Moriah*, at the head of the river *Siloa*, near to *Jeruſalem*; this vale was a little even piece of ground, well watered, and woody, extreamly pleaſant, having a little grove in it, conſecrated to *Baal*, to whom the *Jews* ſacrificed and burnt, or at leaſt conſecrated their children to devils; this place is ſometimes called the valley of *Hinnom*,

GELD (V.) to caſtrate, or cut out the genitals of any male creature; alſo tribute-money; alſo any ſum paid as a ſatisfaction or recompence.

GE'LDING (S.) a horſe that is gelt or caſtrated; alſo the act of caſtrating or cutting out the genitals of a male creature.

GE'LID (A.) cold, icy, inclinable to thicken or become ſolid by means of the cold,

GE'LLY (S.) the produce of meat much boiled in water, by means whereof the liquor, when cold, becomes congealed into a conſiſtence proper for the ſtrengthening aged or weak people, or when applied to other uſes, called ſize, ſuch as the plaiſterers uſe.

GELT (A.) any male creature whoſe genitals are cut or torn from him.

GEM (S.) the common name for all ſorts of pecious ſtones and pearls, among which the principal are the diamond, ruby, ſapphire, emerald.

GEMA'RA (S.) complement, perfection, ſupplement, or explanation; the five books of *Moſes*, or the *Pentateuch*, the *Jews* call the law; then they have the *Talmud*, which they call the *Gemara*, it being the deciſion, explanation, or interpretation of the rabbins upon the whole, or particular parts of the law, of which there are two ſorts, one called that of *Jeruſalem*, the other that of *Babylon*; the firſt is not ſo much eſteemed as the laſt, becauſe of its obſcurity, and metaphorical and unintelligible manner of expreſſion; the *Gemara*, to the *Jews*, is like our comments upon the Old and New Teſtaments among us, in which it is remarkable ſome have

run after the *Jewiſh* manner of explanation.

GEMA'TRIA (S.) a geometrical or arithemetical manner of explaining words, conſiſting in taking the numerical value of each letter in a word or phraſe, and giving it the ſenſe of ſome other word, whoſe numerical letters taken after the ſame manner, make the ſame ſum.

GEME'LLS (S.) the bearing bars by pairs or couples in a coat of arms.

GE'MINATE (V.) to double, or make twice as much as there now is.

GEMINA'TION (S.) doubling, or making a number as many more as it now is.

GE'MINI (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is a conſtellation called the twins, the third in the preſent order of the zodiack, conſiſting according to *Ptolemy*'s catalogue of 24 ſtars, of *Tycho*'s 29, and of *Flamſteed*'s 79; in *Anatomy*, two muſcles of the thigh, which ariſe from the protuberance of the iſchium, and are inſerted with the pyriformis into the dent at the root of the great torchanter.

GE'MMA or SAL-GE'M (S.) is peculiarly uſed for rock ſalt, as ſalt dug out of mines upon account of its tranſparency; in *Botany*, it is the turgid bud of any tree, when it begins to bear.

GE'MMARY (S.) a cabinet, or place to put or keep jewels in.

GENDA'RMERIE (S.) the *French* cavalry or horſe, and particularly that of the king's houſhold, which at preſent conſiſts of ſixteen companies.

GE'N-D'ARMES (S.) anciently the *French* king's horſe-guards only, but now the companies of the king's *gard de corps*, the muſqueteers and light horſe are reckoned among them; there is a company of gentlemen of about 250, of which the king himſelf is captain, and one of the principal peers lieutenant-captain, particularly called by this name, who, when the king marches with all his houſhold troops, cloſe the march.

GE'NDER (S.) the diſtinction of ſex; and is commonly ſpoke of the difference made in the terminations of adjectives that are to agree with ſubſtantives of different *genders*, eſpecially in the *Latin* tougue; alſo a diſtinction made by the geometricians to expreſs what ſort of curve any inclining line is.

GE'NDER (V.) to couple together carnally, in order to beget or produce the ſame kind, of any ſort of creatures.

GENEALO'GICAL (A.) belonging, appertaining to, or after the manner of a genealogy.

GENEA'LOGIST (S.) one that ſtudies, practiſes, or is ſkilled in genealogy.

GENEA'LOGY (S.) an hiſtorical account of the riſe progreſs, and preſent ſtate of a publick or private perſon or family, relating the ſeveral marriages, intermarriages, and deſcendants of noble families, both by the direct and collateral line, &c.

GENEA'RCH (S.) the origin, principal, or head of a family.

GE'NERABLE (A.) that may be generated, begotten, or produced.

GE'NERAL (A.) common, frequent, univerſal, various, of all ſorts or kinds.

GE'NERAL (S.) the chief or principal commander in an army; alſo the head or governor of a religious order among the *Roman* Catholicks.

GENERALI'SSIMO (S.) the ſupreme commander of all the forces of one or more kingdoms that are in confederacy.

GENERA'LITY (S.) the greateſt part or numbers, the common people.

GE'NERALNESS (S.) the commonneſs, frequency, or univerſality of any thing.

GE'NERATE (V.) to ingender, to beget, to produce or bring forth.

GE'NERATING LINE (S.) in *Mathematicks*, is that which by its motion or revolution produces any other figure plain or ſolid.

GENERA'TION (S.) the begetting or bringing a thing into being in a natural way; alſo the ages or races of people paſt, preſent, or to come.

GE'NERATIVE (A.) that has the natural power of begetting producing, or bringing forth ſomething.

GENE'RICAL (A.) belonging to the genus, kind, or ſort of a thing.

GENERO'SITY (S.) a brave nobleneſs of mind, that forgives the weakneſſes, miſtakes, affronts, and injuries of others, and yet at the ſame time behaves with an undaunted courageouſneſs; alſo a liberal and free beſtowing of favours, alms, and rewards to the neceſſitous and deſerving.

GE'NEROUS (A.) open-hearted, bountiful, free, ready to relieve and reward the neceſſitous and deſerving, quite oppoſite to ſneakingneſs, ſtingineſs or hard-heartedneſs.

GE'NESIS (S.) the beginning, formation and origin of a thing; alſo the name of the firſt ſacred book or part of the ſcripture, called *Geneſis* or *Generation*, becauſe it contains the general formation of all things, and the genealogy of the firſt patriarchs, from *Adam*, to the ſons and grandſons of *Jacob*; in *Hebrew*, it is called *Bereſchith*, becauſe it begins with this word in the original language; it includes the hiſtory of 2369 years, from the beginning of the world to the death of the patriarch *Joſeph*; this book was written by *Moſes*. Among the *Mathematicians*, the forming of any plain or ſolid figure by the motion of ſome line or ſurface, is called its *geneſis*.

GE'NET or GE'NNET (S.) a *Spaniſh* horſe that is very ſmall and ſwift; alſo a *Turkiſh* bit for a horſe's mouth, made in the faſhion of a ring, and above the liberty of the tongue; alſo the name of a ſmall creature with a very fine furr.

GENETHLI'ACAL (A.) belonging to that part of aſtrology that foretels future events,

by calculating the nativities of the perſons ſpoken of.

GENETHLIA'LOGY (S.) the art of calculating nativities according to the motions and aſpects of the planets.

GENE'VA (S.) a ſpirituous liquor, or ſtrong water diſtilled from juniper berries, and by the rabble called by various humorous names, as *ſtrike ſire*, *white tape*, *ſhall I go naked*, *&c.* alſo the name of a famous city in *Switzerland*, the chief among the Proteſtant cantons.

GE'NIAL (A.) merry, blithe, gay, feſtival, joyful, belonging to a marriage, &c. it was alſo, according to the ancient heathen mythology, an appellation given to certain deities, ſuppoſed to preſide over the affairs of generation.

GENI'CULATE (V.) to grow into joints, knots, or ſubdiviſions.

GENI'CULATED (A.) knotted, jointed, or parted into ſeveral portions, like canes, reeds, &c.

GENICULA'TION or GENUFLE'XION (S.) the bowing or bending of the knee, as a token of reſpect.

GENI'CULUM (S.) the ſtalk or ſtem of a plant.

GE'NII (S.) certain ſpirits which the old Heathens imagined were the guardians of particular perſons and places, a ſort of middle beings between gods and men, of which they ſuppoſed each perſon had two, a bad and a good one, always attending him, one prompting him to vice, the other to virtue; they uſually ſacrificed wine, flowers, frankincenſe, and ſometimes a pig to them; the *Romans* uſed to ſwear by the Genius of their emperors, which they pretended to do with a great deal of conſcientiouſneſs and ſolemnity, and the puniſhment of perjury, in this caſe, was very ignominious; the Chriſtians were often put to death for refuſing this oath.

GENIO'GRAPHY (S.) a treatiſe of angels, ſpirits, or intelligences.

GE'NITAL (A.) belonging or ſerving to generation or propagation.

GE'NITALS (S.) the generative parts of any male creature.

GE'NITIVE CASE (S.) that by which property or poſſeſſion is generally expreſſed; in the *Latin Tongue*, it is called the ſecond caſe, and has according to the declenſions various endings; but in *Engliſh* is expreſſed by *of*, or 's at the end of the word, as, *The houſe of my father*, or, *My father's houſe*, where it is to be noted, that when the particle *of* is uſed, the poſſeſſed comes firſt in order, and the poſſeſſor afterwards; but when 's is uſed, the proprietor is named firſt, and the property or thing poſſeſſed afterwards.

GE'NIUS (S.) according to the ancient Heathens, was a good or evil ſpirit, which they ſuppoſed to be placed over each particular perſon, and to accompany him from his birth to his death; from hence it paſſed into the Chriſtian doctrine by the name of guardian angels; but it is now commonly underſtood to be the diſpoſition, inclination, or bent of a perſon's mind to do this or that art, ſcience, or practice.

GE'NNETING or JE'NNETING (S.) a ſmall, pleaſant ſort of eating apples, that are commonly ripe before any others, and are capable of being kept the year about.

GENT or GENTEE'L (A.) well carriaged, in the air, or after the manner of a gentleman, well-dreſſed, both for goodneſs and manner of cloathing.

GENTEE'LNESS (S.) the behaviour, carriage, or dreſs of well-educated perſons.

GE'NTIAN (S.) a medicinal root, belonging to a plant of the ſame name, eſteemed excellent againſt poiſons and peſtilential diſeaſes, ſo called from *Gentus* king of *Illyria*, who is reported to have firſt diſcovered its uſe.

GE'NTIL (S.) a ſmall worm or maggot, uſed by anglers, as a bait to fiſh with.

GE'NTILES (S.) a term uſed by the *Jews* for all thoſe who were not of their religion, and ſignifies an idolater, or one that worſhips idols, as moſt or all of the then Heathen world did; among the *Romans*, it ſignified any foreigner or perſon not ſubject to the laws of *Rome*.

GE'NTILISM (S.) heatheniſm, idolatry, or ſomething foreign or different from the eſtabliſhed way of worſhip.

GENTI'LITY (S.) the degree of honour belonging to a gentleman; alſo the manner of behaviour, dreſs, &c. of a perſon of a polite education.

GE'NTLE (A.) mild, good-natured, well-condition'd, civil; alſo any creature, wild by nature, that is tamed, or taught to behave or carry itſelf tamely or familiarly.

GE'NTLEMAN (S.) one of a noble or great family, that does, and has borne arms many years; but in the preſent common acceptation of the word, any perſon that does not follow a mean or mechanick buſineſs is called a *gentleman*, as lawyers, phyſicians, &c.

GE'NTLENESS (S.) mildneſs, civility, tameneſs, good-humour, and obligingneſs.

GE'NTRY (S.) that part of a nation who are below the nobility, and above the commonalty; or ſuch who, tho' they have large fortunes to live upon without following any trade or employment, have yet no titles of grandeur, as duke, lord, &c.

GE'NUINE (A.) true, natural, free from any ſort of adulteration whatever.

GE'NUINENESS (S.) truth, perfection, reality, or what is as it appears to be, pure, unmixed with any corruption or debaſing.

GE'NUS (S.) the ſtock, origin, manner, or faſhion of a thing; with the *Grammarians*, it means the ſort of noun, whether maſculine or feminine, &c. with the *Logicians*, it is the univerſal idea, which they ſubdivide

alſo into other generals; in *Botany* and *Surgery*, it is a ſyſtem or aſſemblage of plants or parts agreeing in ſome one common character; in *Muſick*, it is a particular manner of ſubdividing the principles of melody.

GEOCE'NTRICALLY (Part.) according to the *Ptolemaick Syſtem*, that which ſuppoſes the earth to be the centre of the world.

GEOCE'NTRICK (A.) in *Aſtronomy*, is the conſidering a planet or orb to have the ſame centre with the earth; ſo the

Geocentrick Latitude of a Planet, is its latitude ſeen from the earth.

Geocentrick Place of a Planet, is that place in the ecliptick, in which it appears to us to be in from the earth.

GEODE'SIA (S.) the art of meaſuring land, commonly called ſurveying.

GEODE'TICAL NUMBERS (S.) ſuch as are applied to money, wares, or commodities of any ſort or kind whatever.

GEO'GRAPHER (S.) a practiſer, ſtudent, or proficient in geography.

GEOGRA'PHICK or GEOGRA'PHICAL (A.) according to the rules, laws, or theorems of geography.

GEO'GRAPHY (S.) a deſcription of the habitable world or a general ſurvey of the whole terreſtrial globe, containing the ſituation of all countries and continents, the diſtances of places from each other, with their bearings, and other incidents, to render the ſcience compleat; it is eſteemed the moſt uſeful and principal part of mixed mathematicks.

GE'OMANCER (S.) a practiſer, ſtudent, or profeſſor of geomancy.

GE'OMANCY (S.) a ſort of divination made by means of a number of ſmall dots or points made on paper at random, and by conſidering the various lines and figures which thoſe lines repreſent, or are imagined ſo to do, a judgment is formed, and the future ſucceſs of the querent is declared. From this account it is eaſy to judge to what a degree of ſtupidity and wickedneſs the practiſers or inquirers by this method muſt be arrived to, to give or take any aſſurance of ſucceſs from ſuch fooliſh, improbable, and impoſſible methods.

GEOMETRI'CIAN (S.) a perſon ſkilled in, or practiſing of geometry.

GEOME'TRICK or GEOME'TRICAL (A.) ſomething conſidered as, or actually belonging to the ſcience of geometry.

GEO'METRY (S.) ſtrictly means meaſuring the earth, but is now confined, and appropriated to the moſt noble of the mathematical ſciences, *viz.* the conſideration of continued quantity or ſenſible magnitudes, whoſe parts, though never ſo vaſt or remote, by its demonſtrations are exactly meaſured and underſtood; to which purpoſe it is divided into theorical and practical; the one conſiders the relation, proportion, and other affections of ſuch and ſuch figures, both plain and ſolid, without regarding the inconveniences that ariſe form friction, the difficulty or impoſſibility of making ſuch or ſuch forms perfectly, &c. and the other allows for the imperfection, or takes the figures for perfect, &c. and is called by various names according to the application; the painters repreſent *geometry* by a lady with a ſallow face, clad in a green mantle fringed with ſilver, and holding a ſilver wand in her hand.

GEORGE (S.) a proper name of a man, very common in *England*; alſo the patron ſaint of the kingdom, who is reported to have been a famous ſaint throughout all the eaſt, and called by the *Greeks* the great martyr; in *Medals*, *Painting*, *&c.* he is frequently repreſented on horſe-back well armed, and ready for an engagement; he is adored both in the *Greek* and *Latin* church, and *England* and *Portugal* have both choſe him for their patron ſaint: There have been various military orders under this denomination; that which in *England* is now called the order of the garter, was, till K. *Edward* the VIth's time, called the order of St. *George*; there is now one in *Venice*, the knights of which wear a chain of gold about their necks, at the bottom of which hangs a gold croſs enamelled with red, which croſs is likewiſe embroidered upon their cloaks; there are alſo ſeveral religious orders and congregations, particularly canons regular of St. *George* in *Alga* at *Venice*, *Sicily*, *&c.*

GEO'RGIC (S.) is ſome part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry; and here part of the poet's ſkill lies in ſingling out ſuch precepts as are uſeful, and at the ſame time moſt capable of ornament; and as there is art in the choice of fit precepts, ſo the manner of treating them muſt be nicely and judiciouſly purſued. The method muſt be natural and unforced, that every thing may look eaſy, and ſtand in the beſt light; and where there are ſeveral ways of conveying the ſame truth to the mind, the poet muſt pitch upon that which is moſt diverting: Farther, the poet is not obliged to incumber his poem with too much buſineſs; but ſometimes to relieve the ſubject with a moral reflection, or let it reſt a while for the ſake of a pleaſant and pertinent digreſſion; but then theſe digreſſions muſt be ſomething of a piece with the main deſign of his *Georgic*, and have a remote alliance, at leaſt to the argument, that ſo the whole poem may be more uniform and agreeable. The ſtyle proper to a *Georgic* muſt be worked up with a great deal of thought and vigour, that the words may be lively and glowing, and that every thing the poet deſcribes may immediately preſent itſelf, and riſe up to the reader's view. He muſt be particularly careful not to let his ſubject debaſe his ſtyle, and betray him to a meanneſs of expreſſion, but

every where to keep up his verſe in all the pomp of numbers and dignity of words. After this ſhort ſcheme of rules, it may not be improper to mention in a word or two, the different management of *Heſiod* and *Virgil*, in this kind of poetry: To begin with *Heſiod*; he is wonderfully grave, diſcreet, and frugal; he is always inſtructing his reader, avoids all manner of digreſſions, and does not ſtir out of the field, once in the whole *Georgic*; his method, in deſcribing month after month, with proper ſeaſons and employments, is too grave and plain, it takes off from the ſurprize and variety of the poem, and makes the whole look but like a modern almanack in verſe; it is true, his deſcriptions have abundance of nature in them, but then it is nature in her ſimplicity and undreſs; neither has he ſhewn more art and judgment in the precepts he has given us, which are ſown ſo very thick, that they clog the poem, and are often ſo minute, and full of circumſtances, that they weaken and enervate his verſe. On the other ſide, *Virgil* has ſo raiſed the natural rudeneſs and ſimplicity of his ſubject, with the ſignificancy of his expreſſion, the grandeur of his verſification, the variety of his tranſitions, and the ſolemn air in his reflections, that if we look upon both poets together, we ſee in one the plainneſs of a downright countryman, and in the other ſomething of a ruſtick majeſty like that of a *Roman* dictator at the plough tail; he delivers the meaneſt of his precepts with a kind of grandeur; he breaks the clods, and toſſes the dung about with an air of gracefulneſs; his prognoſtications of the weather are taken out of *Aratus*, where we may ſee how judiciouſly he has picked out thoſe that are moſt proper for his huſbandmens obſervation, how he has enforced the expreſſion, and heightened the images which he found in the original: In ſhort, the *Georgic* has all the perfection of a poem written by the greateſt poet in the flower of his age, when his invention was ready, his imagination warm, his judgment ſettled, and all his faculties in their full vigour and maturity.

GEO'SCOPY (S.) a ſort of divination or foretelling the future fruitfulneſs of any land, by well obſerving the ſoil and other proper prognoſticks.

GE'RFALCON or GY'RFALCON (S.) a large bird of prey, next in ſtrength to an eagle.

GE'RMAN (A.) of the ſame ſtock, family, kindred, ſort, or kind, whether applied to men or things; ſo *brother german* is a brother both by father and mother's ſide, or one that has the ſame father and mother with another; *couſin germans* are thoſe, who are the children of brothers and ſiſters of the ſame father and mother; the ancient *Romans* permitted ſuch to marry, till the emperor *Claudius*, and the emperor *Theodoſius* forbad their marriage, under very ſevere penalties, and even fine and proſcription.

GERMA'NICUS (S.) an ancient title of honour given to ſeveral of the *Roman* emperors for their many victories over the *Germans*.

GE'RMANY (S.) a large, fruitful, and pleaſant country of *Europe*, bearing the title of an empire, and its head or principal governor is called emperor; it is divided into ten diviſions, called circles; the ſoil is generally very fertile, affording all things neceſſary for the life and uſe of man, there being ſilver, copper, tin, lead, iron and quickſilver mines in it, as well as excellent wine, corn, wool, cattle, &c. *Tacitus* deſcribing the ancient *Germans*, ſays, that they were the firſt that ſung, when they marched to fight, and read verſes that animated them; they judged of the ſucceſs of an engagement by the ſhouts and huzza's of the onſet; the men were tall and robuſt, impatient of heat or thirſt, but could endure hunger and cold to admiration.

GE'RMINATE (V.) to ſprout, bud, bloſſom, or branch out.

GERMINA'TION (S.) ſpreading or ſprouting, budding, bloſſoming, or branching out.

GE'RMINS (S.) young ſprouts, or ſhoots of ſeeds or trees that come out the firſt.

GERO'NTES (S.) twenty-eight, or as ſome contend among the ancients *Greeks*, were thirty-two ſenators or ancients, inſtituted by *Lycurgus*, after the model of the *Areopagites*, to govern in conjunction with the king, whoſe authority they were to be a balance for, and to preſerve the rights of the people; none were to be admitted to this office under ſixty years of age, and to continue in it during life, unleſs convicted of ſome capital crime.

GE'RUND (S.) a *Grammatical* term, by which a tenſe or time of the infinitive mood of a verb is expreſſed, by which both the time and the manner of the action are declared; and in *Latin* it is undeclinable.

GERU'NDIVE (A.) a *Grammatical* term, importing that a gerund is made into, or conſidered as an adjective.

GE'SSES (S.) in the *Falconri Language*, are ſeveral accoutrements or furniture belonging to a hawk.

GESTA'TION (S.) carrying or bearing; and is particularly applied in *Midwifry*, to the time a child is in the womb.

GESTI'CULATE (V.) to uſe much particular motion or geſture, behaviour, or carriage of the body.

GESTICULA'TION (S.) an endeavouring to repreſent an abſent perſon, by a particular carriage or motion of the body; alſo motion or behaviour in general.

GESTS or JUSTS (S.) noble, heroick, worthy, courageous, and manly actions, deeds, or exploits, particularly the ſports of princes and noblemen at tournaments.

GE'STURE

GE'STURE (S.) the carriage, motion, or behaviour of the body.

GET (V.) to acquire, compaſs, bring about, or obtain a thing.

GEULES or GULES (S.) a term in *Heraldry*, for a briſk red, or vermillion colour.

GEW-GAWS (S.) the toys or trifles with which children and weak minds are pleaſed or delighted.

GHA'STLY (A.) pale, frightful, terrible, like the ſuppoſed appearance of a ſpirit or ghoſt.

GHE'RKINS (S.) an outlandiſh pickle reſembling our cucumers; alſo a pleaſant eating apple.

GHET (S.) a letter of divorce which the *Jews* give their wives, when they put them away upon any diſtaſte; they ground this practice upon *Deut.* xxiv. *If a man has married a woman, who by her faults diſpleaſes him, let him write her a letter of divorce, put it into her hand, and diſcharge her:* To hinder abuſes that may ariſe from this practice, the Rabbins order, that the letter ſhould be writ and ſigned before witneſſes, and delivered to the woman in the preſence of a prieſt, who having read it, bids her not marry again under three months time, leſt ſhe ſhould be with child and not know it.

GHI'TTAR or GUI'TAR (S.) a muſical inſtrument, formerly much uſed by the ladies, eſpecially of *France* and *Italy*, but now almoſt out of uſe; made in the ſhape of a lute, and reſembling it in tone.

GHIZZARD or GI'ZZARD (S.) the bag under the throat, or craw of a fowl.

GHOST (S.) the mind, intellect, ſoul, ſpirit, or immaterial being, that makes up one part of man.

GHO'STLY (A.) like to, or after the manner of a ghoſt; frightful, terrible, &c. In *Divinity*, it is applied to the ſpiritual advice or religious counſel of a confeſſor, preacher, &c.

GI'ANT (S.) any perſon of a very large, uncommon ſize and ſtature; ſometimes it means *metaphorically*, a perſon of extraordinary virtues or vices, or other remarkable acquirements; in the *Scripture*, *giants* are variouſly underſtood by expoſitors, ſome imagining they are only perſons of a very large bulk and ſtature, of which they ſuppoſe whole nations, and not here and there a picked perſon; while others ſuppoſe them, more rationally, a warlike, valiant and reſolute people, eager after prey, cruel and barbarous, which qualifications being expreſſed by the eaſtern ironical way of expreſſion, come at length to be generally ſuppoſed to have a literal meaning among thoſe who underſtood not the uſual hyperboles of thoſe people.

GI'BBERISH (S.) an unintelligible jargon, or confuſed way of ſpeaking, uſed by the gipſies, beggars, &c. to diſguiſe their wicked deſigns; alſo any diſcourſe where words abound more than ſenſe.

GI'BBET or GI'BET (S.) a triangular or other formed ſign, compoſed of ſtrong timbers, to hang malefactors on, for ſuch offences as the law makes puniſhable by death.

GI'BBLE-GA'BBLE (S.) filly, fooliſh, idle talk.

GI'BBOSE or GI'BBOUS (A.) ſomething thruſting or bulging out like a hump-back; a term uſed for the appearance of the enlightened part of the moon, during her courſe from full to new, when the dark part appears horned, and the light bunched, thruſting or riſing outwards.

GIBBO'SITY or GI'BBOUSNESS (S.) the irregular protuberance of any part of the body of a perſon, or the apparent ſwelling or riſing up of any other thing.

GIBE (V.) to taunt, mock, jeer, flout at, or make game of.

GI'BELINS (S.) a famous faction in the 12th century, that oppoſed the Guelfs; but both miſerably harraſſed and tore *Italy* for two or three ages, each being ſupported by powerful allies.

GI'BLETS (S.) the offal part of a fowl, particularly of a gooſe and duck, which the art of cookery has particularly buſied itſelf about, by inventing ragoos, pies, ſoops, &c. made of *giblets*; the particulars are the head and neck, the heart, liver, pinions and legs.

GI'DDINESS (S.) thoughtleſſneſs, fooliſhneſs; alſo an infirmity that ſome people are afflicted with, vulgarly called the ſwimming in the head, or the vertigo.

GI'DDY (A.) dizzy, or ready to fall, by whirling round; alſo inconſideration, raſh, unſettled, without mature deliberation, or thoroughly thinking of a thing; young, wanton, fooliſh.

GIFT (S.) ſomething given to, or beſtowed upon a perſon, either by nature, called an endowment, or as a reward or gratuity for ſomething done, or out of good will, charity or pity to a perſon's neceſſities.

GI'FTED (A.) endowed, qualified, or furniſhed with ſome extraordinary qualifications; and in a *religious Senſe*, means a perſon inſpired or extraordinarily aſſiſted by God.

GIG (S.) a ſmall top made of the tips of cows or oxes horns, for children to play with, the ſpinning of which gives great opportunities to make many curious obſervations on the doctrine of projectiles, of which *Galileo*, in his ſyſtem of the world, makes very good uſe.

GIGA'NTICK (A.) ſomething very monſtrous, large, and wonderful in its bulk or ſize.

GI'GGLE (V.) to laugh out fooliſhly, wantonly, or triflingly.

GIGS (S.) the *Farrier's* term for lumps or ſwellings on the inſide of horſes lips.

GILD or GUILD (S.) a company, fraternity, or corporation of perſons, who are to pay an allowance or ſum towards defraying the publick expence; it took its riſe among the

Dones,

Danes, who required that every freeman of fourteen years old ſhould find ſureties for his keeping the peace, or be committed; upon which certain neighbours entered into an aſſociation, and became bound for each other, for which purpoſe they made a common ſtock, to defray any charge that ſuch an engagement might expoſe them to; theſe combinations at firſt conſiſted of ten families, but afterwards it was applied to any ſociety, whether religious or civil, and were endow'd by various princes with particular privileges, ſet forth in certain writings called charters; among the old *Law-Writers*, it ſignifies a mulct or fine for an offence.

GILD or GUI'LD-HALL (S.) the publick-hall or meeting-place of any corporate town for the diſpatch of publick buſineſs.

GI'LDABLE (A.) liable to be taxed, or pay tribute to a common charge.

GI'LDING (S.) the art of laying gold or ſilver upon wood, braſs, &c. either in leaf, liquor, or otherwiſe.

GILL (S.) a meaſure containing a quarter of a pint, much uſed by wine drinkers in a morning; alſo a country word for a ſmall rivulet or current of water; alſo the name of a well known herb, of which a ſort of diet or medicinal drink is made, called *gill-ale*, or ground-ivy ale.

GI'LLIFLOWER (S.) a fine pleaſant ſummer-flower, both for ſight and ſmell; and alſo much uſed by apotheſaries to make ſyrup; it blows about *July*.

GILLS (S.) thoſe membranous, cartilaginous parts in fiſhes, whereby they reſpire, hear, &c. ſituate on each ſide the head.

GIM (A.) ſpruce, neat, fine, tight; alſo gay, handſome, clever.

GI'MBLET or GI'MLET (S.) a ſmall piercer or borer to make holes with in order to drive nails, pegs, &c. the more eaſily.

GIMP (S.) a ſort of mohair twiſt, or large thread.

GIN (S.) a ſnare, trap, or contrivance to catch perſons or game in; alſo the vulgar name for a ſtrong water or liquor very much drank at this time by the common people.

GI'NCRACK or GI'MCRACK (S.) a toy, nicety, or pretty invention, to pleaſe and amuſe the curious, or for children to play with.

GI'NGER (S.) an aromatick root much uſed in cookery, as a ſpice, and by the *Apothecaries*, as a medicine, principally brought from *Calecut* in the *Eaſt-Indies*; the plant which affords it, reſembles our ruſh; the root ſpreads itſelf near the ſurface of the ground, in form of a man's hand, full of joints or knots.

GI'NGERLY (Part.) ſoftly, tenderly, ſparingly, gently.

GI'NGLE (V.) to make a tinkling noiſe, like the ſhaking of bits of tin, pieces of money, &c. in a bag together.

GI'PSIES (S.) a ſort of pilfering, wandering, pretended fortune-tellers, who diſguiſe themſelves under various ſhapes, and with an affected gibberiſh or barbarous language amuſe ignorant people, by a ſpecious pretence to ſkill in palmiſtry, aſtrology, &c.

GI'RASOL (S.) a precious ſtone, by ſome called the ſun ſtone, upon account of its reflecting a yellow or golden luſtre, when put into the ſun beams or towards the ſun when refulgent, whereas to look upon it in common, it is of a whitiſh colour.

GIRD (V.) to bind up cloſe or tight, to tie a perſon's cloaths about him, to make him lighter, and more capable of undergoing fatigue.

GI'RDERS (S.) the large, ſtrong, main or principal beams that go acroſs from ſide to ſide of a houſe, and which the joints or timbers to lay the floors on, are let in, and by which they are ſupported; by the ſtatute for rebuilding *London*, no *girder* is to lie leſs than 10 inches into the wall, and their ends to be laid always in lome, &c. They are ſometimes called *girding-beams*.

GI'RDING GIRT (S.) in the *Sea Language*, is the cable ſtrained tight, to prevent the ſhip's going over it with her ſtern port, and ſo lie acroſs the tide.

GI'RDLE (S.) a belt, band, or ſwathe that goes round the waiſt, and is now eſpecially uſed by the women, more for ornament than uſe, being commonly made of very rich ſtuff, and ſometimes bedecked or ſet with diamonds; among the *Hunters*, the roe buck of two years old is called a *girdle*; *Antiently*, bankrupts, &c. put off the *girdle* in open court, becauſe it was cuſtomary then to wear the keys, &c. in a purſe that hung to the *girdle*, which upon ſuch occaſions was delivered to the creditors; in *Architecture*, it is called a *cincture*, which ſee; in *Aſtronomy*, it is called the *zone*, which ſee. In the *Eaſt*, *Motowakkle*, in the year 856, ordered both the Jews and Chriſtians to wear a *girdle*, as a badge of their religion, which they bear to this day; and in *Aſia*, *Syria*, and *Meſopotamia*, they are commonly called Chriſtians of the *girdle*, being generally Neſtorians; which ſee.

GI'RDLER (S.) an artificer that makes bridles, girdles, &c. for horſes.

GIRL (S.) a young maid or female, commonly ſpoken of them under 16 years old, or before they are marriageable; alſo a familiar word for all unmarried females, or young women whatever; and in the *Hunting Language*, is a roe buck of two years old.

GI'RLISH (A.) childiſh, like to, or after the manner of a girl; alſo amorous, luſtful, or deſirous of young womens company.

GIRTH or GIRT (S.) a broad girdle that buckles under a horſe's belly, generally made of ſacking or very thick linen; among *Coopers*, the compaſs or circumference, ſpan or

thickneſs

thickneſs of a cock's body; and oftentimes the thickneſs or circumference of timber, &c.

GI'RTH-WEB (S.) the particular ſort of tape, &c. of which ſaddlers make the ſaddle girts.

GI'SARMS or GUI'SARMS (S.) a halbard, or weapon with two ſpikes or prongs like a pitch fork.

GIS'BOROUGH (S.) a pretty good town in the *North Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 183 computed, and 215 meaſured miles.

GIVE (V.) to beſtow, allow, or afford; alſo ſpoken of dry, abſorbing bodies that ſuck up the moiſture of the open air, or damps of a vault, cellar, &c. alſo to thaw or grow damp, wet, &c.

GI'VEN (A.) ſomething beſtowed upon, or allowed to another; and in *Mathematical Concluſions*, it is the premiſes laid down, or conditions in a propoſition, by which ſomething elſe that is required, and which as yet is unknown, is found out.

GI'VEN-TO (A.) addicted, inclined to, or apt to practiſe any particular thing.

GLA'CIATE (V.) to congeal, freeze, or turn into ice; to make hard and ſlippery like glaſs by the violent heat of the fire.

GLA'CIS (S.) in *Fortification*, is particularly uſed for the counterſcarp, which is an eaſy or ſmall gradual aſcent, uſually ranging from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the ſide of the common field; in *common Architecture*, it is the ſmall inſenſible deſcent of the cymaſe of a corniſh, to cauſe the water to drain off more eaſily.

GLAD (A.) rejoiced, merry, pleaſed, ſatisfied at, or with one's own or another's circumſtances.

GLA'DDEN or *To make* GLAD (V.) to comfort, revive, enliven, make merry, or rejoice a perſon.

GLADE (S.) in *Gardening*, &c. is what is ſometimes called a viſta or opening like a lane or paſſage cut through a thick wood, grove, &c. to let the view be diſtinct, and to let in the ſun's-beams more freely, &c.

GLADIA'TORS (S.) ſword-players, ſlaves that were taught to fight at ſharps by fencing-maſters, on purpoſe for the divertiſement of the *Roman* people at their publick games or ſhews. At firſt, none but ſlaves and fugitives that were enforced to it, would thus hazard their lives; afterwards freemen were hired to it, who bound themſelves by a ſolemn oath, to fight to the laſt gaſp, or yield themſelves to be whipped or branded. But for the moſt part, the prince or people gave their lives to the wounded, when they acknowledged themſelves to be overcome, by holding up a finger, and dropping the point of their weapon; and this was called *miſſio*. Sometimes decayed noblemen, to get the emperor's favour, would engage in the combats. The victor was either crowned with a palm-tree branch, or elſe, if he was a ſlave, was preſented with a wand, called *rudis*, in token of his being a freeman; and that there might be a ſufficient number of theſe people, there were ſchools erected, into which captives, fugitives, ſervants, and notorious offenders were condemned, and many times ſold. *Theodoret*, king of the *Oſtrogoths* in *Italy*, utterly aboliſhed theſe *gladiators*, *anno* 500. They uſually wore ſome marks of diſtinction, as a peacock's feather, or ſome other diſcernible thing. *Nero* ordered 400 ſenators, and 600 *Roman* knights to fight for his diverſion; they are called among us, prize-fighters.

GLADIA'TURE (S.) the act of fighting like a gladiator or prize-fighter.

GLAIR (S.) the white of an egg.

GLAIR (V.) to varniſh, brighten, or make a thing ſhine, by rubbing or waſhing it over with glair, &c.

GLAMO'RGANSHIRE (S.) is of a temperate and healthful air, but of a very different ſoil and ſituation, the northern parts being extremely mountainous, full of thick woods, very barren, and thinly inhabited; the ſouthern parts are more level, and very fertile both for corn, and feeding great quantities of ſheep and cattle; it is well inhabited, and thick beſet with towns and houſes of the gentry; it contains 118 pariſh-churches, eight market-towns, and ſends two members to parliament; at a place called *Newton* in this county, is a well, that ſwells up when the ſea ebbs, and ſinks as the flood increaſes.

GLANCE (S.) a ſide-look, turn or caſt of the eye towards or upon a perſon or thing; alſo a hint, or diſtant remark, or alluſion to or upon a ſubject.

GLANCE (V.) to caſt a ſide or ſhort look, or touch upon or towards a thing, matter, or ſubject; to refer or allude to a matter; alſo to glitter or reflect a ſhining from the bright part of a lance; alſo a light touch made by the ſwift throwing of a lance, or ſhooting of an arrow, &c.

GLAND (S.) in *Anatomy*, a ſoft, ſpongy, lax kind of body, ſerving to ſeparate ſome particular humour from the maſs of blood; the Ancients thought them uſeful only as pillows for the other parts to lodge on; others imagined them as ſponges, to ſuck up the ſuperfluous moiſture of the other parts; but the moderns have diſcovered more noble uſes for them; they are of ſeveral kinds, in reſpect of their form, ſtructure, office, and uſes.

GLA'NDAGE (S.) the ſeaſon for turning hogs into the woods to feed upon the maſt that falls from the trees; alſo to feed hogs any where with maſt.

GLA'NDERS (S.) a filthy diſeaſe in a horſe, conſiſting in the running of corrupt matter from the noſe of different colours, according to the degree of the malignity, or as the infection has been of ſhorter or longer continuance,

ahee, being ſometimes white, yellow, green, black, &c.

GLA'NDFORD or GLA'NDFORD-BRIDGE (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 122 computed, and 153 meaſured miles.

GLA'NDULOUS or GLA'NDULAR (A.) ſomething compounded of or abounding with glands, as the fleſh of the almonds of the ears, ſweet-bread, &c. or ſuch roots as grow kernal-wiſe, and are held together by ſmall fibres or threads.

GLANS (S.) in *Natural Hiſtory*, is an acorn, or the fruit of the oak-tree; in *Surgery*, it is the top or button of the penis, or that part covered with the prepuce or fore ſkin.

GLARE (V.) to blaze or ſhine very bright, like the flame of lighted torches blown by the wind; alſo to look or ſtare very earneſtly upon any thing, or in the face of a perſon with an intent to daſh a perſon out of countenance.

GLASS (S.) a tranſparent, brittle, factitious body, produced of ſalt and ſand by the action of fire, which ſalt is extracted from certain plants, as fern, kali, &c. the ſand or ſtone is likewiſe various, but the beſt is ſuppoſed to be a ſort of marble, called *tarſo*, found in ſome parts of *Italy*; it is affirmed by the *Chymiſts*, that *glaſs* is the ultimate proceſs of all productions wrought by fire, and that all bodies in the univerſe may be reduced to it; its invention is very ancient, and its uſe very great; many improvements have been made in it in the laſt century.

GLA'STENBURY (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, is almoſt encompaſſed round with rivers, by which means it is a ſort of an iſland; the town is large, and well built, containing two pariſh churches, a good market weekly on Tueſdays, and two yearly fairs, when horſes and fat cattle are very plentiful; the ſtory of *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*'s being ſent hither by the apoſtles to preach the goſpel, about the year 31, and his actual reſidence at this place, with the wonders he wrought, the account of the blooming hawthorn tree upon *Chriſtmas-day*, &c. are not proper ſubjects for ſo ſhort an account of things and places as our room obliges us to; this town is diſtant form *London* 103 computed, and 121 meaſured miles.

GLAZE (V.) to poliſh, make ſmooth, or ſet a gloſs upon a thing, as potters do to their ware, by running melted litharge or lead over it; alſo to work in glaſs, ſo as to keep out the wind and rain, and let in the light, after the manner of faſhing, or by leading the panes together, as is the general practice of windows all over this kingdom; alſo to put a pane or ſmall plate of glaſs before a picture, curious piece of writing, needle work, &c. to preſerve it from dirt.

GLA'ZIER (S.) a workman who makes and fits panes and plates of glaſs to the faſhes or window-frames of houſes, pictures, &c.

GLEAM (V.) in *Falconry*, it is to diſgorge or throw up filth from a hawk's gorge.

GLEAM (S.) a beam or ray of light iſſuing from the ſun, or any other luminous body.

GLEAN (V.) to gather up the ſcattered ears of corn, after the general quantity is carried in; alſo to pick and cull ſentences, &c. out of ſeveral authors, to make one ſmall volume, &c.

GLEBE (S.) ſometimes ſignifies a clod or piece of earth, containing ſome metal or mineral, &c. and ſometimes land belonging to pariſh churches, beſides the tithes, and ſometimes any land or ground belonging to a benefice, fee, manor, inheritance, &c. the right of patronage ſhould be annexed to the *glebe*.

GLEDE (S.) the bird called a kite; alſo a hot ember or live coal.

GLEE (S.) joy, mirth, rejoicing, triumph, &c.

GLEEK (S.) the name of a play, or game at, upon, or with cards.

GLEET (S.) a flux, oozing, or running of a thin browniſh matter from the urethra, and ſometimes cauſed by ſtrains, or other harmleſs infirmities; but moſt commonly flows from venereal exerciſes, and frequently remains after ill cures.

GLENE (S.) a cavity or hollow part of a bone that is not too deep, but of a middle nature, as of the omoplate, which receives the humerus or ſhoulder bone; ſometimes it means the two cavities in the vertebra, or turning joint of the neck.

GLIB (A.) ſmooth, ſlippery, any thing that is eaſily put in motion; ſo a very talkative, perſon is ſaid to be very *glib-tongued*.

GLI'BNESS (S.) ſmoothneſs, ſlipperineſs, capable of being eaſily put in motion.

GLIDE (V.) to move along ſmoothly, gently or eaſily.

GLI'MMER (V.) to dawn, or begin to appear; to give a faint or weak light.

GLI'MMERING (S.) a dawning, or beginning to appear, ſhinning, or giving a very faint light.

GLIMPSE (S.) a ſudden flaſh or beam, a very imperfect or ſlight ſight of a thing.

GLI'STEN, GLI'STER or GLI'TTER (V.) to ſhine very bright, to reflect ſtrong rays from any body, to be very ſparkling like a diamond, or any body well poliſhed.

GLI'STER or CLY'STER (S.) in *Phyſick*, a liquid remedy or injection caſt into the inteſtines, &c. by means of proper inſtruments, and is compoſed of various medicines, as the nature of the malady requires, for which it is applied; ſometimes they are injected into the womb to cleanſe and refreſh it; ſometimes up the urethra for the ſame purpoſe; and ſometimes up the fundament, which is the moſt general method, and which is uſed upon great variety of occaſions.

GLOBE (S.) a round ſolid body, the ſuperficies of

of which is equally distant from the center in every part, and by the *Geometricians* called a sphere; the term *globe* being more peculiarly restrained or adapted to these two mathematical instruments called the *globes*; one of which having all the lines and principal places of the earth set on it, after the manner that geographers have invented, for the more easy shewing or finding the bearing and distance of places, the length and shortness of the days in every clime, kingdom, and particular place, together with the degrees of heat and cold, the monsoons or trade winds, the variations of the compass, &c. is called the terrestrial or earthly *globe*; the other having first the general lines or circles that astronomers have imagined in the heavens, and then in the proper places of those lines or circles, the several constellations, &c. set down according to the general systems or observation of particular persons, is called the celestial *globe*, by which may be known the times of eclipses, what and where any star or number of stars are above the horizon of the place where a person is, &c. They are made of divers materials, some solid of wood, others hollow of brass, silver, &c. but most commonly of paper plaistered over; for the particular uses of each sort, see *Harris*, *&c.* that treat of the use of the *globes*.

GLOBO'SE, GLO'BOUS or GLO'BULAR (A.) any solid body that is made after the manner or like to a globe, or round body.

GLOBO'SITY or GLOBO'SENESS (S.) the roundness, or globe-like form of any thing.

GLO'BULES or GLO'BULETS (S.) very small globes, or round bodies, which the present philosophy supposes all liquid bodies are composed and made up of.

GLO'MERATE (V.) to wind round, or into an heap, ball or bottom, as thread, worsted, &c. is for many occasions.

GLOMERA'TION (S.) a gathering together, or rolling into a ball, bottom or globe-like form.

GLOOM'INESS (S.) dulness, duskiness, darkness, like a cloudy day, room, or cell, where no light is.

GLO'OMY (A.) dark, dull, heavy, dusky, thick, hazy weather; also any thing, person or circumstance, that looks unhappy, dismal, or in much trouble and affliction.

GLO'RIA PATRI (S.) a set form of praise to the Holy Trinity, appointed by the church, to be repeated after many parts of the liturgy, and particularly the psalms; so called because when the offices are performed in *Latin*, those are the two first words of that hymn, conclusion, or doxology, as it is frequently called; great contests have been about the antiquity, manner of wording, and other particularities of this hymn, some contending it was used in the apostles time; but it is generally allowed to have remained as a token of orth doxy, ever since it was appointed by pope *Damasus*.

GLORIFICA'TION (S.) a praising, honouring, thanking, magnifying, or adoring; also the admitting or putting among the number of the blessed after this life.

GLO'RIFY (V.) to honour, praise, adore; also to perfect, compleat, or make happy, by putting among the blessed in heaven to be a partaker of their felicity.

GLO'RIOUS (A.) famous, shining, beautiful, rich, exceeding good.

GLO'RIOUSNESS (S.) splendor, honour, renown, valuableness, richness, beauty, &c.

GLO'RY (S.) honour, renown, reputation, fame, praise for well-doing; also the beatifick vision or joys of heaven; in *Painting*, those representations of shining or issuing forth beams from the head or countenance of Christ, the Virgin *Mary*, or some saint or martyr, in imitation of a sun, is called a *glory*.

GLO'RY (V.) to boast, brag, or value one's self for having done, suffered, or being willing and ready to do or suffer any thing upon the account of some opinion, persuasion, party or profession.

GLOSE (V.) to sooth, flatter, humour, or deceive a person by false pretences.

GLOSS (S.) a comment, interpretation, or exposition of a matter or thing; also a false shew, pretence, or appearance; also a shining lustre, or beautiful surface set or put upon silks or other wares, to make them more agreeable to the eyes of the beholders.

GLOSS (V.) to interpret, comment, explain, or write notes upon a subject.

GLO'SSARY (S.) an exposition or comment upon a matter; also a dictionary, explaining the difficult words used in a language.

GLO'SSOGRAPHER (S.) a commentator or expounder of hard words.

GLOSSO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of explaining or making difficult words or passages easy to be understood.

GLO'SSY (A.) shining, bright, lively, like new press'd broad-cloths, silks, &c.

GLO'TTIS (S.) in *Anatomy*, a cleft or chink in the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice, being in the form of a tongue; thro' this chink the air descends and ascends, in respiring, speaking, singing, &c. it has an apparatus of muscles, whereby we contract and enlarge it as occasion requires, from whence all the varieties of tones in the voice are produced.

GLO'UCESTER (S.) is the principal place in *Gloucestershire*, being a city, and a bishop's see, tolerably well built, though not fine, and for its obstinate opposing king *Charles* I. has since had all its walls and works demolished, which were very strong; and before its being besieged, had eleven parish churches, five of which were then demolished; here is a large stone-bridge over the *Severn*; there are several hospitals, schools, &c. both for teaching and maintaining the poor of both sexes,

as well young as old; it returns two members to parliament, and gives the title of duke to a younger branch of the royal family; it is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, out of which the mayor is annually chosen; there are also 24 common-council-men, out of which two are annually chosen for sheriffs; they have also an high steward (who is usually a nobleman) and a recorder; they are allowed to wear scarlet-gowns, to have the sword and cap of maintenance, and four serjeants at mace; their present charter was given by king *Charles* II. dated *April* 16, 1672, their former charters being resigned: For the regulation of the trade of this city, there are 12 companies associated, the masters whereof attend the mayor upon all publick occasions, in their gowns, with streamers; it contains 12 parishes, though there are but 6 churches, and the cathedral; it has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wednesday and Saturday, and four fairs annually; it is a port, and has a large key and wharf on the banks of the river, very commodious for trade, to which belongs a custom-house, with proper officers; but the business is but small, most of the foreign trade being moved to *Bristol*; this city is a county of itself, and is distant from *London* 81 computed, and 102 measured miles.

GLOU'CESTERSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, of a healthful air, and fertile soil, as well for corn as pasturage, yielding plenty of corn, and feeding abundance of cattle, and great flocks of sheep, especially, in and near *Cotswould*, whose wool is much esteemed for its fineness; the east part, called *Cotswould*, is somewhat hilly, and is principally employ'd in grazing; the middle part lies low and is watered by the *Severn*, which renders the plains very fruitful; the western part is over-spread with wood, and called *Dean-Forest*, where grow great numbers of excellent timber-trees, for ship-building, &c. coal and iron mines, on which are many furnaces and forges, for working the same; this forest is 20 miles long and 10 broad, and contains 3 hundreds, 23 parish churches, 1 castle, 1 abbey, 3 market-towns, 1 mayor-town, and the common thereof (besides the purlieus and abbey woods) is said to contain 32,000 acres of ground. The whole county is about 50 miles long, and 25 broad, containing 30 hundreds, in which are 25 market-towns, 280 parishes, 1 castle, 2 forests, 19 parks, several large rivers, 27,000 houses and about 260,000 people; it sends 8 members to parliament, and is about 140 miles in circumference; it is remarkable for the large manufacture of cheese, though that which is so called in *London* comes principally out of *Wiltshire*, the real cheese of this county going more to *Bristol*, than to *London*; the woollen manufacture of this county is exceeding good, and fine, and is very large in quantity.

GLOVE (S.) that part of apparel that is made to fit the hand, sometimes of silk, linen, &c. but most commonly of soft pliant leather; among *Sword-men*, sending or throwing the *glove*, is challenging the person to fight, to whom it is thrown or sent.

GLO'VER (S.) a person whose trade or business it is to make, sell, or deal in gloves.

GLO'VERS STITCH (S.) in *Surgery*, is a method of sewing up the lips of a wound upwards, in imitation of the glove-makers manner of sewing their gloves.

GLOUT or GLOWT (V.) to look frowningly, angrily, or displeased at a person or thing.

GLOW (V.) to grow hot and red, as the cheeks and ears do, after having walked in a sharp air.

GLO'W-WORM (S.) an insect that shines or gives a light in the dark, something like phosphorus.

GLUE (S.) a thick, clammy substance, that has the property of being very tenacious, and holding those things together that have been daubed with it; it is a composition made from divers ingredients, according to the use it is to be applied to; hardly any thing curious in *Joinery* can be done without it.

GLUE or GLU'TINATE (V.) to stick or join boards or other things close and fast together, with the consistence called *glue*, which is sometimes made of skins, or parings of skins, steeped in water, and then boiled to a jelly, &c.

GLU'EY or GLU'ISH (A.) sticky, clammy, of the nature of, or like to glue.

GLUT (V.) to overstock, surcharge, or furnish a person or market with more wares or commodities than there is a call or demand for.

GLUT (S.) an abundance, great superfluity, or more than is wanted of any sort of fish, fruit, or other commodity.

GLUTINATION or GLU'ING (S.) a sticking, joining, or fastening together, by means of some gluey or sticky substance.

GLU'TINATIVE or GLU'TINOUS (A.) of a sticky, clammy, or adhering nature.

GLU'TTON (S.) the name of a bird, said to be found in the northern parts of *Muscovy*, &c. which stuffs itself with carrion till its paunch sticks out, and getting into some straight place, pushes the ordure out, and returns again to the carcase; from whence any one that practises or delights in excessive eating, is called a *glutton*.

GLU'TTONY (S.) a riotous, immoderate, or extravagant living, especially with respect to rich or over-much eating.

GLY'PHE or GLY'PHIS (S.) in *Architecture*, is any cavity or canal, whether round or angled, that is used ornamentally.

GNASH (V.) to set or shew the teeth, as it were, in a posture of biting hard, by way of scorn, derision, or mocking of a person; also as a sign of sorrow, grief, lamentation, or woe.

GNAT (S.) a ſmall ſtinging inſect or fly, particularly troubleſome in hot countries.

GNA'THO (S.) a flattering, fawning, humouring, time-ſerving fellow.

GNATHO'NICAL (A.) after the mode, way, or manner of a ſoothing, flattering, fawning perſon.

GNATHONI'ZE (V.) to pleaſe humour, comply with, or fawn upon a perſon to gain ſome bye end, or bring about ſome deſired purpoſe.

GNAW (V.) to tear, pull, or rend off from the bones or any whole part, with the teeth, after the manner of dogs, &c.

GNO'ME (S.) a name which the cabaliſts give to ſome certain inviſible people, whom they ſuppoſe to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to fill it to the center; they are repreſented very ſmall of ſtature, tractable, and friendly to men, and are made the guardians of mines, quarries, hidden treaſures, &c. ſometimes it is applied to a ſhort, pithy, ſententious expreſſion, obſervation or reflexion.

GNO'MON (S.) in general, ſignifies an index, director or explainer; in *Geometry*, if a parallelogram be divided into four leſſer ones, by two lines interſecting each other, and any one of theſe four be taken away, the remaining three will make or compoſe a *gnomon*; in *Aſtronomy*, it is an inſtrument for meaſuring the meridian altitudes of the ſun or ſtars; in *Dialling*, it is the ſtile, pin, or cock which caſteth the ſhadow that marketh out the hours.

GNOMO'NICKS (S.) the art of drawing ſundials upon any plane, together with all the furniture belonging thereto, vulgarly called *dialling*.

GNOMONOLO'GICAL or GNOMO'NICAL (A.) ſomething relating, belonging, or pertaining to the art of dialling.

GNOSI'MACHI (S.) a ſet of enthuſiaſticks, that condemned all ſearch after knowledge, becauſe that God required only good actions.

GNO'STICKS (S.) theſe were not ſo much a particular ſect of hereticks, as a complication of many ſects; who were ſo called, becauſe they pretended to extraordinary illuminations and knowledge, one main branch of which conſiſted in their pretended genealogies or attributes of the Deity, in which they differed among themſelves as much as they did from others; they affirmed there were two principles, the one good, who was the author of all good; the other evil, who was the author of all evil; they held the ſoul to be of the ſame ſubſtance with God, and denied the divinity of Chriſt, ſaying only, *that God dwelt in him*; they held the moſt unlawful pleaſures of the body to be good, and defiled their nightly meetings with all manner of obſcene impurities; they affirmed alſo, that Jeſus Chriſt was not the Son of him, who gave the law, but of ſome other unknown deity, and many other whimſical and romantick notions; they had ſeveral apocryphal books, which they eſteemed as divine, ſuch as the Revelations of *Adam*, the hiſtory of *Noria*, *Noah*'s wife, &c.

GO (V.) to move, approach, or get to a place or thing, that is at a diſtance from us; alſo the imperative mood of the ſame verb, whereby we order or command a perſon to move or to go to ſome diſtant perſon or place, for ſuch purpoſes as we have already, or do then declare.

GOAD (S.) a ſtick, pole, or ſtaff armed with a ſharp-pointed iron at the end of it, to force or drive large cattle along with.

GOAL (S.) the butt, mark, end, or finiſhing, place of a race; alſo a priſon or *goal* for debtors or maleſactors.

GOALER (S.) the keeper or perſon who has the charge of a priſon, and the priſoners therein.

GOAR (S.) the warm blood of any creature; alſo a long triangular piece of cloth to be ſewed into a garment, ſail, &c. to fit it for the purpoſe intended.

GOAR (V.) to fetch blood, or pierce the ſkin or fleſh, by the butting of the horns of a buck, ox, &c. or with the tuſhes of a boar, &c. alſo to widen any thing at one end, by ſewing in one or more pieces, in the ſhape of a triangle, &c. as women do their ſhifts, and ſeamen do their ſails, &c.

GOAT (S.) an animal well known among us, horned, and when any thing aged, of a very rank ſmell; the milk of the ſhe is reckoned peculiarly uſeful for conſumptive perſons; it was one of the clean beaſts of the *Iſraelites*, and uſed in their ſacrifices; when young, they are excellent eating: This creature is reported to be exceedingly pleaſed with the act of copulation, from whence thoſe perſons who are immoderately addicted to women, are called *goats*, leachers, &c. Sometimes in the *Scripture*, the term *goat* ſignifies a demon or idol, to which ſacrifice was offered under this or a ſimilar form.

GOA'T-HERD (S.) a perſon whoſe employment is to look after, and take care of a large number or flock of goats.

GOB or GO'BBET (S.) a piece juſt big enough, or fit to be put into the mouth at once.

GO'BBLE (V.) to eat haſtily, and after a greedy and voracious manner, like geeſe and ſwine, &c.

GO'BELINS (S.) a noted houſe at *Paris*, in the ſuburb of St. *Marcel*, formerly poſſeſſed by famous wool-dyers, whereof the chief, called *Giles Gobelin*, who lived in the reign of *Francis* I. is ſaid to have found the ſecret of dying ſcarlet, which was from him called *the ſcarlet of the Gobelins*; the houſe, and river that runs by it, alſo took the ſame name: This houſe was purchaſed by *Lewis* XIV. for a manufactory of all manner of curious works for the adorning the ſeveral palaces of the kingdom, under the direction of Monſieur *Colbert*;

Colbert; ſuch as weavers of tapeſtry, goldſmiths, carvers, ſtatuaries, &c. which have produced extraordinary pieces of workmanſhip, eſpecially in tapeſtry, from the deſigns of the famous *Le Brun*, who drew for them by the appointment of the king.

GO'BLET (S.) a round drinking veſſel or cup, made without a foot or reſting part, ſo that the perſon is obliged to drink what is contained in it, or runs the hazard of ſpilling the liquor, if he ſets it down.

GO'BLING (S.) eating greedily, haſtily, gluttonouſly, and without any decency.

GO'BLINS or HOBGO'BLINS (S.) imaginary evil ſpirits or bugbears, invented by deſigning perſons, to impoſe upon the credulity of innocent, harmleſs, ignorant perſons; alſo uſed by nurſes to quiet and frighten froward children.

GOD (S.) the ſupreme, eternal, and ſelf-exiſting Being, from whom we, and all other beings receive exiſtence, and by whom they and we are preſerved, maintained, and continued, who is infinite in all perfections, and free from all infirmity or decay, and who, as he had no beginning, ſo he can have no end.

GODA'LMING (S.) in *Surrey*, a corporation town whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; the chief magiſtrate is a warden, to whom is joined eight aſſiſtants; the manufacture of this town is clothing, for which it is the moſt eminent in all the county; the ſorts are mixed kerſeys, and blue ones for the *Canaries*, which are reported to be the beſt coloured of any in the kingdom; 28 computed, and 35 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

GO'DCHILD (S.) a boy or girl for whom one or more perſons have become ſureties at their baptiſm, &c. or promiſed that he ſhould be taught or inſtructed in the duties of religion and virtue.

GO'D-DAUGHTER (S.) a girl or female child that has ſureties, or godfathers and godmothers at her baptiſm.

GO'DDESS (S.) a ſhe deity, of which the ancient *Romans* had a great number, to whom particular virtues, powers, vices, &c. were attributed.

GO'DFATHER (S.) one who takes upon him the office to perform what he otherwiſe had no obligation to do, as to hold or anſwer for a child in baptiſm at the font, &c. which is ſuppoſed to be done religiouſly, or for the ſake of God; and according to the preſent uſe, that the perſon he undertakes for ſhould be regularly inſtructed in the principles of religion, and the duties of humanity, thereby to render the perſon agreeable both to God and man; this is a very ancient cuſtom in the Church, and applied to many uſes, and is ſtill amongſt the Papiſts, who have *godfathers* for bells, &c. The *Jews* uſe them likewiſe at the circumciſion of their ſons, &c.

GO'DLESS (A.) a wicked, abandoned creature; one who, both by word and deed, ſhews no regard to a ſupreme Being, or any religious ordinances.

GO'DLINESS (S.) a ſincere, devout, and true worſhipping of God, and ſtrict obſervance of religious duties.

GO'DMOTHER (S.) a woman that is to act in the ſame manner, and appointed for the ſame purpoſe, with a godfather.

GO'D-SON (S.) a boy or male child that has ſureties, or godfathers and godmothers at his baptiſm.

GO'DWIN-SANDS (S.) certain ſands in the county of *Kent*, that were formerly the land of earl *Godwin*, but now overflowed by the ſea, very dangerous to ſhipping.

To be a GOG (V.) to have a very earneſt deſire or longing for or after a thing, to be very zealous in the purſuit of a thing, or eager after it.

GO'GGLE (V.) to ſtare or look upon a perſon or thing with the eye full open.

GO'GGLE-EYED (V.) a perſon with large, full, open, rolling, and ſtaring eyes.

GO'GMAGOG (S.) a perſon of very large ſtature, which the *Britiſh* hiſtorians have repreſented, as being near 16 feet high or tall, with a bulk proportionable; the pretended figure of whom is carved and ſet up in *Guild-Hall, London*.

GO'ING (S.) the act of moving from place to place; alſo a term applied to liquor, meat, &c. when it is periſhing or ſpoiling.

Going to the Vault, a term in *Hunting*, uſed for a hare's taking the ground, or burroughing like a coney or rabbit.

GOLD (S.) the moſt pure, ponderous, and ductile metal that is in nature, from whence it has, by the conſent of almoſt all mankind, for many ages been deemed the moſt valuable; among the *Chymiſts*, who characterize their metals by the names of the planets, it is called *Sol*, to ſhew its prehemineace; its ſymbol or character is ☉; its properties are ſo many, and different from all other metals, that we cannot here mention them, only ſhall obſerve, that it is the freeſt from ſulphur of all others, which occaſions its extraordinary ductility, as appears from the operations of the wire drawers and goldbeaters, for mix but one thouſandth part of ſulphur in any maſs of *gold*, and it ceaſes to be malleable; its extraordinary fixity appears from its capacity of reſiſting the greateſt force of any artificial fire, but there are burning-glaſſes, which collect the heat of the ſun ſo intenſely, that it volatizes therein; there are various names given to this metal, as virgin *gold*, which is ſaid to be very pale, and ſo ſoft, that it may be molded into any figure with the hand, and that it will take the impreſſion of a ſeal, like warm wax, to harden which, and to heighten its colour, they mix emery with it; fine or pure *gold*, is that purged

purged by the fire from all impurities and alloy; ſtandard *gold* in *England*, is that which has 22 parts pure *gold*, one part ſilver, and the other copper.

GO'LDEN (A.) ſomething looking like to, or having the properties of gold; alſo a metaphorical term for ſucceſs, plenty, &c.

Golden Fleece, in the *antient Mythology*, was the ſkin or fleece of the ram, upon which *Phryxus* and *Helle* are ſuppoſed to have ſwam over the ſea to *Colchos*, and which being ſacrificed to *Jupiter*, was hung upon a tree in the grove of *Mars*, guarded by two brazen-hooſed bulls, and a monſtrous dragon that never ſlept, but taken and carried off by *Jaſon* and the *Argonauts*; ſome imagine this to be an allegorical repreſentation of ſome true hiſtory. *Philip* the Good, duke of *Burgundy*, in 1429, inſtituted a military order by this name; the king of *Spain* is now grand maſter of this order, as duke of *Burgundy*; the number of knights are 31; it is reported to have been inſtituted upon account of the immenſe profit the duke made by wool; the firſt ſolemnities were perform'd at *Burges*, at this duke's marriage with *Iſabel* of *Portugal*; the knights wore a ſcarlet cloak lined with ermin, with a collar opened, and the duke's cypher upon them, in form of a B, to ſignify *Burgundy*, together with flints ſtriking fire, with this motto, *Ante ferit, quam flamma micat*; at the end of this collar hung a *golden-fleece*, with this device, *Pretium non vile laborum*; this order is now common to all the princes of the houſe of *Auſtria*, as being deſcended from *Mary* of *Burgundy*, daughter of *Charles* the Hardy, laſt duke thereof.

Golden Number, a number made uſe of by chronologers, to ſhew what year of the moon's cycle any year is; in the *Julian Calendar*, it is uſed to ſhew on what days the new moons fall; but in a ſeries of time it is to be obſerved, that the *golden numbers*, through the defect of the lunar cycle, recede, and do not ſhew the true time of the new moon.

Golden Rule, that rule by which *Arithmeticians* anſwer all queſtions, wherein proportion is concerned, ſo called by way of eminence, as being of the greateſt value and uſe; ſometimes it is called the Rule of Three, &c. becauſe from three numbers given a fourth is found out, proportional to the three given ones; and this is either direct, that is, when the fourth number, or that ſought, bears ſuch a proportion or relation to the third number (they being firſt duly arranged) as the ſecond does to the firſt; or inverſe, when the fourth number being found, bears ſuch a relation or proportion to the firſt, as the ſecond does to the third; ſometimes theſe are doubled, that is, there are five numbers given to find a ſixth; but as theſe are always reducible to thoſe above, I forbear ſaying any thing more of them here.

GO'LDFINCH (S.) a very pretty-coloured, ſmall ſinging bird.

GO'LD FINDER (S.) a genteel name for him whoſe buſineſs is to empty privies, vulgarly called a Tom-turd-man; alſo a cant name for a cheat, who under the pretence of finding a piece of money, and inviting a by-ſtander to partake of a treat, &c. out of it, endeavours to get him to play at cards, dice, &c. in order to win or cheat him of his money; they are ſometimes alſo called *guinea-droppers*.

GOLD FO'IL (S.) leaf gold, or that which painters uſe to cover their works with, as the edges of picture-frames, writing, &c. which is of ſo durable a nature, that it will laſt longer than the cloth or wood it is laid on.

GO'LDING (S.) the name of both an apple and a fiſh; alſo the ſurname of a man.

GO'LDSMITH (S.) is properly one that works gold in a furnace, or makes toys, trinkets, rings, &c. and by vulgar acceptation, one who keeps a ſhop, and ſells gold and ſilver wares, rings, jewels, &c.

GO'LGOTHA (S.) a ſcull; there was a mountain to the north-weſt of *Jeruſalem*, called by this name, ſome think from its form, and others, becauſe criminals were executed there; others, becauſe the firſt man's head was buried there; it is commonly called mount *Calvary*. Jeſus Chriſt was crucified and buried there, in a garden belonging to *Joſeph of Arimathea*. The emperor *Adrian*, when he rebuilt *Jeruſalem*, called it *Ælia*, filled up Chriſt's tomb, and placed over it figures of the moſt infamous idols; but the empreſs *Helena* cauſed it to be cleanſed, and built over it a magnificent church.

GO'LOPS (S.) a term in *Heraldry*, that ſignifies roundles of a purple colour.

GOME (S.) the thick, black, oily, greaſy matter, made uſe of for cart wheels, to cauſe them to move the eaſier; alſo for the nuts and ſcrews of large preſſes, &c.

GOMPHI'ASIS (S.) a term in *Surgery*, by which is meant that diſorder or diſtemper in the gums of a perſon, that renders the teeth looſe and ready to drop out.

GO'MPHOMA or GOM'PHOSIS (S.) a term in *Surgery*, uſed when one bone is inſerted and faſtened into another, as the teeth in the jaws.

GO'MPHOS (S.) a diſorder in the eyes, when the ball is ſwelled, and ſtretched beyond the ſkin called *uvea tunica*.

GO'NAGRA (S.) the gout in the knee.

GO'NDOLA (S.) the *Venetian* term for a ſmall boat or wherry, for the conveying of paſſengers or ſmall parcels of goods, from one place to another, that is but at a ſmall or moderate diſtance.

GONDOLIE'R (S.) an *Italian* name for a wherryman, or, as we commonly call them

a waterman, or one that rows or ſteers a ſmall veſſel or boat upon a river.

GONE (A.) departed, ſeparated from, left, taken away.

GONE-OUT-A-HEAD (A.) ſpoken of one ſhip that outſails or gets before the head of another under ſail.

GO'NFALON or GO'NFANON (S.) the church banner carried in the pope's army; alſo a tent or canopy carried at the head of the proceſſions of the chief churches in *Rome*, as a preſervative againſt rain, the verge or banner ſerving for a ſhelter.

GONFALONIE'R (S.) the pope's ſtandard-bearer.

GONORRHOE'A (S.) a diſeaſe commonly ariſing from impure converſation with foul men or women, which cauſes an involuntary oozing or dripping of the ſeed without erection; ſometimes it is called a clap, or running of the reins.

GOOD (S.) whatever tends or conduces to preſerve or improve nature or ſociety, and is the direct oppoſition to evil, which tends to deſtroy or impair it; *Metaphyſically*, it is the eſſential perfection or integrity of a thing, whereby it has every thing that belongs to its nature.

Phyſical or *Natural Good*, is that whereby a thing poſſeſſes every thing neceſſary to its well being.

Moral or *Ethical Good*, is the agreement of a thinking reaſonable being, and of the habits, acts, and inclinations thereof, with the dictates of right reaſon, and the will of the Creator, as diſcovered by natural light; in a *Scripture Senſe*, it frequently ſignifies all the bleſſings and advantages both of eſtate and mind, as well publick as private.

GOOD-A-BEARING (S.) a *Law* term, importing dutiful and quiet behaviour, both to the king and all the members of the commonwealth, for which perſons are ſometimes bound to give ſecurity for having committed ſome act of violence, &c.

GOO'DLACK (Part.) O ſtrange! wonderful! Is it ſo? &c.

GOO'DLY (A.) beautiful, fair, valuable, fine, delicate, ſpruce.

GOO'DMAN (S.) a country word very frequently uſed alſo in *London*, for the maſter or head of the family.

GOOD'NESS (S.) the valuableneſs of or reaſon why a perſon or thing is or ſhould be eſteemed.

GOODS (S.) all ſorts of effects, riches, or poſſeſſions.

GOOD-WILL (S.) a kind, beneficent inclination, a friendly or well-wiſhing diſpoſition towards a perſon.

GOOGE or GOUGE (S.) an inſtrument or tool uſed by carpenters, joiners, &c. to make channels, gutters, or hollows with.

GOOSE (S.) a large, well known, eating fowl; alſo the large, heavy iron uſed by taylors, to preſs down their ſeams with, when heated very hot; alſo an opprobrious name whereby a perſon of little underſtanding is called by way of deriſion.

GOO'SE-BERRIES (S.) a pleaſant ſummer fruit, uſed for making tarts with, and preſerving, while green, and eating raw, when full ripe.

GOO'SE-BILL (S.) a particular ſail uſed at ſea, when a ſhip goes before the wind, or with a quarter wind.

GOO'SE-QUILL (S.) the horny part of the large feathers of a gooſe's wing, which grows within the ſkin, principally uſed to write with.

GORBE'LLIED (A.) large or fat bellied, ſuppoſed to ariſe from too much eating or gormandizing.

GORCE or GORZ (S.) a ſhrub or furz that grows wild upon mountainous or heathy places, which the country people gather to burn; alſo a pool or dam to keep water in, any ſtop or hindrance in a river, as mills, ſtakes &c.

GO'RDIAN KNOT (S.) a knot made in the leathers, traces, or harneſſes belonging to the chariot of *Gordius*, father to *Midas*, king of *Phrygia*, ſo very intricate, that both beginning and ending were imperceptible; it was reported, that the oracle had declared, that whoever could untie it, ſhould be maſter of all *Aſia*: *Alexander* having undertaken it, and fearing, if he ſhould not be able to do it, it would be looked upon as an ill omen, drew his ſword and cut it; it is now often applied to things that are difficult to undo, and particularly to marriage, where it is ſaid, ſuch an one has this day tied the *Gordian knot*.

GORE (S.) a triangular piece of cloth, &c. ſewed to or into any thing, to make one end broader than the other; in *Heraldry*, it is ſometimes uſed as an abatement for effeminacy or cowardice; alſo congealed or clotted blood.

GORE (V.) to ſtab a perſon or other living creature, ſo that the blood flows from the wound; but it is particularly ſpoken of an horned beaſt wounding with his horns.

GORGE (S.) the throat; and in *Hawking*, that part of a hawk that firſt receives her meat; in *Architecture*, the narrower part of the *Tuſcan* and *Doric* capitals, lying between the aſtragal, the ſhaft of the column, and the annulet; in *Fortification*, the entrance leading to the body of a work.

Gorge of a Baſtion, is the right line that bounds the diſtance between the two flanks.

Gorge of the Half Moon, that ſpace contained between the two ends of their faces next the place.

Gorge of the Outworks, the ſpace between their ſides next to the great ditch.

GORGE (V.) to eat over much, to cram, glut, or fill unreaſonably.

GORGED

GO'RGED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is bearing a coronet about the neck of a fawn, lion, &c.

GO'RGEOUS (A.) fine, gay, coſtly, delicate extravagantly gaudy and rich in habit.

GO'RGEOUSNESS (S.) coſtlineſs, great extravagancy in clothes, furniture, or equipage, &c.

GO'RGET (S.) the neck-dreſs of a woman; alſo a breaſt-plate worn as a defenſative by ſoldiers.

GO'RGONS (S.) three ſiſters, *Meduſa*, *Euriale*, and *Sibenio*, the reputed daughters of *Phorcus*, a marine deity, who are ſaid to have but one eye among all, which they lent to one another, as occaſion required; they are reported to have had long wings; their heads were dreſſed with ſnakes, their teeth were as big as boar's tuſhes, and their talons crooked and ſharp; they dwelt near the *Heſperian* gardens; and turned thoſe people into ſtones that looked in their faces, &c. Theſe romantick ſtories are ſuppoſed to be fabulous repreſentations of fortitude, and other noble virtues, that overcome all difficulties.

GORMANDI'ZE (V.) to eat more than a ſufficiency, to gluttonize, or ſwallow greedily large quantities of rich food.

GORMANDI'ZING (S.) eating much, and greedily.

GORS or GOSS (S.) a ſhrub that grows upon the heaths, commons, and other barren places, called furz.

GO'SHAWK (S.) a large bird of prey.

GO'SLIN (S.) a young or chicken gooſe; alſo a ſubſtance that grows on nut-trees.

GO'SPEL (S.) the book of the life, miracles, death, reſurrection, and doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt, of which there are four, under the names of *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, *John*; the word ſignifies good news, or a joyful meſſage; beſides thoſe four, the firſt ages of the church were peſtered with about forty others, ſome of which are ſtill remaining, ſtuffed with the follies or the enthuſiaſtick notions of their fooliſh inventors. It was the general practice of the antient hereticks, firſt to attack the *goſpels*, in order to maintain their errors, or excuſe them, ſome rejecting the true ones, and ſubſtituting ſpurious ones in their ſtead, others endeavoured to interpolate, and others to obliterate the true ones, according to the ſeveral opinions they embraced.

GO'SPELLER (S.) a reader, profeſſor, or great lover and promoter of the goſpel.

GO'SSIP (S.) a name given to thoſe women who love and practiſe much going abroad, and talking of other people's concerns; alſo a godmother.

GO'SSIPING (S.) a going from place to place with a tale; alſo a merry-making, Chriſtening, or baptizing of a child; or a viſit paid by ſeveral women, to one who is pretty well recovered after lying-in, and uſually before her going abroad.

GOT or GO'TTEN (A.) any thing acquired, poſſeſſed or enjoyed.

GO'THICK (A.) rude, inartificial, ruſtick, after the manner, or like to the *Goths*, whoſe architecture was very heavy and rude, like moſt of our old churches, which are built in their manner.

GOTHS (S.) an ancient people of *Germany*, that dwelt all along the *Viſtula*, as far as its mouth in the *Baltick Sea*, at *Dantzick*; in proceſs of time, mixing with the *Rugians*, and other *Vandalick* clans, were, by way of diſtinction called *Goths*.

GOUD or GAUD (S.) a plant called alſo woad, uſed by the *Dyers* in producing a yellow colour.

GO'UDHURST (S.) in *Kent*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 40 computed, and 49 meaſured miles.

GO'VERN (V.) to rule over, direct, keep in awe or ſubjection, to manage or take care of.

GO'VERNABLE (A.) orderly, regular, that may be directed or managed.

GOVERNA'NTE (S.) a term of diſgrace for an old woman that acts as a bawd; alſo a governeſs, or woman that has the care of young girls, &c. much uſed in *Spain*, &c.

GO'VERNMENT (S.) the power or authority that one perſon exerciſes over another, or many; alſo the publick authority or manner of adminiſtring juſtice in every nation or commonwealth.

GO'VERNOR or GO'VERNOUR (S.) the perſon inveſted with the power of commanding, directing or managing any affair, whether publick or private, and is commonly ſpoke of the deputy of a king or prince, to whom the care of a town, caſtle, province, &c. is committed.

GOUGE (S.) an iron inſtrument uſed by moſt workmen in wood, to hollow out ſmall channels, ſuch as flutings of columns, the ſhafts of gun-ſtocks, &c.

GOURD (S.) a plant which produces leaves and branches much like garden cucumbers, which creeps upon the earth, and is divided into ſeveral branches; its fruit is of the ſize and figure of an orange; it is of a light, whitiſh ſubſtance, if you pare of the rind, and ſo bitter to the taſte, that it is called the gall of the earth.

GOUST, GOUT, GUST or GU'STO (S.) a reliſh for, liking, approving, or taſting of a thing; alſo an inclination or deſire after any thing.

GOUT (S.) a painful diſeaſe, that exerciſes its fury principally upon the joints of the legs and hands; phyſicians are much divided about the origin of it, and more about the cure.

GOU'TY (A.) troubled with the gout; alſo any thing ſwelled, ill ſhaped, or bigger at one part than another, uneven, or irregular, as thread, ſilk, &c.

GOWN (S.) a looſe garment worn by men

over their other cloaths, commonly to diſtinguiſh their profeſſion, office, or dignity, as parſons, lawyers, livery-men, &c. alſo the common or uppermoſt garment of a woman's cloathing.

GRA'BBLE (V.) to handle awkwardly or wantonly, to reel and ſtagger in muddy places, to lay hands on any thing.

GRACE (S.) in *Divinity*, is any favour or gift that God beſtows upon his creatures out of his mere goodneſs towards them, without any regard to their merit; moſt diſputes are maintained by the divines of differing communities about the ſorts, power, extent, &c. of *grace*, which do as little ſervice to mankind as many other religious diſputes that are managed with much warmth and oppoſition on both ſides. In the formula of patents from princes, it is an uſual term, they commonly beginning A or B by the *grace* of God. The *Romiſh* biſhops frequently begin their mandates in the ſame manner; it is alſo a title for princes of an inferior rank, and particularly *Engliſh* dukes and archbiſhops; in *Germany*, it extends to barons. Till the time of king *James* I. the *Engliſh* kings were addreſſed to by that title, ſince when by that of majeſty only.

Days of Grace, in *Trade*, are a certain number of days that the cuſtom of particular kingdoms or cities allows for the payment of a bill of exchange, after the ſtipulated time in the bill is expired; as in *England* it is three days, at *Rome* 5, *Rotterdam* 6, *Paris*, 10, *Hamburgh* 12, *Antwerp* 14.

Act of Grace, is an act of parliament or law for the relief of debtors, who are otherwiſe inſolvent, in order to clear them from their preſent reſtraint or impriſonment, upon their complying with the conditions required, and which the creditor has no power to prevent.

GRACE (V.) to honour or favour with a perſon's preſence; to adorn or beautify a thing by proper decorations, &c.

GRA'CEFUL (A.) beautiful, handſome, decent, well looking, ornamental, &c.

GRA'CELESS (A.) an impious, hardened, impenitent wretch, that has loſt all ſhame and remorſe, and commits all manner of wickedneſs with pleaſure.

GRA'CES (S.) in the *common Law*, is what is commonly called proviſions; and ſometimes benefices promiſed or granted before they are vacant, are called reverſionary *graces*; in the *Heathen Theology*, three ſuppoſed daughters of *Jupiter*, repreſented exceedingly beautiful, called *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphroſyne*, denoting the benefit done, the receiver, and the beſtower, whether it be to a perſon or nation, &c.

GRA'CIOUS (A.) kind, tender, merciful, beneficiant, favourable.

GRADA'TION (S.) a regular aſcending to, or deſcending from any thing, whether it be material by ſteps, as ſtairs, ladders, &c. or immaterial by arguments, in a courſe of diſputation or reaſoning.

GRA'DUAL (A.) the going to a place, perſon, or thing by regular methods or ſteps, orderly or by degrees.

GRA'DUAL (S.) a part of the maſs ſung between the epiſtle and goſpel; there are 15 pſalms called *graduals*, or pſalms of degrees, which are ſuppoſed to have been ſung by the *Jewiſh* prieſts ſtanding upon the 15 ſteps of the temple.

GRA'DUATE (S.) a perſon that has taken his degree in any faculty, as divinity, phyſick, &c.

GRA'DUATE (V.) to confer the honour or degrees of a univerſity or college upon a perſon; alſo to divide a mathematical inſtrument into parts or degrees, that it may anſwer the purpoſe for which it was made.

GRADUA'TION or GRA'DUATING (S.) the working upon mathematical inſtruments, and marking the degrees of the ſeveral lines according to the purpoſe for which it was conſtructed.

GRAFF or GRAFT (S.) in *Gardening*, a ſmall ſhoot, cyon, bud, or eye of a tree inſerted into another tree, in order for that other to bring forth the ſame fruit with the firſt, or that from whence the *graft* was taken; or it is a ſmall portion of a tree incloſed in a cleft or inciſion made in another, in order to correct, qualify, or improve the taſte of its fruit, and ſometimes to make it bear a different ſort.

GRAFF or GRAFT (V.) to inſert, inoculate, or put a cyon, bud, or layer of one tree into another.

GRAIN (S.) all ſorts of corn; alſo the ſmalleſt part of any thing, and particularly the leaſt of the ſilver weights, 24 of which make a penny-weight, being in value near half a farthing, and about two pence in gold; in *Wood*, it is the fibres or component parts; any thing done againſt our inclination or will is ſaid to be againſt the *grain*.

Grain Colour, with the *Dyers*, is that which has cochineal for one of its ingredients, ſuch as ſcarlet, and a multitude of mixed colours.

Grains of Paradiſe, the ſeeds of the plant called cardamum.

GRA'MMAR (S.) the art of adjuſting words according to the idiom and flexion of any language, ſo that they may agree together in the moſt regular, clear, and intelligible manner; alſo the name of a book, in which are laid down ſuch rules, from whence it will be eaſy to conclude that the ſcience, as ſuch, is the ſame all over the world, and the difference between the *grammar* and ſyſtem of one language and another is purely accidental, the eſſence being univerſally the ſame.

GRAMMA'RIAN (S.) one ſkilled in the art of grammar; and in the preſent ſtate of learning, only means one who ſpends his time, thoughts,

thoughts, and pains upon the niceties and particularities of particular words and phraſes, by which means not duly attending to the ſenſe and intention of the ſpeaker or writer, renders both himſelf and the perſon whom he comments upon, ridiculous. This term is now almoſt confined to the little teachers of particular ſyſtems of the *Latin* and *Greek* tongues, whoſe general ignorance in almoſt all the other polite and uſeful parts of learning has brought the art, tho' in itſelf exceedingly uſeful and commendable, into contempt, by their captious and ill-adapted criticiſms. *Anciently*, the moſt eminent in all parts of literature were denominated *grammarians*.

GRAMMA'TICAL (A.) according to the rules or maxims of grammar.

GRAMMATICA'STER (S.) a pretender to or a ſmatterer in the art of grammar, without being really ſkilful.

GRA'MPOUND (S.) a mean borough-town in *Cornwall*, of no great antiquity; formerly it had a market weekly on Saturday, but is now either quite diſcontinued, or very little uſed; it has but one ſtreet of about 80 houſes, with a ſmall, ordinary chapel; it is a town-corporate, has a mayor, eight magiſtrates, a recorder, and a town-clerk, and ſends two members to parliament; its principal manufacture is in the glover's goods; is diſtant from *London* 206 computed, and 252 meaſured miles.

GRA'MPUS (S.) a fiſh of the whale kind, but leſſer.

GRANADIE'R (S.) a ſoldier who carries a pouch full of hand granadoes to throw among and annoy the enemy; they are of two ſorts, horſe and foot; to each troop of horſe-guards there is added, by eſtabliſhment, a troop of *granadiers*, conſiſting of 64 men, beſides officers, commanded by the captain of the troop of guards; the pay of a private *horſe-granadier* is 2*s*. 6*d*. *per* day.

GRANA'DO (S.) an iron ball or globe caſt hollow and filled with various ſorts of combuſtible matter, having a fuſee at the touch hole, to fire it and throw among the enemies.

GRA'NARY (S.) a warehouſe or ſtore-houſe to lay up and preſerve corn in, which are ſometimes under the direction and command of the publick magiſtrate, as in caſes of ſieges, civil wars, famines and other publick calamities, and ſometimes only the property of private perſons.

GRA'NATE (S.) a gem or precious ſtone of a high red colour, called by this name upon account of its reſemblance to the ſtone or kernel of a pomegranate; in *Bohemia*, they are found in common fields among the ſand or pebbles, and not in any regular vein or mine.

GRAND (A.) great, chief, principal, valuable, beautiful, noble; this word is much uſed among the *French*, as an appellative for many officers of ſtate, &c. as *grand* almoner, *grand* ecuyer, &c.

Grand Gouſt, a term in *Painting*, importing ſomething very extraordinary for its delicacy, accuracy, and inſtruction in the deſign and performance of the piece.

Grand Seignior, the title given to the emperor of the *Turks*.

Grand Sergeantry, the tenure of holding lands of the king, by the perſonal ſervice of carrying a banner, or leading his horſe, being his champion, carver, butler, &c. at his coronation.

GRA'NDAME or GRA'NNUM (S.) the ſame with *grandmother*.

GRA'NDCHILD (S.) the ſon's or daughter's child.

GRANDEE' (S.) the common title for a peer or nobleman of *Spain*, particularly thoſe to whom the king has given licenſe to be covered in his preſence, of which there are various ſorts, ſome for life only, made by the king's ſaying, *Be covered*; others are *grandees* by deſcent, made by the king's ſaying, *Be covered for thyſelf and heirs*; which are much more honourable than the former; ſome have three or four *grandees* or *grandates* in their family.

GRA'NDEUR (S.) magnificence, nobility, excellence, greatneſs.

GRA'NDFATHER (S.) my or your father's or mother's father.

GRANDI'LOQUENCE (S.) high, eloquent, or loſty ſpeech.

GRA'NDMOTHER (S.) my or your father's or mother's mother.

GRAN'DSIRE (S.) the ſame with *grandfather*.

GRANGE (S.) ſometimes ſignifies only the barn or threſhing flour, and ſometimes the whole farm, as well fields as barns, ſtables, and all other its appendages, and ſometimes a farm-houſe only.

GRA'NIT (S.) a ſort of marble, exceeding hard and rough, and very unfit for a curious poliſh, ſprinkled with a great number of little ſpots or ſtains like ſand.

GRANI'VOROUS (A.) that feeds upon corn or any ſort of grain.

GRA'NNY (S.) ſometimes is a familiar name for grandmother, and ſometimes a term of ſcorn.

GRANT (V.) to give, beſtow, allow, yield, or concede to.

GRANT (S.) leave, permiſſion, a gift or allowance for a thing done or to be done; in *Law*, a gift in writing of ſomething which cannot aptly be paſſed or conveyed by word only, as rents, reverſions, &c. given by ſuch perſons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politick; thoſe things that cannot be aſſigned without deed, are ſaid to lie in *grant*.

GRANTEE' (S.) the perſon to whom any thing is given or granted by deed.

GRA'NTHAM (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, a borough town, governed by an alderman, and 12 juſtices

juſtices of the peace; has a large market weekly on Saturday, and is a neat, populous, well built town, and by the greatneſs of its traffick, enriches many of its inhabitants; it has a fine church, whoſe ſpire ſteeple is 280 feet high, which by vulgar report is ſaid to ſtand awry; it has alſo a fine free-ſchool, that has produced many great ſcholars; it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 85 computed, and 105 meaſured miles.

GRA'NTOR (S.) the perſon or body politick that gives or makes a grant.

GRA'NULATED (A.) made into ſmall globes or grains, as gunpowder, ſhot, &c.

GRANULA'TION (S.) the art of reducing metals into ſmall grains or globules, which is done by caſting the metals into cold water while in fuſion, which is uſually done by pouring the metal through a cullender, or a new birchen broom; gunpowder, common ſugar, &c. are uſually granulated.

GRAPES (S.) the fruit of the vine, or that which makes or produces wine; in *Farriery*, mangy tumours in horſes legs are ſo called.

GRA'PHICAL (A.) deſcribed or drawn after the life with exactneſs or curioſity.

GRA'PHICE (S.) the art of painting, limning, or drawing.

GRAPHO'METER (S.) an inſtrument for ſurveying, commonly called a ſemi-circle, having a ruler, ſights, and a compaſs in the middle, to meaſure heights, &c.

GRA'PNEL ANCHOR (S.) an anchor for a ſmall ſhip, boat, or galley, without ſtocks, and having four holes or hold-faſts.

GRA'PNELS (S.) large iron hooks to be thrown into an enemy's ſhip, to take hold, and hold her cloſe, to board, &c.

GRA'PPLE (V.) to contend, ſtrive or endeavour to overcome ſome difficulty; to graſp or lay hold of a thing with one's arms, or otherwiſe; in the *Menage*, a horſe is ſaid to *grapple* with one or both legs, when he catches or raiſes them more haſtily, or higher than ordinary, as if he were curvetting.

GRA'SIER or GRA'ZIER (S.) one whoſe trade or employ is to feed or breed cattle for food, as ſheep, oxen, &c.

GRASP (V.) to ſqueeze in one's hand, to ſeize or lay hold of violently.

Graſp at, to deſire earneſtly, eagerly and covetouſly, to wiſh or long for.

GRASS (S.) the common herbage of every field, uſed for feeding of cattle, either green, or dried, when it is called hay.

Graſs Cocks, ſmall heaps or parcels of graſs raked together after being mown or cut down, to dry or make hay of.

Graſs Plot or *Green*, in *Gardening*, is one of the moſt conſiderable parts to diſtrubute and order regularly; they are made by cutting or parting off a part or portion of the garden or ground from the reſt, and laying it either with turf cut from ſome other part or place, or ſowing it with hay-ſeed, &c.

GRA'SSHOPPER (S.) an inſect that breeds and lives in the graſs, eſpecially in warm weather, exceeding nimble and ſpringy, and that leaps or jumps a conſiderable diſtance at once.

GRA'SSY (A.) full of, or mixed with graſs or common herbage.

GRATE (S.) an iron inſtrument that is uſually built or faſtened to the walls of kitchens, to make large fires in to dreſs victuals, heat water for waſhing, &c. thoſe in chambers are uſually called ſtoves, and are moveable; alſo the lattice-work, &c. of iron to let the water out of the ſtreets into the common-ſewers; alſo the wire or net works that ſtand before ſhop-windows to prevent things being ſtolen; alſo the opening in wickets or doors of priſons, &c. to ſpeak thro', whoſe apertures are ſecured with iron bars, to prevent getting out, &c.

GRATE (V.) to rub upon a rough matter or thing, to reduce a ſubſtance into ſmall particles, as bread, nutmegs for ſauce; alſo to be diſpleaſing to a perſon, to go againſt one's mind or inclination, to fret, perplex, or diſturb.

GRA'TED (A.) reduced to powder, &c. by rubbing with, or upon a grater, as bread, nutmegs, &c.

GRA'TEFUL (A.) ready to acknowledge or reward a favour received; agreeable, pleaſant, alſo delightful, &c.

GRATICULA'TION (S.) the dividing a draught or deſign into ſquares, in order to enlarge or reduce it.

GRATIFICA'TION (S.) a preſent or gift made or returned to a perſon for ſome favour or ſervice heretofore received or done.

GRATIFY (V.) to reward recompence, or repay a perſon for his labour, trouble, or ſervice paſt or done.

GRA'TING (S.) covering a thing with a lattice, as the openings upon the upper deck of a ſhip, between the main and top-maſt, to let in light, air, &c. below.

GRA'TING (A.) diſagreeable, harſh, rough, againſt one's inclinations.

GRA'TIOUS or GRA'CIOUS (A.) kind, beneficent, merciful, tender-hearted, courteous, civil.

GRA'TIOUSNESS (S.) kindneſs, compaſſion, courteſy, favourableneſs, &c.

GRA'TIS (Part.) without fee or reward, either at preſent or in expectation; freely, generouſly.

GRA'TITUDE (S.) that noble and generous diſpoſition of the mind that takes all opportunities to thank and reward every perſon for every favour or act of kindneſs done by, or received from another.

GRATU'ITY (S.) a gift, reward, or recompence freely beſtowed for ſome ſervice, labour, or favour done.

GRATULA'TION (S.) a rejoicing at, or joining

joining with others in their joy or pleaſure at [illegible]r good ſucceſs, the wiſhing joy, ſucceſs or pleaſure to others.

GRAVE (S.) the pit or hole where the corpſe of a dead perſon is put, to hinder it from being hurtful or diſagreeable in ſight or ſmell to others.

GRAVE (A.) ſober, ſedate, ſolemn, ſlow, majeſtick in carriage or behaviour, like a judge, biſhop and other chief magiſtrate, &c. in *Muſick*, it is thoſe parts of the compoſition whoſe notes are long and ſlow, and in which the harmony of the concords is perfectly diſtinguiſhed, and melodiouſly entertain, compoſe, and prepare the hearer for what follows; in *Grammar*, it is the mark or accent directing the manner of pronouncing ſyllables, and marked thus (`) denoting that the ſyllable over which it is placed, is to be pronounced in a deep, low tone.

GRAVE or GREVE (S.) a *German* title, ſignifying a count, governor, &c. ſo we ſay the *grave Morrice*, *&c.* it is alſo an addition to the ends of words, as *landgrave*, *mark grave*, *palſgrave*, *&c.*

GRAVE (V.) to engrave or cut figures, coats of arms, or writing, &c. upon copper-plates, ſilver, gold, &c. in *Ship-building*, it is to bring a ſhip to lie dry upon the ground, and to bring off all the old filth that ſticks to her ſides without.

GRAVE'DO (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a heavineſs, drowſineſs, inactivity, or liſtleſſneſs that attends ſome people upon catching cold, or otherwiſe leſſening their perſpiration.

GRA'VEL (S.) that part of earth that is uſed for the ſtrewing of gardens, to render the walks beautiful, to mend pavements, roads, &c. the finer part is like a large, gritted ſand, the coarſer is a compoſition of ſmaller pebbles, from among which the curioſi very frequently collect thoſe beautiful grained ſtones, which when properly cut, are put into the tops of ſnuff boxes, and other curious toys; in *Phyſick*, it is a diſeaſe in the bladder and kidneys, occaſioned by the collecting or gathering together of a ſandy or gritty matter therein, which cohering together, becomes a ſtony maſs, and prevents a due ſecretion and excretion of the urine: Some phyſicians ſay, it is the ſame diſtemper with the ſtone, only in an inferior degree.

GRA'VEL (V.) to ſtrew or lay gravel upon the walks of a garden, road, pavement, &c. alſo to put a perſon to a ſtand, diſappoint, conquer, or overcome a perſon; to puzzle or render a man incapable of doing what is required.

GRA'VELLINESS (S.) the being full of grit, ſmall ſtones, or pebbles.

GRAVE'LLING (S.) in *Farriery*, is a diſorder that ariſes in the feet of travelling horſes, by the working or getting in of ſmall ſtones or gravel between the ſhoes and hooſs, which ſettling to the quick, frets and feſters the part; alſo the laying or ſtrewing gravel in garden-walks, &c. or the puzzling or ſilencing an opponent in argument, by throwing ſome inſuperable difficulty in his way, &c.

GRA'VEN (A.) engraved.

GRA'VENESS (S.) the ſober, ſedate, wiſe, and prudent carriage of learned, ſober, and judicious men, eſpecially of thoſe advanced in years, whether they be miniſters of the church or ſtate, &c.

GRA'VER or ENGRA'VER (S.) one who works upon ſtone or metal, ſo as to make any figures or repreſentations of men, beaſts, &c. The Ancients were very famous for this art upon precious ſtones, ſuch as cornelians, cryſtals, &c. as appears by many exquiſite pieces of workmanſhip ſtill in being in the cabinets of the curious, whoſe art lay buried for many centuries, till ſculpture and painting being revived in *Italy*, graving alſo began to appear again in precious ſtones, but came not to perfection till the beginning of the 15th century, when one *John di Corgnivole* a *Florentine*, rendered himſelf famous for engraving cornelians curiouſly, from whence he took his name. The engraving upon wood and copper was not found out here in *Europe*, at leaſt to a very mean degree, till after the invention of printing, when *Albert Durer* and *Lucas* were the firſt that brought it to perfection; the inſtrument wherewith this work is performed on metal, is called a *graver*, which is a ſmall angular piece of well-tempered ſteel, &c. In *Surgery*, it is a ſmall inſtrument, wherewith ſcales of foul teeth are taken off.

GRA'VESEND (S.) in *Kent* is a corporation governed by a mayor, jurats, &c. it is ſituate upon the river *Thames*; here is ſeated one of the block-houſes for the ſecuring the paſſage of the *Thames* up to *London*; this being the common landing-place for all ſtrangers and ſeamen, occaſions a great reſort of all ſorts of people, for whoſe convenience there are weekly two large markets well ſtored with all ſorts of proviſions; here all outward-bound ſhips muſt ſtop and come to an anchor, when a ſearcher of the cuſtoms comes on board, looks over the ſeveral cockets, which contain the entries of the ſeveral parts of the cargo, if of divers ſorts, and this is called clearing. In 1727, the church, and greateſt part of this town was by a dreadful fire burnt down, which is now rebuilt: By act of parliament made in 1736, it is ordered, that no greater number of paſſengers ſhall be taken into the tilt-boat than forty, and in the wherries ten, &c. diſtant from *London* 20 computed, and 22 meaſured miles.

GRA'VITATE (V.) to preſs, incline, or ſtrive to fall downwards.

GRAVITA'TING (A.) preſſing, moving, or ſtriving to go downwards.

GRAVITA'TION (S.) the preſſure or action of an upper body, upon another that is be-

neath it, by the natural power of gravity.

GRA'VITY (S.) the tendency or inclination that all bodies have towards one another, or to ſome one common center; in *Mechanicks*, *gravity* is the conatus or tendency of bodies towards the center of the earth; it is again divided into abſolute and relative, ſpecifick and apparent; but the writers upon theſe ſubjects ought to be conſulted by thoſe who would have a clear and diſtinct idea of the matter.

GRA'VY (S.) the natural juice that runs from any kind of fiſh or fleſh boiled, roaſted, &c. when they are cut open while hot; all broths made of meat are an inferior ſort of *gravy*.

GRAY or GREY (S.) a colour partaking of part black and part white; ſo a man or woman is ſaid to be *gray*, when their hair naturally becomes of a mixed colour, which happens to moſt perſons by that time they are 50 years of age, and often before.

GRAY'HOUND or GREY'HOUND (S.) a tall thin-bodied dog of almoſt all colours, uſed in hunting hares, &c. very ſwift, but of no ſcent; ſo that if the prey gets out of ſight it is commonly loſt.

GRAY'NESS (S.) duſky-colouredneſs, or what is ſometimes called aſh-colour.

GRAZE (V.) to feed or live upon graſs, like a horſe, cow, ſheep, &c. alſo to keep or hire land for that purpoſe; alſo to touch lightly, glide, or eaſily paſs over a place or thing like a bullet, &c. ſlightly wounding the upper ſkin, &c.

GRA'ZIER (S.) ſee *Groſier*.

GRA'ZING (S.) eating or feeding upon graſs; alſo ſlightly and ſwiftly gliding over or touching a thing.

GREASE (S.) the fat of all manner of creatures, eſpecially the ſofter ſort, which is denominated differently, according to the uſe it is applied to, or conſiſtence it is of, the hard being called ſuet, &c. In *Farriery*, it is a ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs of a horſe, occaſioned by hard labour, colds, &c.

GREASE (V.) to ſmear or daub with ſoft fat, &c. and is commonly ſpoken of coach, cart, or waggon wheels, the ſcrews of large preſſes, &c. to prevent them from firing by the ſtrong friction they are ſubject to, and to make them move more eaſily; ſometimes it means bribing a perſon to do or forbear ſomething.

GREA'SINESS (S.) the oilineſs or ſlipperineſs of the outſide of a thing, occaſioned by being over-heated, or naturally or artificially in that condition.

GREA'SY (S.) ſlippery, daubed or ſmeared with greaſe, fat, or oil.

GREAT (A.) big, large, powerful, mighty, rich, noble, valiant, learned, &c. this word is a term of compariſon, and muſt be always underſtood relatively; ſo one man may be a *great* ſcholar in compariſon to another who never had any education, and yet but indifferently qualified in compariſon of ſome other of a very extraordinary genius, acquirements, &c.

GREA'TNESS (S.) eminence, nobleneſs, largeneſs, mightineſs, &c.

GREAVES (S.) armour wore by the ancients on the legs.

GRE'CIAN (S.) a native of that part of the earth called *Greece*; alſo one who in theſe parts of the world has ſtudied and acquired a good ſhare of knowledge in the *Greek* language.

GRE'CISM (S.) a phraſe or ſentence ſpoke or wrote after the idiom, manner or true propriety of the *Greek* tongue or language.

GREECE (S.) a ſpacious country, now almoſt all ſubject to the *Turks*, ſaid to have taken its name from a certain king called *Græcus*; at firſt its extent was but ſmall, but in proceſs of time it grew very large: The natives and inhabitants were ſo renowned for their wit and courage, that people reſorted to them from all parts of the world, either to be inſtructed in the ſciences, or to learn the art of war, they being either the inventors or improvers of moſt arts and ſciences. They were the people who firſt ſubmitted to live regularly by ſtated laws; the *Romans* uſed to ſend the children of their noblemen to *Athens*, a principal city in *Greece*, for education, &c. At preſent, they are exceedingly degenerated from what they formerly were, being cowed or over-awed by the *Turks*, their preſent maſters, that both prieſts and laity are ſo miſerably ignorant, that they frequently abjure the Chriſtian religion, and embrace Mahometiſm, for the more quiet enjoyment of the conveniences of life, that were it not for the Chriſtian feſtivals, which are with great veneration obſerved, it is thought the Chriſtian religion would long before now have been eradicated out of the country. The *Greek* prieſts or prelates wear their hair long, and their pontifical and prieſtly habits differ from the *Romiſh* ones. The patriarch wears a dalmatick or long gown with ſleeves all embroidered, and upon his head a regal crown inſtead of a mitre. The biſhops wear a cap like the hollow of a hat without brims down to their ears. The prieſts do not uſe ſurplices or ſquare caps, but only albes, ſtoles, and copes; they carry a ſmall ebony ſtaff in their hand, tipped with ivory or mother of pearl. In the *Sacrament*, they uſe leavened bread, and adminiſter it in both kinds: They admit of no images in baſs relief or emboſſed work, but uſe paintings and ſculptures in copper or ſilver; they uſe no muſick in their churches. Their monks or coloyers, who are generally of the order of St. *Chryſoſtom*, lead very auſtere lives, eſpecially thoſe of mount *Athos*; they uſe the Septuagiant tranſlation of the Bible; and tho' they do not aſſert a purgatory, yet they pray for the dead, that God would have mercy upon them at the general judgment; they diſown the pope's authority,

obſerve

obſerve many holidays, keep four ſolemn faſts or lents in the year, wherein they abſtain from fleſh, butter, eggs, but permit the free uſe of fiſh, oil, and wine: Their ancient hiſtorians and poets were vaſtly addicted to tales and fictions, and their modern ones are given to viſions and extraordinary adventures.

GREE'DINESS (S.) covetouſneſs, an eager and unreaſonable appetite or deſire for, or after any thing.

GREE'DY (A.) coveting more than is ſufficient, deſiring more than is fitting.

GREE'K FIRE (S.) a compoſition of combuſtible matter invented by one *Callinicus*, an ingenious engineer of *Heliopolis* in *Syria*, in the 7th century, in order to deſtroy the *Saracens* ſhips, which was effected by the general of the emperor *Pogonat*'s fleet, and 30,000 men killed; the property of this fire was to burn briſkeſt in water, to diffuſe itſelf on all ſides, according to the impreſſion given it: Nothing but oil, or a mixture of vinegar, urine, and ſand, could quench it. It was made up of ſulphur, napthe, pitch, gums, bitumen, and other drugs; they that uſed it, blew it out of long tubes of copper, or ſhot it out of croſs-bows, or other ſpring inſtruments.

GREEN (S.) the colour ſo called, which graſs and moſt other herbage is naturally of; alſo the leaves of moſt trees, &c. this is eſteemed the moſt ſalutary of all other colours for the eyes, eſpecially weak or ſore ones; this, according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*, is one of the original colours of the rays of light, but in compoſitions of dying, painting, &c. it is commonly made of a mixture of blue and yellow.

GREEN (A.) is an appellation to many things that are raw, imperfect, unripe, &c. as, a *green* hide is one that is not yet curried, but remains as it was taken from the carcaſe; ſo likewiſe a young or unexperienced perſon in arts, ſciences, &c. is ſometimes ſaid to be *green*, raw, &c. likewiſe all ſorts of grain or fruits before they are arrived to their perfection or eatable ripeneſs, are ſaid to be *green*, &c.

GREE'N-HOUSE (S.) an ornamental building in large gardens, furniſhed with ſtoves and other proper conveniencies, to produce, promote, and preſerve warmth, in which the exotick, and other tender plants and fruits are kept.

GREE'N HUE (S.) in the *Foreſt Law*, is whatever grows within the foreſt of a green colour.

GREE'NISH (A.) ſomething inclinable to the colour of green.

GREE'NNESS (S.) the degree of green colour that is upon any thing; alſo the ſtate or condition of fruit, &c. before it arrives at its full maturity or ripeneſs; alſo the rawneſs, unſkilfulneſs, or imperfection of any perſon in a trade, art, ſcience, &c.

GREEN WAX (S.) a *Law* term, uſed for the eſtreats, iſſues, and fines of the Exchequer, delivered to the ſheriffs under the ſeal of that court, made in green wax, to be levied in the county.

GREE'NWICH (S.) a town of *Black-heath* hundred, in the north-weſt of the county of *Kent*, 5 miles from *London*; it is a neat and healthful place, pleaſantly ſeated in a gravelly ſoil, on the banks of the *Thames*, and well frequented by gentry; it was formerly the court and birth-place of ſeveral kings and queens of *England*; the park and hoſpital for ſeamen are two extraordinary things in their kind both for beauty and convenience; the kings of *England* have neglected their court there for a long time paſt.

GREET (V.) to ſalute, or wiſh a perſon ſucceſs, pleaſure, happineſs, &c.

GREE'TING (S.) a ſpeaking kindly, friendly, courteouſly, or civilly to a perſon, a ſalutation.

GREGO'RIAN CALENDAR (S.) is that which ſhews the new and full moon, with the time of *Eaſter*, and the moveable feaſts depended thereon, after the manner or according to the regulation made by order of pope *Gregory* XIII. *anno* 1582, from whom both the calendar and the year takes its name, which, tho' it comes nearer to nature and truth than the old or *Julian* one, yet it is not without its errors, getting one hour and 20 minutes in 400 years, and conſequently a whole day in 7200 years; this computation was ſoon uſed in moſt countries of *Europe*, except *England*, *Sweden* and *Denmark*, which occaſioned what is called the old and new ſtile, the old ſtile being now 11 days behind the new; ſo that the 12th day of any month in *France*, *Spain*, &c. was the firſt here, till the new ſtile was introduced by a late act of parliament.

GREGO'RIAN EPOCHA (S.) is that year or time the *Gregorian* year or computation of time took its riſe, this year 1754 being the 174th.

GRENA'DE (S.) in *Cookery*, veal collops larded, pigeons and a ragoo baked in a ſtew-pan, being covered and bottomed with thin ſlices of bacon.

GRE'SHAM COLLEGE (S.) a college founded by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, a merchant of *London*, in the year 1579. By the ſtatutes of the foundation, there are ſeven lectures ſettled in the ſeveral faculties of learning, *viz.* divinity, civil law, phyſick, rhetorick, aſtronomy, geometry and muſick, for which there is a ſalary of ſeven times 50 *l. per annum*, to ſeven profeſſors, with the conveniency of lodgings in the college; theſe lectures are only to be read in term time; the arms of the college are the ſame with the founder's, *viz.* argent, a cheveron ermeneſſe between three mullets ſable.

GRI'D-IRON (S.) a moveable frame or grate, commonly made of iron, to lay upon the fire, and uſed to broil fleſh, fiſh, &c. on.

GRIEF

GRIEF (S.) trouble, ſorrow, or vexation of heart or mind.

GRIE'VANCE (S.) any inconvenience, injury, loſs, or oppreſſion, that cauſes trouble or ſorrow.

GRIEVE (V.) to mourn, ſorrow for, or after; alſo to affict, injure or hurt a perſon; to torment or vex.

GRIE'VOUS (A.) troubleſome, inconvenient, difficult to go through, &c.

GRIE'VOUSNESS (S.) troubleſomeneſs, heavineſs, burthenſomneſs, &c.

GRI'FFIN or GRI'FFON (S.) a bird of prey of the eagle kind; but the Ancients have very fabulouſly repreſented this creature with four legs, two wings and a beak, the upper or bird part repreſenting an eagle, and the lower a lion; they ſuppoſed it to watch over gold mines, hidden treaſures, &c. they conſecrated it to the ſun, and the painters repreſented *Apollo*'s chariot to be drawn by them; this fabulous creature is ſtill uſed in heraldry, and by ſign-painters.

GRIG (S.) a young or very ſmall ſpecies of eels; alſo a nick-name to an active, jocoſe, merry perſon, who is frequently called a *merry grig*.

GRILL (V.) to ſtew or ſcollop oyſters by putting them into a ſhell with ſalt, pepper and parſley ſhred, and their own liquor, and ſo covering them with grated bread, and ſtewing them half an hour over a gentle fire, and browning them with a red-hot iron held over them; the ſame way ſhrimps are dreſſed.

GRILLA'DE (S.) meat dreſſed on the gridiron and cooked up with ſauces.

GRI'LLUS (S.) ſalt of vitriol, uſed to promote vomiting.

GRIM (A.) one that looks angry, fierce, terrible, frightful, horrible, ſour, diſagreeable.

GRIMA'CE (S.) a diſtortion of the countenance that may expreſs contempt, flattery, &c. and is ſpoken of thoſe, who pretend one thing and mean another.

GRIME (V.) to ſmut, rub in, or beſmear any thing with dirt, ſoot, greaſe, oil, or ſuch like matters.

GRI'MNESS (S.) the angry, diſagreeable, or frightful appearance of a perſon's countenance that is in a fury, dying agonies, &c.

GRI'MSBY (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, ſeated about half a mile from the *Humber*, is a borough-town that ſends two members to parliament; govetned by a mayor, 12 aldermen, bailiffs, &c. the mayor keeps his court weekly on Tueſday, and the bailiffs theirs on Friday; its church is as large as moſt cathedrals; its houſes are well built, of which there are ſeveral ſtreets; it is a port town, but the harbour is but indifferent; 124 computed, and 158 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

GRIN (V.) to ſnarl at, or ſhew the teeth angrily, as dogs do, when diſpleaſed; alſo to laugh, twitter, or be pleaſed at a thing; or to expreſs our contempt or ſcorn of a perſon in trouble, or by way of menace.

GRIND (V.) to make ſmall by breaking with a mill-ſtone, &c. alſo to make ſmooth by wearing or rubbing off ſome part of a thing.

GRI'NDER (S.) a mill-man, one that labours in the act of grinding.

GRI'NDERS (S.) the teeth of any creature, particularly ſpoke of the human ſpecies.

GRI'NDING (S.) bringing down either by breaking into ſmall pieces, making even or ſmooth; alſo ſharpening edge-tools, by making the edge thinner; and ſometimes applied to making contracts, where perſons are ſo very hard that they will not allow the workman ſufficient for his labour.

GRI'NDSTONE (S.) a ſtone with a ſharp grit, commonly of a round form uſed by the workers in iron, eſpecially the makers of edge-tools, to ſharpen them, or at leaſt ſo to thin the edge, that it may be eaſily ſet upon a hone, whetſtone, &c. for the purpoſe intended.

GRIPE (V.) to clench or hold faſt in the fiſt, to ſqueeze or wring with the hand; alſo to pinch, grind, or give a perſon too little for their wages or goods; to be covetous or deſirous of getting much by any means; when a ſhip keeps a good wind, the ſailors ſay ſhe *gripes*.

GRIPE (S.) a ſudden or hard ſqueeze; alſo a name for a covetous muckworm, uſurer, &c. alſo the compaſs of a ſhip's ſtern under water.

GRIPES (S.) a painful, tormenting diſorder in the lower belly, commonly occaſioned by ſome ſharp, pungent matter vellicating the parts, or by winds pent up in the inteſtines; this diſtemper very frequently attacks young children, and throws them, by its violence, into convulſions.

The Gripes of a Ship, is the compaſs or ſharpneſs of her ſtern under water, chiefly towards the bottom.

GRI'PINGNESS (S.) that quality, ſharpneſs, or tartneſs of any thing that produces or increaſes the diſeaſe called the gripes.

GRI'SLED (A.) mixed of two colours, as the hair of ancient people, white and black, called alſo hoary or grey-headed.

GRI'SLINESS (S.) ugline ſs, frightfulneſs, terribleneſs, horribleneſs; alſo party-coloured.

GRI'SLY (A.) hideous, frightful, terrible, horrible, rough, ugly, ſqualid.

GRIST (S.) ground corn, or grain fit for grinding; ſometimes it means profit, advantage or benefit, as ſuch or ſuch a thing brings *griſt*, that is, profit, benefit or advantage to his mill.

GRI'STLE (S.) in *Anatomy*, a ſtrong, cartilaginous, fleſhy ſubſtance, very tough and hard.

GRIT (S.) that duſt of ſandy ſtones, eſpecially thoſe that are not eaſily reduced to a fine powder; alſo the grain, roughneſs, or compoſition of all ſorts of ſharpening ſtones, as whetſtones, grindſtones, &c. alſo the

name of a fish, sometimes called a grample.

GRI'TTINESS (S.) the being full of grit, large sand, or very small stones; also dustiness.

GROAN (V.) to sigh, moan, lament, or make a dismal noise, either by reason of great pain of body or affliction of mind; and in *Hunting*, it is the noise a buck makes in rutting-time.

GROAN (S.) a sigh or mournful noise made by a person in real or pretended pain, sorrow, &c.

GROANING (S.) making dismal sighs, or sorrowful expressions of internal misery.

GROAT (S.) an *English* silver coin, worth four pence, or the third part of a shilling.

GROATS (S.) whole oatmeal hulled, before it is ground.

GRO'CERS (S.) one of the twelve companies of the city of *London*, out of which the mayor was formerly chose; their proper business is to sell sugar, currants, raisins, figs, prunes, &c. *Anciently*, it meant ingrossers or monopolizers, as appears by statute 37 *Edward* II. cap. 5.

GRO'CERY (S.) plumbs, sugar, spices, &c. and because that trade has occasion for frequent changing of money for small parcels of goods, the brass or copper money, such as half-pence and farthings, go by this name.

GRO'GRAM (S.) a sort of silk stuff, of a large or coarse thread.

GROIN (S.) that part of the body between the belly and the thighs, adjoining to the privities.

GRO'METS (S.) rings fastened with staples on the upper side of a ship's yard, to which the baskets and caskets are tied or made fast.

GROOM (S.) generally means a person that waits upon or looks after horses; but it also means several services in the king's household, as *groom* of the stole, almonry, compting-house, privy-chamber, &c.

Groom of the Stole, an officer in the king's household, that has the care of the king's wardrobe.

Groom Porter, is an officer of the household whose business it is to see the king's lodgings furnished with tables, chairs, stools and firing, to provide cards, dice, &c. and to decide disputes arising at any game.

GROOVE (S.) a hollow or channel cut by masons, carpenters, &c. in stone, wood, &c. to slide something in or along, as a shutter, &c. Among *Miners*, it signifies the whole digging in or for a mine, comprizing the shafts, pumps, drifts, &c.

GROPE (V.) to move, act or go in the dark, both as to place and knowledge.

GRO'PING (S.) going or walking along in dark places, by means of the hands feeling the sides of the walls, &c. also an indecent putting the hands under womens garments; also the grabbling with the hands in the holes of rivers for fish, and by toying or playing with their gills, rendering them so tame, as to be easily caught with the hand.

GROSS (A.) fat, thick, full of humours, foul, or what wants purging or cleansing; in *Trade*, the whole or total weight both of cask and commodities, &c. and in *Law*, means absolute or independent; also wicked vile, or unmannerly.

GROSS (S.) twelve dozen, by some called the large or great dozen of any thing, whether by measure or tale, as buttons, ferrets, &c.

GRO'SSNESS (S.) foulness, fatness, thickness, dullness, baseness.

GROT or GROTTO (S.) a cave, hole, or den in a rock or mountain, used for a retiring place, but is generally spoke of an artificial, pleasant, cool retirement, built on purpose in a garden for pleasure.

GROTE'SQUE WORK (S.) both in *Painting* and *Sculpture*, is the whimsical representations of figures and creatures that have no being, but in the designer's imagination, or else an amazing distortion of realities; this is sometimes called antique; this term is universally extended to all manner of extraordinary performances, whether of habits, discourses, &c.

GROVE (S.) a small wood, or place set or surrounded with trees; among the ancient *Heathens*, those places were consecrated to some idol or Pagan deity, where they frequently offered human as well as other sacrifices.

GRO'VELLING (S.) lying prone, or with the face upon or towards the ground; in *Hunting*, a deer is said to feed *grovelling*, when she feeds lying on her belly.

GROUL (V.) to murmur, mutter, or make a snarling angry noise, like a dog.

GROU'LING (S.) murmurring, muttering, grumbling.

GROUND (S.) the earth, pavement or place on which we walk in the streets, fields, &c. also the foundation, beginning, or original, cause from whence a matter or thing arises; in *Painting*, it is that surface upon which the history or design is painted, and is properly understood of such parts of the piece, as have nothing on it, but retains the original colour with which it was first laid; in *Heraldry*, the *ground* of a shield is the field of the arms; in *Etching*, it is the gum or composition that is spread over the plate in order to draw the design on, &c.

GROUND (V.) to instruct a person perfectly in the principles of an art, science, or opinion; also to set or lay a thing down upon the earth, that before was carried upon mens shoulders, &c.

GROU'NDLESS (A.) without any certain foundation, reason, or support.

GROUNDS (S.) the reason, foundation, or principles upon which arts, sciences and other matters are built or performed; also the dregs or lees of liquor, especially those made from

from malt; alſo the name of powder made of ſtarch, uſed by the barbers to ornament their wigs with, unſcented.

GROU'NDSEL (S.) the bottom part of a door-frame, or threſhold of a door-way.

GROUND-TI'MBERS (S.) in *Ship-building*, are thoſe which lie on the keel, and are faſtened to it with bolts thro' the keelſon.

GROUP (S.) a collection or aſſemblage of two or more figures of men, birds, beaſts, &c. which have a viſible relation to, or dependence on one another.

GROUT (S.) the ſediment of broth, or any thing that has oatmeal, &c. in it.

GROW (V.) to thrive, increaſe, flouriſh, enlarge, or proſper.

GRUB (S.) an inſect or maggot that troubles gardeners very much.

GRUB (V.) to dig, root, or pull up trees by the roots; alſo to go on in a mean, ſervile, covetous, naſty way or manner of living.

GRUDGE (V.) to envy or think much of what any perſon has or enjoys.

GRU'DGING (S.) thinking much of, repining at, or envying another's happineſs.

GRU'EL (S.) a ſort of liquid food, commonly made of water and oatmeal.

GRUFF (A.) ſurly, ill-natur'd, churliſh, dogged.

GRU'FFNESS (S.) ſurlineſs, ill-naturedneſs, churliſhneſs, ſourneſs, &c.

GRU'MBLE (V.) to murmur, repine, or find fault.

GRU'MBLING (S.) doing ſomething with an ill-will, finding fault, and uttering a diſlike, but not openly.

GRUNT (V.) to make a diſagreeable noiſe like a hog.

GRU'NTING (S.) bemoaning one's ſelf or making a diſagreeable noiſe like a hog.

GUAI'ACUM (S.) a phyſical wood, called alſo lignum ſanctum, uſed as a purifier.

GUARANTEE' (S.) a prince or other perſon appointed by ſome other agreeing parties to ſee juſtice done between them; in a *Law Senſe*, it is one that ſome perſon has obliged himſelf to keep harmleſs.

GUA'RANTY (S.) the office or duty of a guarantee.

GUARD (V.) to look after, defend, protect, or keep ſafely; in *Fencing*, it is an action or poſture proper to defend or ſcreen the body from another's ſword.

GUARD (S.) the duty or ſervice done by the ſoldiers, to ſecure the army or place from the ſurprizes and efforts of the enemy; of this there are many ſorts, as the main *guard*, grand *guard*, advance *guard*, *&c.*

GUA'RDANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when a lion or other beaſt is borne in a coat of arms with his face full towards the ſpectator; ſome heralds ſay, a lion ſhould never be borne thus, and a leopard always.

GUA'RDIAN (S.) one who has the charge and care of perſons committed to him, and who has the diſpoſal of the effects and education of an infant; ſometimes this term is applied to officers, and then they are called alſo wardens, as *guardian* or warden of the Cinque-Ports, who has the juriſdiction of the Cinque-Ports, with all the power that the admiral of *England* has in other places.

GUA'RDIANSHIP (S.) the office or duty of one that is appointed a guardian.

GUARDS (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, are the two ſtars neareſt the north pole, in the hinder part of the chariot, on the tail of the *little Bear*; alſo thoſe ſoldiers that are immediately attending upon the king and his palace, are called the *guards*.

GU'BBINGS (S.) the trimmings or parings of ſalt fiſh, ſuch as cod, habberdine, &c.

GU'DGEON (S.) the name of a ſmall river fiſh; alſo a nick name given to a perſon that is impoſed upon, or cheated by others; alſo the iron eyes drove into the ſtern-poſt of a ſhip, in which the pintles of the rudder go in and hang on.

GUELPHS (S.) a famous *Italian* faction that filled *Italy* with blood for many years, by their wars with, and oppoſition to the Gibelines; they are reported to have taken their riſe from *Welfe* or *Welfo*, ſixth brother of *Henry*, Duke of *Bavaria*; he aſſiſted by *Roger*, king of *Sicily*, and others, made war with *Conrade*.

GUE'RDON (S.) a recompence, reward, or ſatisfaction for ſomething done.

GUE'RITE (S.) in *Fortification*, is a ſmall tower of wood or ſtone, placed uſually on the point of a baſtion, or on the angles of the ſhoulder, to hold a centinel, whoſe buſineſs it is to take care of the ditch, and watch againſt any ſurprize of the enemy; vulgarly this is called a centry-box.

GUE'RKINS (S.) ſee *Gherkins*.

GUE'RNSEY (S.) an iſland upon the coaſt of *Normandy*, ſubject to the king of *England*, five leagues north weſt of *Jerſey*, about 13 miles in length, and 36 in compaſs; the ſoil is very fruitful, and affords great plenty of graſs for ſheep, and other cattle; there is neither toad, ſnake, nor any other venomous creature in it; the inhabitants ſpeak a ſort of broken *French*; the iſland has ten pariſhes, and one market town, which is likewiſe a haven, and called St. *Peter's port*.

GUESS (S.) a ſuppoſition, conjecture or imagination.

GUESS (V.) to ſuppoſe, imagine or conjecture.

GUEST (S.) a viſitor, ſtranger, or one invited to a feaſt, who is not a member of the family.

GUET (S.) a centry, watch, or ſpy, appointed to look after a place, and give information of what paſſes.

GU'GGLE (V.) to make a noiſe, like one that holds water in his throat to waſh it, or the noiſe made by pouring of water or other liquor out of a bottle with a long neck.

GUI'DANCE (S.) leading, directing, ſhewing, or conducting.

GUIDE (S.) a leader, director, teacher, or inſtructor.

GUIDE (V.) to ſhew, teach, or inſtruct perſons a road, art, or ſcience, they are unſkilful in.

GUI'DON (S.) a flag or ſtandard borne by the king's life guard, broad at one end, and almoſt a point at the other, ſlit, or divided into two parts; alſo the name of the officer who bears or carries it, and is the ſame, both perſon and thing, among the horſe that the enſign is among the foot; alſo the name of certain prieſts formerly eſtabliſhed at *Rome*, to conduct and guide pilgrims to *Jeruſalem*, to viſit the holy places, to aſſiſt them in caſe they fell ſick, and to perform the laſt offices to them if they died.

GUILD (S.) ſometimes ſignifies a tax, fine, or tribute; but more particularly a ſociety or company incorporated by publick authority, with immunities and privileges to encourage the improvement of manufactures, &c. from whence the publick hall of the city of *London*, and other corporations, where the mayor, aldermen, common-council, citizens, &c. meet to make their publick elections, and do the publick buſineſs, is called the *Guild-Hall*.

GUI'LDERS (S.) a *Dutch* coin, about two ſhillings value, and a *German* one of about three ſhillings and nine-pence.

GUI'LDFORD (S.) in *Surrey*, by ſome called the county-town, upon account of the aſſizes being often held here, and the election for parliament men always; though it has neither the county-goal, nor the aſſizes always held here; it is ſeated on the decline of an hill, and has the river *Wey* navigable quite up to it, which renders its trade conſiderable for timber, &c. a ſmall woollen manufacture is ſtill carried on here; it is a borough-town, that ſends two members to parliament, governed by a mayor, &c. it is a large, handſome, neat, well built town, with three handſome churches; it hath a good market weekly on Saturdays; diſtant from *London* 25 computed and 30 meaſured miles.

GUILE (S.) fraud, deceit, hypocriſy, pretence, lying, cheating, &c.

GUI'LEFUL (A.) fraudulent, deceitful, cheating, impoſing, &c.

GUILT or GUI'LTINESS (S.) criminalneſs, the being conſcious of having done ſomething that ought not to have been done.

GUI'LTLESS (A.) innocent, free from blame, fault or crime.

GUI'LTY (A.) the having done or ſaid ſomething to deſerve blame, puniſhment, or condemnation.

GUI'NEA or GUI'NEY (S.) the name of a current gold coin at this time in *England*, whoſe preſent value is 21 ſhillings, but has been both more and leſs; it is called by this name, becauſe the gold of which they were at firſt made, was brought from a kingdom of the ſame name in *Africa*, whoſe chief productions are cotton, rice, ſugar canes, gold, elephants, peacocks, apes, ivory, &c.

GUISE (S.) the mode, manner, faſhion, cuſtom or way of doing any thing.

GULES (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a red colour; in *Emblazoning*, ſome call it in noblemens coats ruby, and in ſovereign princes *Mars*; in *Engraving*, it is expreſſed by perpendicular lines drawn from the top of the eſcutcheon to the bottom.

GULF (S.) an arm or part of the ſea running up within the land; alſo any dangerous or bottomleſs hole or place, either in the ſea or elſewhere.

GULL (V.) to cheat, impoſe upon, or wheedle a perſon out of his money, &c.

GULL (S.) the name of a ſea-fowl; alſo a nick name for an eaſy, credulous perſon.

GU'LLET (S.) the windpipe.

GU'LLY-HOLE (S.) the place where the water of the ſtreets runs down or into, in order to be conveyed through the ſhores into the river.

GULP (S.) a mouthful of liquor, or as much as a perſon can ſwallow at one time.

GULP (V.) to make a noiſe by ſwallowing down of liquor.

GUM (V.) to ſtiffen, ſmear, or daub over with gum.

GUM (S.) a vegetable juice that comes thro' the pores of certain trees and plants, and by the warmth of the ſun, or action of the air upon it, becomes hard, and commonly tranſparent; the diſtinction between a *gum* and a *reſin* is, that moſt *gums* are diſſoluble by water only, which reſin is not; they are applicable to many uſes.

GU'MMINESS (S.) ſtickineſs, clammineſs, or of the nature and quality of gum.

GU'MMY (A.) full of gum, or ſtiffened with gum.

GUMS (S.) the fleſhy ſubſtance of the mouth in which the teeth grow.

GUN (S.) a general name for all ſorts and ſizes of fire-arms.

GU'NNEL or GU'NWALE (S.) in a *Ship*, is that piece of timber that reaches on either ſide from the half-deck to the fore-caſtle; alſo the lower part of a port where a piece of ordnance lies.

GU'NNER (S.) a perſon ſkilful in managing the great guns of a ſhip, caſtle, or army.

GU'NNERY (S.) the art of directing the ranges of great guns, throwing of bombs, &c. ſo as to hit a mark, or do the greateſt execution at any given diſtance within the reach of the piece.

GU'N-POWDER (S.) an artificial compoſition of ſal-tpetre, ſulphur and charcoal mixed together, which very eaſily takes fire, and rarefies and expands the air with great violence, eſpecially when confined in a gun or tube, from whence it takes its name; it is by this

all feats in gunnery, fire-works, &c. are performed; it may be made ſtronger or weaker, at the pleaſure of the artiſt, or for the uſe it is applied to.

GU'NTER (S.) the vulgar name given by ſeamen to a two-foot ſcale, upon which are ſeveral ſorts of lines, by which any common queſtion in plain ſailing, &c. may be anſwered ſufficiently exact for practice.

Gunter's Line, one of the lines upon the *Gunter*'s ſcale, upon which are laid down the logarithms, by means whereof any queſtion reſolvable by the tables may be wrought by the ſcale and a pair of compaſſes, and ſometimes by ſliding.

Gunter's Quadrant, is the fourth part of quadrant of a circle deſcribed upon wood, braſs, &c. being partly a ſtereographick projection on the plane of the equinoctial, the eye being ſuppoſed to be in one of the poles of the world; ſo that the tropick, ecliptick, and horizon, are arches of circles, but the hour circles all curves, drawn by means of ſeveral altitudes of the ſun for ſome particular latitude every day in the year.

GUSH (V.) to flow or run out violently, like liquor when the head of the caſk is burſt out.

GU'SSET (S.) a piece of cloth much broader at one end than the other, that is ſown into other pieces to widen it, as women do their ſhifts, ſeamen their ſails, &c. in *Heraldry*, it is one of the abatements of honour.

GUST (S.) a ſudden and violent puff of wind.

GUST or GU'STO (S.) taſte, reliſh, liking, or taking pleaſure in a thing.

GUT (V.) to empty or take out the inſide of any creature or thing.

GUTS (S.) the bowels or entrails of any living creature; ſometimes it is ſpoken univerſally of the inſide of a houſe, clock, &c.

GU'TTA-SERENA (S.) a diſeaſe of the eyes, conſiſting in an intire prevention of ſight, without any viſible diſorder, excepting that the pupil looks ſomewhat larger and blacker than before.

GU'TTER (S.) a channel, ſpout, or trough made of wood, lead, ſtone, &c. on the tops of houſes, to convey the water off.

GU'TTER (V.) to waſte or melt away irregularly, like a candle that has knobs of cotton in the wick, which occaſions the tallow to run down on the ſides.

GU'TTLE (V.) to eat much or often, to delight in feeding.

GU'TTLING (S.) eating, filling, or ſtuffing the guts full of food, and is very near a-kin to gluttony.

GU'TTURAL (A.) ſomething that belongs to the throat, from whence thoſe letters that are ſounded in the throat are called *gutturals*.

GU'ZZLE (V.) to tipple, to ſuddle, to drink much and greedily.

GYBE (V.) to flout, ſneer, joke, banter, or expreſs one's ſelf ludicrouſly upon a perſon or thing.

GYMNA'SIARCH (S.) the head, ruler, governor or maſter of a ſchool or college, particularly where bodily exerciſes, as fencing, wreſtling, &c. are taught.

GYMNA'SIUM (S.) a ſchool, or place of exerciſe in any art or ſcience, particularly where bodily exerciſes are made uſe of, ſuch as wreſtling, fencing, ſhooting, &c. which among the ancient *Greeks* were performed naked, or very nearly ſo, and of which they were very fond; theſe inclinations they carried with them into the eaſt, and introduced theſe ſports and exerciſes in the ſeveral places which they conquered. *Jaſon* having introduced theſe novelties at *Jeruſalem*, and built a *gymnaſium*, many of the *Jews* gave themſelves up intirely to the ſports there practiſed, and imitated the cuſtoms of the Heathens, and ſo deſpiſing what was before thought honourable in their own country, endeavoured to excel in ſuch things only, as were in eſteem among the *Greeks*: The very prieſts neglecting the duties of their miniſtry, and the ſacrifices of the temple, run after theſe exerciſes, and were ambitious of obtaining the prizes, which were the rewards of ſuch as were moſt ſucceſsful; as may be ſeen by the ſecond book of the *Maccabees*.

GYMNA'STICK (A.) ſomething belonging, or relating to a bodily exerciſe, as wreſtling, dancing, &c.

GYMNOPÆ'DIA (S.) a dance uſed by the ancient *Lacedæmonians*, that was performed during their ſacrifices by young perſons naked, who ſang, at the ſame time, a ſong in honour of *Apollo*.

GYMNO'SOPHISTS (S.) certain philoſophers among the *Greeks* who wore no cloaths, unleſs to ſecure their modeſty; there were ſome of theſe ſages in *Africk*, but the moſt celebrated clan of them were *Indians*; the *African gymnoſophiſts* dwelt upon a mountain in *Ethiopia* near the *Nile*, without the accommodation of either houſe or cell; they did not form themſelves into ſocieties, nor ſacrificed in common like others, but every one had his particular retirement, where they performed their devotions, and ſtudied by themſelves; if any perſon killed another by chance medley, they came before them to beg abſolution, ſubmitting themſelves to the penances enjoined, without the performance of which it was not lawful for them to return home; they lived upon the natural production of the earth without culture: They are reported to have invented and improved many arts and ſciences, particularly aſtronomy and phyſick; for which reaſon they were frequently conſulted by princes and other great perſonages upon the moſt difficult caſes, but would not wait upon their inquirers, but obliged them to come themſelves, or ſend their meſſages; every day at dinner they examined their diſciples or ſcholars how they had employed the morning, upon which

every

every one was obliged to make out, that he had been busy in discharging some good office, practising some virtue, or improving himself in some part of learning, or else he was to have no dinner.

GYNÆCO'CRACY (S.) the rule or government of women, commonly called petty-coat government.

GY'PSIES (S.) strolling beggars, that pretend to tell fortunes, &c.

GYRA'TION (S.) the running, whirling, or turning round of any thing, as of a boy's top, &c. also a giddiness or swimming in the head.

H.

HIS the eighth letter in our alphabet, and the sixth consonant; the nice splitters of hairs have very much contested whether it is a letter or no, some calling it a mere aspiration or breathing; but in our language it is really, and to all intents, as much a letter as any other consonant is, as is evident from the following monosyllables, *house*, *horse*, *here*, &c. In the beginning of words it has always a vowel following it, but in the middle or towards the end it is frequently followed by a consonant; whenever it follows P, it is sounded together with it like an F, as in *Philip*, &c. Among the *Ancients*, it was a numeral, signifying 200; when a dash was added to the top, thus, H̄, it signified as many thousands.

HA'BEAS CORPUS (S.) the name of a writ, which a person indicted for a trespass before the justices of peace, or in a court of franchise, and imprisoned for it, may have out of the King's-Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, to answer the cause at the bar thereof. The order in this case is, first to procure a certiorari out of the court of Chancery, directed to the said justices, for removing the indictment into the King's Bench, and upon that to procure this writ to the sheriff, for causing his body to be brought at a certain day.

HA'BERDASHER (S.) the name of a trader in various small wares or goods, as thread, tape, ribbands, needles, pins, &c. also a seller of hats.

HABERDI'NE (S.) an ordinary sort of cod-fish that is salted, particularly in *Scotland*.

HABE'RGEON (S.) a coat of mail, or piece of defensative armour in form of a coat that covered the party from the neck to the waist; and sometimes it is understood of a piece that covers the head and neck, and shoulders.

HABI'LIMENT (S.) all sorts of apparel or cloathing; and in *War*, all manner of necessary provisions, as armour, harness, utensils and ammunition, &c.

HA'BIT (S.) an inclination or disposition both of the mind and body, attained by a repeated exercising the same thing often over, by which a readiness or perfection in the performance, or a satisfaction in, or liking to the thing is acquired; it is also the name of the customary cloathing of any country or people, which in different countries are in different modes, but all make a very considerable difference between the men and the women; so that the sex is at once discoverable upon sight of the garments, cloathing, or *habit*; the *Jews* were strictly forbid the woman's wearing that which pertained to the man, and the man's putting on a woman's garment, which interpreters suppose was to keep them not only from all acts of impurity that might arise from such a disguise, but from the heathenish practice of certain superstitious ceremonies, which were performed at the festivals of *Bacchus*, *Venus*, *Mars*, and others, wherein the men dressed themselves like women, and the women like men. In the *East*, the men sacrificed generally to the moon in womens cloaths, and the women in mens, because this planet was adored under the name both of god and goddess, and was affirmed to be of both sexes; the custom of most nations is to distinguish persons by their *habits*; so with *Us*, a clergyman, lawyer, magistrate, &c. have distinct sorts of *habits*, in which others appearing, are esteemed cheats.

HA'BITABLE (A.) any place, or house, fit to live, dwell, or reside in.

HABITA'TION (S.) the place, house, &c. where a person ordinarily, or constantly resides or lives.

HA'BITED (A.) cloathed or dressed; also used or accustomed to do this or that.

HABI'TUAL (A.) customary, that which a person does by long practice.

HABI'TUATE (V.) to use or accustom one's self to the practice of any thing.

HA'BITUDE (S.) the disposition or inclination of the mind or body acquired by much practice.

HA'B-NAB (Part.) at all adventures, without thought or consideration, rashly, inadvertently.

HACK (V.) to cut, hew or slit any how, without regard to one part more than another.

HACK (S.) any thing that is used in common, or upon all occasions, as a horse, cloak, &c.

HA'CKNEY (S.) any creature or thing kept to be let out for common or publick use, as horses, coaches, &c. also the name of a famous village about two miles from *London*, where vast numbers of the rich merchants and tradesmen of that city have country-houses, lodgings, &c.

HA'DDOCK (S.) a sort of fish that is salted for long keeping, something like a cod, but not so good in kind, nor large in size.

HA'DDON-PASTURE (S.) a very large piece of

of ground near *Bakewell* in *Derbyſhire*, ſo rich, that a certain perſon offered to pay as much money for it as would ſurround it with ſhillings, which was refuſed; it is part of the eſtate and inheritance of the duke of *Rutland*.

HA'DLEY (S.) in *Suffolk*, is a large town-corporate, governed by a mayor, aldermen, common-council, &c. it hath two markets weekly, *viz.* a large one on Monday for all ſorts of proviſions, eſpecially meat, and a ſmaller on Saturday; it has a large, handſome church, a good manufacture of woollen-cloth, and is well peopled; diſtant from *London* 58 computed, and 64 meaſured miles.

HAFT (S.) the handle of any ſharp-cutting inſtrument, whether knife, chiſſel, &c.

HA'FTER (S.) a perſon whoſe trade or employ is to make hafts, or handles for knives, &c. of ivory, wood, horn, &c.

HAG or HA'GARD (S.) a witch; alſo any ill-looking, withered, croſs, ill-natured old woman.

HAG (V.) to tire, teaze, or perplex a perſon by too much fatigue or labour.

HA'GARENS (S.) the deſcendants of *Iſhmael*, called alſo *Iſhmaelites*, *Saracens*, and *Arabians*.

HA'GGAS (S.) in *Cookery*, a ſort of olio, or mixture of ſeveral things put together and fried in a pan.

HA'GGLE (V.) to ſcrew or beat down the price of a commodity very low, by abating a ſmall ſum at a time, and deducting ſome part of the price even after the contract is made; alſo to cut a joint of meat in a diſorderly and unhandſome manner.

HAGIO'GRAPHA (S.) the ancient word for the ſacred or holy writings, taken from the cuſtom of the ſynagogues, by which the Old Teſtament was divided into three parts, *viz.* *Moſes*'s law, the prophets, and the *Hagiographa*; by which laſt is meant the *Pſalms*, *Proverbs*, *Job*, *Ezra*, *Chronicles*, *Solomon*'s *Song*, *Ruth*, *Eccleſiaſtes*, and *Eſther*. The *Jews* reckon *Daniel* and the *Lamentations* alſo among the *Hagiographa*, and not among the prophets.

HAGIO'GRAPHER (S.) a writer of holy or ſacred things.

HAGUE (S.) the fineſt village in *Europe*, and much exceeding many cities in bigneſs and beauty; it lies in the province of *Holland*, about two miles from the ſea, betwixt *Leyden* and *Delf*, beautified with many fine buildings, and the ſtreets with rows of trees; this is the meeting-place for the ſtates-general, the ſtates of the provinces, the court of *Holland*, the high council, court of *Brabant*, and council of ſtate; here the earls of *Holland* formerly reſided, as did the princes of *Orange*; here the ſtates, in 1586, abrogated the authority of *Philip* II. of *Spain*, and held a conference in 1610, upon the five articles of the remonſtrants, which occaſioned the ſynod of *Dort*.

HAI'CTITES (S.) a *Mahometan* ſect, who believe that Jeſus Chriſt being eternal, aſſumed a true body of fleſh, and have inſerted into their creed, that Chriſt ſhall come to judge the world at the laſt day, that he is to reign 40 years on the earth with the ſame body he had when crucified, that he is to deſtroy anti-chriſt, and then the world ſhall be at an end. *Pocock* affirms this laſt opinion to be generally received among the *Turks*.

HAIL (S.) that meteor of the air that comes down in ſmall icy particles, commonly about the bigneſs of peaſe, though ſometimes very large, which in ſtorms do much damage to houſes, by breaking the windows, &c. Philoſophers are much divided about the origin of it, but it is commonly ſuppoſed to be formed of drops of rain, frozen in their paſſage thro' the middle region of the air.

HAIL (A.) healthy, ſound, hearty, in good order and condition.

HAIL (V.) to call a ſhip or perſon at a diſtance, to make ſuch enquiries as are neceſſary; alſo to pour or ſhower down ſmall round lumps of ice from the ſky.

HAI'NOUS or HEI'NOUS (A.) very wicked, odious, hateful, or diſagreeable.

HAI'NOUSNESS or HEI'NOUSNESS (S.) wickedneſs, guiltineſs, offenſiveneſs, &c.

HAIR (S.) thoſe ſmall fine threads that grow out of the ſkin of human creatures, and moſt four-footed ones; it is in men longeſt upon the head; in beaſts, it is frequently called ſhag and wool; the *Jews* were under ſome particular regulations as to their *hair*; they were not permitted to cut their *hair* round, becauſe the *Arabians*, *Ammonites*, *Moabites*, *Edomites*, &c. are ſaid to have done ſo in imitation of *Bacchus*; upon ſome occaſions they were to ſhave or cut off their *hair*, as in caſe of a leproſy, &c. it was eſteemed a notable honour among the antient *Gauls* to have long *hair*, for which reaſon *Julius Cæſar*, upon his conquering them, obliged them to cut off their *hair*, as a token of ſubmiſſion; and ſo afterwards thoſe who forſook the common way of life, and betook themſelves to a cloiſter, had their heads ſhaven, as a token that they bid adieu to all earthly ornaments, and made a vow of perpetual ſubjection to their ſuperiors. The royal family of *France* had it as a particular mark and privilege of the kings and princes of the blood, to wear long *hair*, artfully dreſſed and curled; ſome writers affirm that the ſeveral degrees of men among them were known by the cut of their *hair*, and if a ſon of *France* had his *hair* cut, it was a publick declaration that he was excluded from the crown; but in proceſs of time, this extravagance changed into another, and every one was forbid wearing long *hair*, under penalty of excommunication. Many uſes are made of *hair*, or what is commonly called wool, as cloth for mens clothes, hats, &c.

HAIR'S BREADTH (S.) is a measure ſuppoſed to contain the forty-eighth part of an inch.

HAI'RY (A.) covered over, or having much hair.

HA'LBARD or HA'LBERD (S.) an inſtrument of war much uſed formerly, conſiſting of a ſtaff about five feet long, with a ſteel head, in the ſhape of an axe; in *Farriery*, it is a piece of iron, an inch broad, and about three inches long, riveted to the toe of a lame horſe's ſhoe, to prevent his treading upon his toe.

HALBARDIE'R (S.) one who carries or uſes a halbard, which is now commonly done by a ſerjeant or corporal in the army.

HA'LCYON DAYS (S.) times of peace and plenty, ſucceſs, and publick tranquillity.

HALE (V.) to drag or pull along rudely or violently.

HALE (A.) hearty, ſound, ſtrong, healthy, &c. the ſame with *Hail*.

HA'LESWORTH (S.) in *Suffolk*, a populous town, whoſe market is large, weekly on Tueſday, occaſioned chiefly by the linen yarn, which the women of this town and of the neighbouring villages ſpin, and bring here in large quantities to ſell, to make cloth both for domeſtick uſe, and publick ſale.

HALF (S.) one part of any thing divided into two equal or exact parts; and in *Law* it is called the moiety.

HALF-PENCE (S.) are now a copper coin for the convenience of change, of the value of the twenty-fourth part of a ſhilling; formerly the penny had a double croſs with a creaſe; ſo that it might eaſily be broke into two or four parts.

HALF MOON (S.) in *Fortification*, is an outwork that has only two faces, forming together a ſaliant angle, which is flanked by ſome part of the place, and of the other baſtions.

HALF SEAL (S.) uſed in *Chancery*, for the ſealing commiſſions to delegates appointed upon any appeal in eccleſiaſtical or marine cauſes.

HALF TONGUE (S.) a jury impannelled in a cauſe where a ſtranger or foreigner is a party, conſiſting of half natives and half foreigners.

HA'LIBUT (S.) a fine, large, flat fiſh, by ſome called a turbet, though it is generally eſteemed inferior to it.

HA'LIFAX (S.) in the *Weſt Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a very large and populous town, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets well paved, and full of good houſes built with ſtone, pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſituated upon the river *Kaldar*, and from eaſt to weſt on the gentle aſcent of a hill; this town, with its dependencies, is hardly to be matched in *England*, as having a greater number of inhabitants, except *London*; who within 150 years laſt paſt, by their induſtrious application to the woollen manufactures, have greatly enriched and encreaſed the country all about them; the whole is but one pariſh, tho' above 30 miles in circumference, which is a vicarage, but there are eleven chapels of eaſe, two of which are parochial, 16 meeting houſes of different opinions, beſides Quakers, who are very numerous in theſe parts; and as this town and all the adjacent parts have prodigious quantities of kerſeys, ſhalloons, cloths, &c. continually on the tenters, therefore to prevent their being ſtole, at their firſt incorporation they were impowered to puniſh capitally any criminal convicted of ſtealing upwards of thirteen-pence half-penny in value, by a peculiar engine, which beheaded them in a moment; but king *James* I. in the year 1620, took it away, and they are now under the ordinary courſe of juſtice; there is weekly a very great market on Thurſday, for corn and freſh proviſions; and in the months of *September* and *October* they are prodigiouſly thronged from all the neighbouring villages, thoſe being the times when the clothiers buy oxen, &c. to kill and ſalt up, ſmoke and dry, for the ſtanding proviſion of the whole year; it is diſtant from *London* 140 computed, and 174 meaſured miles.

HALL (S.) formerly uſed for a houſe, and particularly a ſeat or great houſe belonging to a nobleman, gentleman, &c. which name is ſtill retained in ſome places; but it now generally means ſome publick place for the adminiſtration of juſtice, as *Juſtice-Hall* in the *Old Bailey*, *Weſtminſter-Hall*, *Guild-Hall*, *&c.* alſo a large room in a great houſe where the ſervants, &c. dine, dance, &c. ſometimes it means only a waiting-room at the entrance of a large houſe.

HA'LLAGE (S.) a toll, cuſtom, or fee paid for cloth brought for ſale to *Blackwell-Hall*, in *London*; alſo a toll paid to the lord of a fair or market for commodities ſold in the common-hall or market-place.

HA'LLATON (S.) in *Leiceſterſhire*, a poor town, in a rich ſoil, has a ſmall market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 68 computed, and 80 meaſured miles.

HALLELU'JAH (S.) an *Hebrew* expreſſion frequently uſed in the Pſalms and *Jewiſh* hymns, from whence it came into the Chriſtian church, meaning, *Praiſe the Lord*. Many orders about the time when and where it was to be uſed, have been publiſhed by the church officers, who differ very much about it, of which I ſhall ſay nothing here, ſuppoſing it lawful at all times to praiſe God for his mercies beſtowed on us.

HA'LLIARDS (S.) the *Sea* term for thoſe ropes by which all the yards of a great ſhip are hoiſted up, except the croſs jack and the ſprit-ſail-yard, which are always ſlung; but in ſmall craft the ſprit-ſail yard has *halliards*.

HA'LLIER (S.) a net to catch birds with.

HA'LLOW (V.) to conſecrate, ſanctify, make

holy, or appoint for divine uſe or ſervice.

HALLOO' (V.) to ſhout out rudely with the voice, by way of ſetting dogs on to fight, or to ridicule any perſon for ſomething done, by contemptuouſly making a noiſe at him, as the vulgar or mob does upon ſome occaſions.

HALLOO' (S.) a great ſhout or noiſe made by a multitude of people tumultuouſly aſſembled together.

HALLUCINA'TION (S.) an error, blunder, or miſtake in judgment or opinion.

HA'LMOTE or HA'LIMOTE (S.) an old *Law Term*, ſtill retained in ſome countries, ſignifying what is now called a court baron, or a meeting of the tenants of the ſame hall or manor, in which differences between the tenants are determined; it was ſometimes alſo called *folkmote*, or a meeting of the citizens in their common or Guild-hall, upon the publick buſineſs of the city or corporation.

HA'LO (S.) a meteor in the form of a ring or circle of various colours, appearing round the bodies of the ſun, moon, and ſtars; that about the moon is the moſt uſual, and is ſometimes called the *corona* or crown; that about the ſun is peculiarly called *parhelia*; in *Phyſick*, it is the red circle about the nipples of a woman's breaſt.

HA'LSTEAD (S.) a good town in *Eſſex*, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 39 computed, and 45 meaſured miles.

HALT (V.) to limp, hop, or go lame; in *War*, it is a word of command to leave off marching, or to ſtand ſtill; it is alſo uſed by undertakers at a burial proceſſion for one part to ſtand ſtill till the other comes up, or while ſomething is regulated that was out of order.

HA'LTER (S.) a rope that is tied round the head or neck of a horſe in the ſtable; alſo a rope uſed as an inſtrument of puniſhment, wherewith malefactors are hanged by the neck till they are dead for capital offences.

HA'LTER (V.) to put a rope or ſome other inſtrument about his neck, to prevent a horſe's running away, or to hang a malefactor with.

HAM (S.) the thigh or leg of a hog, which is cured by a particular way of ſalting and drying, and when boiled, is a diſh very much eſteemed by moſt people; in a *Man*, it is the lowermoſt part of the thigh, or that adjoining to the knee; in the beginning and end of words, or names of places, it properly ſignifies a houſe, ſtreet, village, or other dwelling-place, as *Hampſhire*, *Nottingham*, *Buckingham*, &c.

HAMADRY'ADES (S.) nymphs of oaks and other trees, of whom the great ſcholaſtick *Apollonius* relates a pleaſant hiſtory out of an ancient hiſtorian, *Charon* of *Lampſacbus*, as follows: One *Rhucus* perceiving an oak ready to fall down, ordered his ſervants to prop it; the nymph who was to have died with the tree, ſo highly reſented the kindneſs, that ſhe appeared to him, bid him aſk her whatever he would, and ſhe would grant it him; he readily anſwered, that his greateſt paſſion was to enjoy her; to which the nymph conſented, upon condition that he ſhould not meddle with any other woman; but *Rhucus* happening one day to be overcome by temptation, a boy that ſerved as a meſſenger between them, found him in the fact, and took upon him to check his maſter. *Rhucus* anſwering ſomewhat angrily, the nymph fell into a paſſion and emaſculated him. The poets often confound the *Hamadryades* with the *Naiades*; ſome call them goddeſſes, and even they who make them mortal, grant them a hundred thouſand years of natural life; others ſay they are born and die with the tree, over which they are placed as guardians.

HA'MLET (S.) a diſtrict, diviſion, or part of a manor, pariſh, &c. that may be at a conſiderable diſtance from the principal place, as *Bethnal-Green*, *Old Ford*, &c. are called the *Tower-Hamlets*, &c. alſo a man's name.

HA'MMER (S.) an inſtrument uſed by almoſt all artificers, of various ſizes, according to the work it is to be applied to, conſiſting of an iron head, into the middle of which a helve, handle, or haft is faſtened, in order to drive nails, flat iron, copper, ſilver, &c.

HA'MMER (V.) to flat, beat out, or ſtrike with a *hammer*, as copper-ſmiths, ſilver-ſmiths, pewterers, carpenters, &c. do their work.

HA'MMOCK (S.) a ſwinging or hanging bed, contrived ſo as to be uſed at ſea on board a ſhip; they are alſo uſed by the *Indians*, who ſling them to the boughs of trees, to preſerve themſelves from wild beaſts.

HA'MPER (V.) to plague, vex, fatigue, teaze, entangle, trouble, or confound.

HA'MPER or HA'NAPER (S.) a wicker baſket made with a cover to faſten or lock it up with; alſo the name of an officer in Chancery; the clerk of the *hanaper* is ſometimes called the *warden of the hanaper*; he receives all monies due to the king for ſeals of charters, patents, commiſſions and writs, and attends the keeper of the ſeals daily in term-time, and all times of ſealing, and takes into his cuſtody all ſealed charters, patents, and the like, which he now puts in bags; but it is ſuppoſed they were anciently put into hampers, for the eaſy removal from place to place.

HA'MPSHIRE or HA'NTSHIRE (S.) ſometimes called the county of *Southampton*, is one of the maritime counties of *England*, bordering ſouthward on the *Britiſh* channel, eaſt upon *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, weſt on *Wiltſhire* and *Dorſetſhire*, and north on *Berkſhire*; in length from *Blackwater* north, to *Baſcomb* ſouth, about 54 miles, and from *Peterſfield* eaſt, to *Tidworth* weſt, about 30 miles; in compaſs about

about 250 miles; the air is temperate in reſpect to cold, but thickiſh, occaſioned by the ſea and many rivers that border on, and run through it, which repay the inhabitants for this infelicity with great abundance and variety of curious fiſh; the ſoil is rich, both for corn and cattle, pleaſant for paſturage, plenteous in woods, and fruitful in all commodities, both for home and foreign conſumption, particularly wool and iron, and their manufactures; it is moſt advantageouſly ſituated for trade, having ſeveral excellent havens to receive and ſend out ſhips of great burden, as *Portſmouth*, *Titchfield*, *Hamble*, *Southampton*, &c. alſo many creeks that empty themſelves into the ſea, and the whole coaſt guarded by ſtrong caſtles, block-houſes, &c. It contains one city, 20 market-towns, 253 pariſhes, 39 hundreds, 9 foreſts, 29 parks, 162,350 inhabitants, and ſends 26 members to parliament.

HA'MPTON COURT (S.) in *Middleſex*, a very magnificent ſtructure, pleaſantly ſeated between two parks well ſtored with game, firſt built by cardinal *Woolſey*, who did not quite finiſh it; but when it came to the crown, *Henry* VIII. very much enlarged it; it now conſiſts of five large courts, ſet round with neat buildings, which by the improvements and additions made to it by king *William* and queen *Mary*, render it extraordinary beautiful, and eſpecially the gardens; diſtant from *London* about 13 miles.

HA'M-STRING (V.) to cut thoſe leaders, griſtles, or ſtrings that hold or faſten the ham or thigh to the leg.

HANCH (S.) the broad or large fleſhy part of the thigh; this part is commonly applied to a deer, as we ſay a *haunch* or haunch of veniſon, &c.

HAND (S.) that uſeful part of the body adjoining to the wriſt or lower part of the arm, that for the greater convenience and uſe has five branches or parts called fingers, well ſtored with joints, &c. of theſe, all perſons born perfect have two, the one called the right, and the other the left *hand*; but with the *Anatomiſts*, all that part of the body from the ſhoulder to the fingers ends is called the greater *hand*; and in *common Speech*, it is called the arm; in *Falconry*, it is uſed or ſpoke of the foot of the hawk; alſo the index of a clock that points out the hours, is called the *hand*.

HAND (V.) to reach or give a perſon a thing with the *hand*, or to take it away, &c. there are abundance of expreſſions, in which this term is uſed, as *a thing or perſon ſticks on hand*, that is, it don't ſell or go off well. *He is a good hand*, ſpoke of one that is an artiſt in ſome particular mechanical art or trade, &c.

HA'ND-BREADTH (S.) a meaſure of three inches long.

HA'NDFUL (S.) as much as a perſon can hold or graſp in his hand.

HA'NDICRAFT (S.) any trade that is wrought or performed with the hand.

HA'NDINESS (S.) readineſs, ſkilfulneſs, or aptneſs for buſineſs.

HA'NDKERCHIEF (S.) a garment of various uſes, ſometimes for covering the head or necks of women in particular; alſo what is much worn by ſeamen round their necks, made of divers manufactures, ſome cotton, ſilk, linen, &c. and univerſally worn in moſt people's pockets, to take into their hand, and wipe off, or take away any excreſcences of nature, as the mucus of the noſe, ſweat of the head, &c.

HA'NDLE (S.) the protuberating part of a thing, by which it is commonly moved from place to place, or readily made uſe of; *metaphorically*, it is a matter or buſineſs that ſubjects a man to be found fault for, or gives another an advantage over him, &c.

HA'NDLE (V.) to feel or take hold of with the hand; alſo to treat upon a ſubject in words or writing.

HA'ND-MAID (S.) a woman-ſervant.

HA'NDSOME (A.) beautiful, comely, decent; alſo generous.

HA'NDSOMENESS (S.) beautifulneſs, comelineſs, decency, generoſity, &c.

HA'ND-SPECK or SPIKE (S.) a ſmall lever to move heavy bodies with, and in *Ships*, to wind up the cable or hoiſt the anchor, generally made of wood, and when iron, it is called a crow.

HA'NDY (A.) that is very uſeful; alſo fit or ready for, or at the hand; clever, ingenious, ready at doing any thing.

HA'NDY-WORK (S.) any thing done or performed by the hand.

HANG (V.) to ſuſpend upon ſomething; alſo to puniſh a malefactor with death, by ſuſpending him by the neck.

HA'NG-DOG (S.) a vulgar expreſſion for an ill-looking or roguiſh fellow.

HA'NGER (S.) a broad, ſhort, crooked ſword.

HA'NGER-ON (S.) one that is kept by the generoſity or charity of another, a loitering idle ſort of a perſon.

HA'NGERS (S.) irons made with notches in them to let up or down, to hang a pot over the fire to boil meat, &c.

HA'NGINGS (S.) the linings of rooms made of paper, ſilk, ſtuff, &c. according to the owner's fancy, which may eaſily be took down or put up inſtead of wainſcotting, that is generally fixed.

HA'NG-MAN (S.) the common executioner of juſtice upon all ſorts of criminals, as whipping, burning, and hanging.

HANK (S.) a ſkain of thread, ſilk, worſted, &c. alſo an advantage that one perſon has or is ſuppoſed to have over another.

HA'NKER (V.) to long or deſire for, or covet after any thing.

HANSE (S.) a company of merchants united

together for mutual advantage, and the promotion of trade.

HA'NSE TOWNS (S.) certain free towns of *Germany* and the *North*, united by ſtrict league, under laws and magiſtrates of their own appointing, for the better carrying on of commerce, and their mutual ſafety and aſſiſtance; this famous aſſociation is ſuppoſed to begin at *Bremen* on the *Weſer*, in the year 1164, according to others in 1260, immediately after the incurſions and piracies of the *Danes*, *Normans*, &c. At firſt it conſiſted only of towns ſituate on the coaſts of the *Baltick Sea*, but its ſtrength and reputation increaſing, there was ſcarce any trading city in *Europe*, but deſired to be admitted into it, and in proceſs of time it conſiſted of 66 cities; they grew ſo formidable as to proclaim war againſt *Waldemar*, king of *Denmark*, about the year 1348, and againſt *Erick* in 1428, with 40 ſhips, and 12,000 regular troops beſides ſeamen; this gave umbrage to ſeveral princes, who ordered the ſeveral merchants of their reſpective kingdoms, to withdraw their effects, and ſo broke up the greateſt part and ſtrength of the aſſociation; a great many towns in *Germany* ſtill retain the name, though they no longer are governed by thoſe laws.

HA'NSEL (S.) the firſt money taken for any ſort or parcel of goods.

HAP or HAP-HA'ZARD (S.) chance, fortune, accident.

HA'PPEN (V.) to come to paſs; to be.

HA'PPINESS (S.) ſucceſsfulneſs, bleſſedneſs, ſatisfaction of mind, &c.

HA'PPY (A.) ſucceſsful, fortunate, proſperous, ſerene, eaſy, well pleaſed, or ſatisfied in mind.

HARA'NGUE (S.) a long formal ſpeech, or publick oration.

HARA'NGUE (V.) to ſpeak much upon a ſubject in publick or private.

HA'RBINGER (S.) a meſſenger or officer belonging to the court, who goes before and provides lodgings for a king, or other great perſonage.

HA'RBOROUGH (S.) in *Leiceſterſhire*, a good thorough-fare town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 66 computed, and 84 meaſured miles.

HA'RBOUR (S.) a ſea-port, place, or ſtation where ſhips may ride with ſafety at anchor, and is principally meant of thoſe places improved by art, and ſecured by a large bomb or chain, and furniſhed with a mole, &c.

HA'RBOUR (V.) to lodge, entertain, or provide neceſſaries for a perſon; and ſometimes it is taken in a bad ſenſe, to conceal, encourage, or abet thieves, traitors, &c.

HA'RBOURLESS (A.) that has no ſettled place of habitation or lodging.

HARD (A.) the quality ſo called in oppoſition to ſoft, or that compoſition of the parts of a body that makes great reſiſtance to any preſſure that is made upon it; alſo any thing difficult to be done, performed, or gone through, troubleſome, vexatious, &c.

HA'RDEN (V.) to make hard, or to cloſe the pores of a body, ſo as to make it leſs capable of ſeparation than it was before.

HA'RDINESS (S.) courageouſneſs, boldneſs, ſtoutneſs, undauntedneſs, &c.

HA'RDISH (A.) ſomewhat hard, inclinable to be ſtiff or hard; alſo troubleſome, vexatious, &c.

HA'RDNESS (S.) the cloſe and ſtrong coheſion of a body, whereby it is capable of ſtrongly reſiſting the preſſure of other bodies upon it.

HARDS (S.) the coarſer part of flax ſeparated from the finer, and commonly called tow.

HA'RDSHIP (S.) the circumſtance of undergoing, or ſuffering great wrong, injury, or inconvenience.

HA'RDY (A.) able to bear cold, much labour and fatigue; alſo ſtout, bold, reſolute, &c.

HARE (S.) a ſmall wild creature that is caught by hunting, and reckoned a ſort of veniſon.

HARE (V.) to hurry, frighten, ſtorm, or ſcold at a perſon.

HA'RE BRAINED (A.) thoughtleſs, careleſs, heedleſs, negligent.

HA'RE-LIP (S.) a lip ſlit, parted, or cloven in two like a hare's.

HA'RIOT or HE'RIOT (S.) a due, ſervice, or fine belonging to the lord of a manor at the death of a tenant, which is the beſt beaſt the tenant died poſſeſſed of, whether it was horſe, ox, or cow.

Hariot Service, the tenure by which a perſon holds lands, for which he is to pay a hariot.

HA'RLEIGH (S.) in *Merionethſhire*, *North-Wales*, a ſmall borough-town, ſeated on a rock on the ſea-ſhore, but the houſes are but mean, and the people few, though governed by a mayor, &c. its market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 161 computed, and 193 meaſured miles.

HA'RLEQUIN (S.) a merry andrew, buffoon, or jack-pudding, and is now uſed for a very expert dancer at the play-houſe, dreſt in an antique dreſs, and commonly like a *Spaniard*.

HA'RLOT (S.) a whore, concubine, or miſs, eſpecially thoſe who get their living by ſuch wicked practices.

HA'RLOTRY (S.) the diabolical trade, or practice of whoring.

HA'RLSTON (S.) in *Norfolk*, a long, dirty town, whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 82 computed, and 95 meaſured miles.

HARM (S.) damage, hurt, prejudice, or injury of any ſort.

HARM (V.) to damage, hurt, or prejudice in any manner.

HA'RMFUL (A.) hurtful, injurious, or prejudicial.

HA'RM-

HA'RMLESS (A.) innocent, honeſt, kind, tender, that has no diſpoſition or inclination to injure any body.

HA'RMLESSNESS (S.) the diſpoſition or inclination of a perſon to kindneſs and tenderneſs, and the abhorrence of doing an injurious act.

HARMO'NICAL (A.) ſomething that is agreeing or pertaining to ſound, or proportion, muſical.

Harmonical Diviſion of a Line, in *Geometry*, is when it is ſo divided, that the whole line is to one of the extreams, as the other extream is to the intermediate part.

Harmonical Compoſition, is the compoſing or making muſick, ſo as to be agreeable to the laws of harmony and melody.

Harmonical Proportion, in *Muſick*, is when the ſtring or line is ſo divided, that the difference of the firſt and ſecond, ſhall be to the difference of the ſecond and third, as the firſt is to the third.

Harmonical Sounds, are ſuch as make a determinate number of vibrations, in the time that ſome other fundamental ſound, to which they are referred, makes one.

HARMO'NIOUS (A.) melodious, agreeable, pleaſing, charming.

HA'RMONY (S.) agreement, good underſtanding, alſo muſick juſtly performed, according to the ſtrict laws thereof.

HA'RNESS (V.) to cloath, dreſs, or accoutre either man or beaſt with all manner of neceſſaries for buſineſs, pleaſure, or war.

HA'RNESS (S.) the furniture of horſes for any ſort of carriage; alſo armour for men.

HARP (S.) an ancient muſical inſtrument which the Moderns have very much improved, and now make of a triangular form, which is held upright between the perſon's legs, that plays on it: It has three parts; the main body of it, which conſiſts of the right ſide, is made of eight flat fronts of wood, upon which is placed the table, which has two holes made like trefoil; it has three rows of ſtrings, which in all make 78; the firſt row contains 29, which makes four octaves; the ſecond row makes the half-turn; the third is the uniſon of the firſt row; there are two rows of pins which are called buttons on the right ſide, which ſerve to keep the ſtrings tight in their holes, and are faſtened at the other end to three rows of pins placed on the upper ſide, which are called the keys; it is played on with both hands, by pinching them in the ſame manner together; its muſick is like that of a ſpinnet, all the ſtrings going by ſemi-tones; that in uſe among the ancient *Jews*, is ſuppoſed to have but very few ſtrings, and more like a lute or guitar than the inſtrument above deſcribed, which is ſuppoſed to be derived, both name and thing, from the *Cimbri* or *Engliſh Saxons*; there are among us two ſorts, *viz.* the *Iriſh harp* ſtrung with wire, and the *Welſh harp* ſtrung with gut, but in other reſpects much alike.

HARP (V.) to play upon the muſical inſtrument ſo called; alſo to dwell long, or continue ſpeaking about the ſame matter or ſubject often over, to inſiſt upon, or be poſitive in a thing.

HA'RPER (S.) one who plays upon the inſtrument called a harp; alſo one who dwells long upon a ſubject, or that cannot get over a matter.

HA'RPIES or HA'RPYS (S.) fabulous monſters, daughters of *Neptune* and the *Earth*; they are ſaid to dwell in iſlands partly by ſea, and partly by land; they are repreſented to be fowls with the face of a virgin, and bear's ears, and bodies like vultures, and hands like their hooked talons; *Virgil* mentions three of them *viz.* *Aello*, *Ocypete*, and *Celæno*, which laſt *Homer* calls *Podarge*; *Heſiod* mentions only the firſt two; according to the poets, they haunted *Phineus*'s houſe, infected his meat, and ſnatched it from his table; but *Zetes* and *Calais*, two famous *Argonauts*, being winged were ſent thither, and drove them away to the iſlands *Strophades*; all which is ſuppoſed to be only a fabulous account of the locuſts that very much afflicted thoſe countries, and which the poetick inventions of thoſe times transformed into the above-mentioned creatures.

HARPINEE'RS or HARPONEE'RS (S.) thoſe men that manage the harping irons, or ſpears in the whale-fiſhery.

HA'RPINGS (S.) in *Ship-building*, is the breadth of her at the bow; ſometimes the ends of the bends which are faſtened into the ſtern are called *harpings*; alſo thoſe darts or ſpears which are uſed in the whale-fiſhery to catch whales and other large fiſh, are called *harping-iron*.

HARPO'CRATES (S.) the god of *Silence*, among the *Egyptians*, pictured with his finger upon his mouth, and a wolf's ſkin full of eyes upon his ſhoulders; the peach-tree was conſecrated to him, whoſe leaf is ſhaped like the tongue, and its fruit like a heart.

HA'RPSICORD (S.) a ſtringed muſical inſtrument, much uſed and played on, eſpecially by organiſts in particular.

HA'RQUEBUS (S.) a ſhort, but large-bored hand-gun.

HA'RRASS (V.) to weary, tire, or fatigue, to lay a country waſte by the continual inroads of an enemy.

HARRIDA'N (S.) a canting name for one that acts partly as a whore, and partly as a bawd; alſo a noiſy, ſcolding, ill-natured old woman.

HA'RRIER (S.) the hunter's term for a hound of an excellent ſcent, and great eagerneſs after the game.

HA'RROW (S.) an inſtrument uſed by huſ-

handmen to break the clods of earth, and to draw the ground over the ſeed when ſown; it is commonly made with pretty thick timbers, like the joiſts of an houſe, in a ſquare form and like a lattice; in the joinings of each little chequer or ſquare is faſtened a ſtrong iron ſpike.

HA'RROW (V.) to break the clods of earth that has been ploughed and ſown, by drawing the harrow over it to cover the grain with earth, and to lay it regular and ſmooth.

HARSH (A.) tart, ſevere, or cruel, ſharp in taſte or diſpoſition.

HA'RSHNESS (S.) tartneſs, ſourneſs, ſeverity, cruelty, &c.

HA'RSLET (S.) the entrails of a hog that is eaten, as the liver, heart, &c.

HART (S.) a name for a ſtag or buck; and when he has been hunted by a king or queen, and eſcapes alive, then he is called a *hart-royal*.

HART-E'VIL (S.) in *Farriery*, is a diſeaſe that affects the jaws and other parts of the forehead of a horſe, being a defluxion of rehum that renders him almoſt incapable of eating.

HA'RTFORD or HE'RTFORD (S.) the ſhire town of *Hartfordſhire*, is a corporation town, whoſe market weekly on Saturday is well ſtored with corn, and all ſorts of porviſions; it is built in the form of a Y, with a caſtle in the middle of the two horns; it contains ſeveral ſtreets and lanes, well filled with handſome new-built houſes; it is pleaſantly ſituated in a ſweet and wholeſome air, in a dry vale. Many charters have from time to time been granted to this corporation, ſtill increaſing their privileges; but the laſt granted by K. *James* I. *anno* 1605, grants them to be a free borough, and incorporates them by the name of the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the borough of *Hartford*, and by that name to have perpetual ſucceſſion, &c. that 10 chief burgeſſes and 16 aſſiſtants ſhould attend the mayor upon publick buſineſs, &c. It ſends two members to parliament, which uſed to be choſe by the mayor and burgeſſes only; but 15 *Charles* II. all the inhabitants who were houſekeepers were allowed to vote, and ſo continue to this day; it hath always a nobleman for its high-ſteward; it is diſtant from *London* 20 computed, and 23 meaſured miles.

HA'RTFORDSHIRE or HE'RTFORDSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bordering eaſt upon *Eſſex*, ſouth on *Middleſex*, weſt on *Buckinghamſhire* and *Bedfordſhire*, and north on *Cambridgeſhire*; its form is nearly circular; it is in circumference about 130 miles, and from *Royſton* north to *Totteridge* ſouth, about 27 miles, and from *Putnam* in its weſt part to *Cheſton Nunnery* eaſtward, about 28 miles; its air is temperate, ſweet and healthful; its ſoil rich and plenteous, yielding abundance of corn, cattle, wood and graſs, deficient in nothing that yields either profit or pleaſure for life; it contains 8 hundreds, 18 market-towns, 120 pariſhes, and ſends 6 members to parliament.

HA'RTLAND (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 171 computed, and 197 meaſured miles.

HA'RTLEPOO'L (S.) in *Durham*, is encompaſſed on all ſides, but the weſt, by the ſea; its market is weekly on Monday; it is principally noted now for its ſafe harbour, where the colliers going to and from *Newcaſtle* put in; it is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, his brethern, and ſubordinate officers; diſtant from *London* 187 computed, and 236 meaſured miles.

HA'RVEST (S.) the time or ſeaſon that the corn, &c. is ripe and fit to get into the barns, &c. alſo any time of advantage in trade or buſineſs, when it is very flush, or there is a great deal going forward.

HA'RWICH (S.) in *Eſſex*, ſeated near the mouth of the *Stour*, is a moſt noble harbour and fine ſea-port, and tho' it is not a large town, yet it is well peopled, and fortified both by nature and art, towards the ſea, by which and the river, about three fourths are encompaſſed; it is walled in, and the ſtreets in general are paved with a ſort of petrified clay; one thing remarkable is, that tho' the entrance into the ſea is very wide, being between two and three miles over at high water, yet the channel where the ſhips muſt keep, and come to the harbour, is deep and narrow, on which ſide there is a very ſtrong fort, well planted with guns, ſo that no ſhip can go in or out, but muſt always be within gun ſhot; the packet-boat goes out and comes in from *Holland*, &c. It is governed by a mayor, annually choſen out of eight aldermen, who with 24 capital burgeſſes, conſtitute the corporation; its market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 61 computed, and 71 meaſured miles.

HASH (S.) in *Cookery*, is meat cut ſmall, and ſtewed, which is generally done to the remaining part of a joint dreſſed the day or meal before, and which near the bone was not boiled or roaſted enough.

HA'SLE (S.) the wood of the ſmall nut-tree, uſed for fiſhing rods, &c.

HA'SLEMERE (S.) a borough town in *Surrey*, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; it ſends two members to parliament; and tho' it has but one church, yet it is reported to have no diſſenter of any kind live in it; diſtant from *London* 36 computed, and 41 meaſured miles.

HA'SLINGDEN (S.) a ſmall town in *Lancaſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 150 computed, and 179 meaſured miles.

HASP (S.) a ſmall iron or braſs faſtening to a hatch or half door.

HASP (V.) to faſten a door or hatch by or with a ſmall bolt or haſp.

HA'SSOCK (S.) a cuſhion covered with matting, and ſtuffed with hay, uſed in churches, for people to kneel on; ſometimes alſo called a baſs.

HASTE (S.) hurry, quickneſs, diſpatch.

HASTE or HA'STEN (V.) to excite, ſtir up, quicken, forward, or promote the doing of a thing with diſpatch.

HA'STINESS (S.) angrineſs, or readineſs to become angry upon a very ſlight occaſion.

HA'STINGS (S.) an ancient town corporate in *Suſſex*, and one of the Cinque Ports, ſeated between a high cliff ſeawards, and a high hill landwards; hath two ſtreets, in each of which there is a pariſh church; it ſends two members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Saturday; this town has ſeveral good houſes in it, but its harbour, which was formerly famous, is now a poor road for ſmall veſſels, having been ruined by violent ſtorms; diſtant from *London* 54 computed, and 62 meaſured miles.

HAS'TINGS (S.) the fruit commonly called peſcods or green peaſe.

HA'STY (A.) ſudden, unpremeditated, quick, in hurry; alſo paſſionate, or ſoon moved to anger.

HAT (S.) the common covering upon a man's head in the day-time, and now moſt generally of a black colour.

HATCH (S.) a ſmall or half door often put next the ſtreet, to prevent people's coming in, yet ſo that any meſſage or ſmall parcels may be taken in, and delivered out without opening it; in a *Ship*, thoſe looſe parts of chequer-work upon the decks, which are in the mid ſhip before the main-maſt, thro' which goods are let down into the hold, are called *hatches*, and the opening is called the *hatch-way*; alſo flood-gates ſet in a river to ſtop the current of the water; alſo when a man is in bad circumſtances, he is ſaid to be under the *hatches*.

HATCH (V.) to bring forth young, as hens do chickens; alſo to lay or contrive a plot or miſchievous deſign; and in *drawing*, it is filling up the ſhades with a great number of ſingle fine ſtrokes, ſome circular, ſome ſtrait, &c. as the nature of the thing requires.

HA'TCHET (S.) a carpenter's tool with which he chops or cleaves wood, and is oftentimes called an ax.

HA'TCHING (S.) the maturating eggs ſo as to produce young chickens alive; alſo the inventing, plotting, or contriving miſchief, &c. alſo the ſhadowing a picture by a great number of ſmall lines drawn ſtrait or curved, according to the deſign that is to be expreſſed thereby.

HA'TCHMENT (S.) an atchievement or coat of arms put upon the wall of an houſe where a perſon died, and commonly remains there a year; alſo the diſpoſing or marſhalling ſeveral coats of arms in one eſcutcheon.

HATE (V.) to be envious, or bear ill-will to a perſon, to have an utter averſion to, or diſlike for a thing; this expreſſion in ſcripture often means only a leſſer degree of love, as, *No man can ſerve two maſters, for either he will* hate *the one and love the other*; and, *He who ſpareth the rod*, hateth *his child, &c.*

HATEFUL (A.) any thing that deſerves diſreſpect, that is odious, wicked, or abominable.

HA'TFIELD, HA'TFIELD-REGIS or KING'S HA'TFIELD (S.) in *Eſſex*, ſometimes called *Hatfield-broad Oak*, a pretty good town with a ſmall market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 25 computed, and 28 meaſured miles.

HA'TFIELD (S.) in *Hertfordſhire*, a good town whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 17 computed, and 20 meaſured miles.

HA'THERLEGH or HA'THERLY (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 160 computed, and 194 meaſured miles.

HA'TRED (S.) a ſettled ill will or diſreſpectful diſpoſition of one perſon towards another, in conſequence of which he will do whatever may be injurious to him.

HAVE (V.) to poſſeſs, enjoy, know, hold, keep or detain.

HA'VEN (S.) a port, harbour, or proper place for ſhips to ride ſafe in.

HA'VERFORD or HA'VERFORD-WEST (S.) in *Pembrokeſhire*, *South Wales*, a borough-town, and county of itſelf, which ſends one member to parliament; it is commodiouſly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and on a creek of *Milford-haven*, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge; it is a good town, ſtrong, well built, clean, and populous; contains three pariſh churches, has a good trade, and many veſſels belonging to it; the aſſizes are held, and the county goal kept here; has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Tueſday and Saturday, which are very great, both for cattle and proviſions; it is governed by a mayor, ſheriff, common-council, and juſtices of the peace; it enjoys ſeveral immunities, and has many gentlemens ſeats in and near it; diſtant from *London* 195 computed, and 264 meaſured miles.

HAU'GHTINESS (S.) pride, loftineſs of mind, a being lifted up above the conſideration of thinking juſtly of ourſelves and others.

HAU'GHTY (A.) proud, lofty, diſdainful, ſcornful, imperious, &c.

HAUNT (V.) to frequent or go to a place often; alſo a troubleſome way of diſturbing a perſon or place, as ſpirits are related to do.

HAUNT (S.) is ſometimes ſpoke of the accuſtoming a perſon to the doing of a thing commonly or frequently, and ſometimes of a

place that a perſon goes to, which is called his *haunt*, or one of his *haunts*.

HAU'NTER (S.) one who goes often to a place, as a tavern-*haunter* is one who goes very much thither, &c.

HA'VOCK (S.) waſte, ſpoil, deſtruction, or ruin of any thing.

To make HA'VOCK (V.) is to deſtroy, ruin, conſume, or waſte an eſtate, fortune, or country.

HAU'TBOY or HO'BOY (S.) a muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, blown with the mouth thro' a reed, and played upon with the fingers; alſo a curious ſummer fruit, much like a ſtrawberry.

HAW (S.) a ſmall berry the fruit of the white thorn-tree or buſh; alſo a griſtle growing between the nether eye-lid and the eye of a horſe.

HAWK (S.) a bird of prey, of a bold and generous nature, whereof there are ſeveral ſorts, kinds, or ſpecies; this bird is the ſubject of a particular art or ſport, called *hawking* or *falconry*; and in the *Canting Language*, it ſignifies any officer of juſtice, as a conſtable, bailiff, &c.

HAWK (V.) to go a ſporting or fowling with a bird called a hawk or falcon; alſo to ſtrive to ſpit up flegm, &c. alſo to cry or ſell things publickly about, in order to get cuſtomers.

HA'WKERS (S.) were anciently eſteemed fraudulent perſons, who went from place to place to ſell or buy any commodity in a clandeſtine or unfair and unlicenſed manner; but now they are thoſe who ſell news-papers about the ſtreets, or who utter wares by virtue of a licence from the commiſſioners, who are appointed for that purpoſe.

HA'WKING (S.) hunting for ſmall birds with a hawk, alſo ſelling any commodity or thing about the ſtreets or country, by going from door to door, &c. and not keeping a ſettled place, market, or ſhop.

HA'WKSHEAD (S.) a ſmall town in *Lancaſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 202 computed, and 265 meaſured miles.

HA'WSER (S.) a three-ſtrond rope, and may be called a little cable; for that which is a ſmall ſhip's cable, is but big enough for the *hawſer* of a large one; they ſerve for many uſes, as to warp a ſhip over a bar, &c.

HA'WSES (S.) the great round holes before and under the head of a ſhip, out of or thro' which the cables come, when ſhe is at anchor; when they lie high from the water, it is called a *bold hawſe*; when it is ſuppoſed the cable is fretted or chafed, or like to burn in the *hawſe*, then they ſay *freſh the hawſe*, that is, veer out a little more cordage; and when two cables, which come out at different *hawſes*, by the winding of the ſhip, have ſome turns one about the other, the undoing them is called *clearing the hawſe*; and when one ſhip rides with her ſtern juſt before another's *hawſe*, ſhe is ſaid *to ride upon the hawſe*, &c. ſo in *common ſpeech*, when one perſon hinders, prevents, or diſappoints another's doing what he intended or deſired, he is ſaid *to croſs his hawſe*, &c.

HAY (S.) in *Brecknockſhire*, *South-Wales*, a good town, ſeated between two rivers, having a great market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 116 computed, and 135 meaſured miles.

HAY (S.) graſs mown down and dried in the ſun, on purpoſe for horſes provender in the winter-time in cities, ſtables, or other places, when and where green and growing graſs cannot be had.

To dance the HAY (V.) to dance in a ring.

HAY'LSHAM (S.) in *Suſſex*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 46 computed, and 53 meaſured miles.

HA'ZARD (S.) peril, danger, chance; alſo the name of a game at dice much played at; alſo a term at tennis play.

HA'ZARD (V.) to put to the venture, or run the riſk or chance of the good or ill ſucceſs of a thing; and in *Billiard-Play*, it is the ſtriking another's ball into the pockets, nets, or holes, in the ſides of the tables.

HA'ZARDOUS (A.) dangerous, uncertain, that has a greater probability of miſſing than ſucceeding.

HAZE (S.) a thick, wet fog.

HA'ZY (A.) foggy, cloudy, miſty, dark, dull, watry.

HE (S.) a term, expreſſion, or word, whereby the male kind of any thing is meant.

HEAD (S.) that part of the body in which the organs of ſight, hearing, and taſting are ſeated; alſo the principal or chief of a family, college, &c. alſo the upper or top part of many inſtruments, &c. as of a hammer, nail, &c.

HEAD (V.) to lead or go at the front of a party; to aſſiſt, encourage, or ſupport by advice, money, &c. and in *Trade*, to let in the ends of caſks, put on the tops of nails, &c.

To make Head, to ſet up one's ſelf againſt a perſon or thing, to ſtrive or endeavour to overcome difficulties, and maſter diſadvantages.

HEA'D-ACH (S.) a tormenting, troubleſome and painful diſorder in the head.

HEA'DBOROUGH (S.) was anciently the chief of the frank-pledge, and now a petty or ſubordinate conſtable.

HEA'DINESS (S.) the ſpirituous or ſtrong quality of any ſort of liquor, whereby it affects or gets up into the head; alſo obſtinacy, perverſeneſs, ſtubbornneſs, raſhneſs, inconſiderateneſs, &c. the ſame with *headſtrongneſs*.

HEA'D-LAND (S.) a part of a field ploughed a-croſs at the ends of other lands; alſo a point of land lying farther out at ſea than the reſt.

HEA'D-LINES (S.) the ropes of all ſails which

are uppermoſt next the yard, by which the ſail is faſtened to the yard.

HEA'DON (S.) an ancient borough-town, in the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a handſome, well-built-town, with a ſmall haven from the ſea, which increaſes continually; governed by a mayor, &c. but now, by reaſon of the ſea's incroaching upon it, it is grown mean; its market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 141 computed, and 172 meaſured miles.

HEA'D-PIECE (S.) armour made to fit and put on the head; alſo one that is ingenious, ſkilful, or learned, is ſaid to have a good *head-piece*.

HEA'D-SAILS (S.) thoſe belonging to the fore-maſt ſprit-ſail, and ſprit-ſail top-maſt, whoſe uſe is to govern the head of the ſhip, and make it fall off, and keep out of the wind.

HEA'D-SEA (S.) after a great ſtorm, the wind will ſuddenly alter ſix or more points, but the ſea will go the ſame way as before for ſome hours; then if your courſe lie ſo as to go right againſt this ſea, you will meet it right a-head, for which reaſon it is called a *head-ſea*; ſometimes when there is but a little wind, the ſea will come contrary to the wind, but then in a ſmall time the wind will come that way.

HEA'DY or HEA'DSTRONG (A.) ſtubborn, obſtinate, reſolute, that will go after his own opinion; alſo ale, wine, or other liquors that are ſtrong and apt to intoxicate the head, are ſaid to be *heady*.

HEAL (V.) to mend, cure, or make well a ſore, wound, &c. alſo to compoſe differences, make up quarrels, jars, diſcords, &c.

HEA'LING (S.) the art of curing wounds, ſores, ſickneſs, &c. and of allaying the angry diſpoſitions of mens minds one towards another, upon the account of quarrels, &c.

HEA'LING, HEA'LTHY or HEA'LTHFUL (A.) ſomething that conduces to, or promotes the cure of ſores, wounds, &c. the reſtoring loſt health, compoſing differences, &c.

HEALTH (S.) a due temperament or conſtitution of the ſeveral parts whereof an animal is compoſed, both in reſpect of quantity and quality, and this in reſpect of the mind as well as of the body.

HEA'LTHY or HEALTHFUL (A.) any thing that contributes or conduces to health, whether air, food, exerciſe, &c.

HEAP (S.) a large or ſmall number of things laid on, or piled one upon another.

HEAP (V.) to pile or lay things one upon another, to hoard, hide or earneſtly ſtrive to increaſe a perſon's wealth, by ſpending very ſparingly, and taking all poſſible opportunities of getting and ſaving much.

HEAR (V.) to receive ſounds of all ſorts by the organs of the ears to the common ſenſory, from whence the mind forms a judgment of the ſenſe deſigned to be conveyed by words, the harmony or diſagreeableneſs of muſick, &c. ſometimes it means trying a cauſe in a court before a judge, who is to determine the controverſy, and ſhew what the law directs.

HEA'RING (S.) that agreeable ſenſe by which we readily and eaſily know the mind of another, from the words or ſounds he utters, &c. alſo in *Divinity*, the attending or hearkning to the preacher at publick or private ſermons, lectures, &c.

HEA'RKEN (V.) to attend diligently to what another ſays, to take advice, and follow the counſel of another; alſo to liſten privately to the diſcourſe of others, unknown to them, with a covetous deſire of knowing other people's ſecrets or buſineſs, and to talk or tell tales from place to place.

HEA'RKNER (S.) a hearer, but is commonly meant in a bad ſenſe for a liſtner.

HEA'R-SAY (S.) common fame, or report, that which is taken from other people's talk without knowing the abſolute certainty of the fact.

HEARSE (S.) a covered waggon, uſed commonly to carry a dead corpſe to the place of interment; alſo a term in *Hunting*, for a hind in the ſecond year of her age.

HEART (S.) a muſculous part in the animal body, ſituate in the thorax, wherein the veins all terminate, and from which all the arteries ariſe, and which by its alternate contraction and dilatation is the chief inſtrument of the circulation of the blood, and the principle of vital action; its figure is conical, its magnitude indeterminate; it has two great cavities called ventricles, the one ſomewhat bigger than the other, thro' which the blood of the animal is continually paſſing and repaſſing, called by the anatomiſts the circulation of the blood; alſo the ſoundeſt or ſtrongeſt part of a tree is called the *heart*, &c.

HEA'RT-BURNING (S.) a very troubleſome, uneaſy diſtemper, occaſioning a great diſorder in the ſtomach; alſo an envious and grudging diſpoſition againſt, or at the good of others.

HEA'RTEN (V.) to encourage, cheer, ſupport or keep up the ſpirits of a perſon.

HEARTH (S.) the floor or bottom of a fire-place, on which the common cuſtom is now to ſet ſtoves or grates with fire in them, but formerly they uſed to burn or lay the fire on the *hearth*.

HEA'RTINESS (S.) healthineſs, ſtrength, ſoundneſs of conſtitution; alſo ſincerity, true friendſhip, and an earneſt endeavour to promote the good and intereſt of a perſon or thing.

HEA'RTLESS (A.) without hope, deſpairing, having no courage, or expectation of ſucceſs.

HEA'RTY (A.) ſtrong, luſty, healthy, lively, active; alſo ſincere, firm, and true to the intereſts of a party, cauſe, or perſon.

HEAT (S.) is commonly conſidered as an inherent quality in bodies, and ſo called one of the primary ones, and the oppoſite to cold; but the experience of the latter philoſophers have determined, that it is only occaſioned by exciting a very ſtrong motion in the parts of which the body is compoſed, and ſo conſequently not inherent, but accidental in all bodies; there are various degrees of it, ſome more intenſe than others; and as this acts upon animal bodies, occaſions particular ideas to ariſe, according to the particular ſenſations it excites; that *heat* is the reſult of motion, may appear from the following experiment; ſet a grindſtone be ſtrongly turned round by the handle without any water in the trough, and apply a piece of moderately thick iron, according to the diameter of the ſtone, and in a very few turns of the ſtone, ſo far of the iron as has touched the ſtone at leaſt, will be red-hot, as tho' it had been heated in a ſmith's forge.

HEAT (V.) to make warm or hot; alſo to make angry, to diſpleaſe, to excite or ſtir up a perſon to anger.

HEATH (S.) a piece of barren or uncultivated ground, that brings forth a plant or ſhrub known by this name.

HEA'THEN (S.) a Pagan, idolater, or one that knows nothing of the true and pure worſhip due to God, taught in the holy ſcriptures.

Heathen Philoſopher, ſtrictly ſpeaking, is one of thoſe ancients that bears a great character for knowledge and exemplarineſs of life and manners in the hiſtories of thoſe times; but now it is a mock term for a tattered, dirty, ſorry fellow, whoſe naked ſkin may be ſeen thro' the ſlits and rents in his cloaths.

HEA'THENISH (A.) rude, immoral, idolatrous, and diſorderly, after the manner of the Heathens.

HEA'THENISM (S.) the practice of idolatry, ſuperſtition, and other diſorders, upon the principles of an Heathen.

HEATS (S.) in *Horſe-Courſing*, ſo far as the horſe runs at once without ſtopping, which is ſometimes a greater, and ſometimes a leſſer diſtance; alſo the exerciſes that are uſed to prepare race-horſes to keep them in wind; it is ſometimes applied to bouts or trials at cudgels, ſwords, &c.

HEAVE (V.) to riſe or ſwell as the breaſt of a woman does that is in affliction, or as dough does that is leavened, and laid in the warmth; in *Mechanicks*, turning the capſtan or windlaſs round, in order to draw up an anchor, a bale, &c. is called heaving at the capſtan; alſo to throw a rope or any thing elſe overboard in a ſhip, or out of one's hand, is called heaving it; ſo to ſpread the top-ſail, or to hang out the flag of a ſhip, &c. is called heaving it; and in the *Canting-Language*, it is to rob or ſteal from any perſon or thing; and in the *Sea-Language*, a ſhip that riſes and falls only by the fluctuation of the water, when ſhe is at anchor, is ſaid to *heave* and ſet.

HEA'VEN (S.) this word has various ſignifications; ſometimes it means that place where the angels, ſaints and all good men are ſuppoſed to pay their continual adoration and praiſes to God, and where he more immediately ſhews himſelf in power and glory; ſometimes it means only that vaſt expanſe, where the ſtars are; and ſometimes only the common atmoſphere or air; and it is often applied to a ſtate of happineſs, pleaſure, or content here, as well as hereafter.

HEA'VE OFFERINGS (S.) the tithes or preſents of the firſt fruits that in the *Jewiſh* church were preſented to the prieſts.

HEA'VINESS (S.) weightineſs, drowſineſs, ſorrowfulneſs, unapprehenſiveneſs.

HEA'VY (A.) weighty, ſad, mournful, ſorrowful, ſlow, dull, blockiſh, or unapprehenſive.

HEBRA'ISM (S.) a phraſe, idiom, or manner of ſpeaking uſed by the *Hebrews*, or natives of *Canaan*.

HE'BREW (S.) the tongue or language of the ancient *Jews*, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the firſt and only language in the world; alſo a *Jew* or inhabitant of *Canaan*.

HE'CATE (S.) a goddeſs called *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Hecate* or *Proſerpine* in hell; ſhe was repreſented with three heads, *viz.* a nag's head on the right, a dog's head on the left, and a wild boar's in the middle.

HE'CATOMB (S.) a ſacrifice offered upon ſome very extraordinary occaſions, conſiſting of one hundred oxen, which the *Lacedæmonians* offered yearly for the hundred cities under their ſubjection, and which others did in ſheep, lambs, &c. upon other occaſions; ſome affirm that it was not reſtrained to that number only, but only ſignified a great many, which might be leſs or more, according to the circumſtance of the perſon or thing.

HE'CTOR (V.) to vapour, boaſt, brag, vaunt, inſult, affront, bully, or pretend to great matters.

HE'CTOR (S.) a man's name; alſo a nickname for a cowardly bully, who pretends to fight for the cauſe of whores, &c. alſo one who brags or boaſts much of what he is not capable of doing.

HEDGE (S.) a defence or incloſure of lands, made commonly of quick-ſets, ſmall buſhes, &c.

HEDGE (V.) to encompaſs or incloſe a field with hedges, alſo to ſecure or re-inſure a dangerous debt, voyage, wager, &c.

HE'DGE-BIRD (S.) a ſcoundrel or worthleſs, ſorry fellow.

HE'DGE-HOG (S.) a ſmall four-footed creature, defended by ſtrong briſtles like ſharp-

thorns,

thorns, all over his back, which when he rolls himſelf up, with his head between his legs, ſerves as a defence for him againſt any other creature that may offer to hurt him, which it cannot do without offending himſelf; it lives in a hole under ground upon wild fruits, which he carries in thither.

HEDGE TA'VERN or A'LEHOUSE (S.) a by, obſcure houſe, that ſells very ordinary liquor, and commonly entertains diſorderly or mean company.

HEED (S.) care, caution, obſervation and diligence.

HEED (V.) to be cautious, watchful, obſervant and careful.

HEE'DFUL (A.) careful, cautious, watchful, &c.

HEE'DLESS (A.) negligent, careleſs, &c.

HEE'DLESSNESS (S.) without thought, care or obſervation.

HEEL (S.) the lower and hinder part of the foot; in a *Ship*, it is that part of the main-maſt, fore-maſt and mizzen-maſt, which is pared away a little ſlanting on the afterward ſide of the foot of the maſt, but the *heels* of the top-maſts are ſquare.

HEEL (V.) in the *Sea-Language*, is when a ſhip lies down on her ſide, whether ſhe be afloat or aground, and ſo ſhe *heels* much or little to the ſtarboard or port.

HEE'LER (S.) in *Cock-Fighting*, is a cock that ſtrikes or cuts much with his ſpurs.

HE'GIRA (S.) properly ſignifies perſecution for the ſake of religion; the *Mahometans* call their epocha, or beginning of their preſent computation of time by this name, which commences from the flight of *Mahomet* from the city of *Mecca*, which, according to us, begins in the 622d year of Chriſt, when *Mahomet* having conquered *Medina*, it ſo ſtartled the principal men of *Mecca*, that they raiſed a conſiderable power againſt him, by which they forced him to fly, on Friday the 15th of *July, anno Chriſti* 622. To underſtand the *hegira* truly, it muſt be obſerved, 1. That the *Mahometan* year is lunar, and it conſiſts of 12 lunar months of 30 and 29 days alternately; ſo that their common year conſiſts of 354 days. 2. They uſed a period of 30 years, conſiſting of 19 common and 11 extraordinary ones, *viz.* of 355 days each, which are the 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26, and 29; ſo that 33 *Arabian* years make very near 32 *Julian* years; this occaſions frequent miſtakes with thoſe hiſtorians, who are not ſufficiently ſkilled in the nice adjuſting the *Arabian* computation to the Chriſtian, in point of time, when any remarkable incident fell out; there are likewiſe ſeveral differences about the preciſe year when the *hegira* began, &c. See *Petavius*, and other chronologers.

HE'GLER or HI'GLER (S.) a foreſtaller, huckſter, or perſon that buys up proviſions in the country, and carries them to people's houſes inſtead of ſelling them in the market.

HEI-DA'Y (Part.) what now, what's here, what's to be done, &c.

HEI'FER (S.) a virgin or maiden cow, ſomewhat larger and older than a calf, but not yet milched.

HEIGHT (S.) the talneſs of any perſon or thing; and *Geometrically*, is the third dimenſion of body, otherwiſe expreſſed by thickneſs; in particular branches of the *Mathematicks*, where ſolidity is not conſidered, it is called the altitude of a body from a certain place, as of the ſun, moon, ſtars, a houſe, mountain, ſteeple, &c.

HEIR (S.) one who ſucceeds to another's inheritance after his deceaſe, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, as by the nearneſs of blood, which the laws of nations have made it the right to ſucceed; ſome are called *heirs* of inheritance, which is when the preſent poſſeſſor cannot ſet him aſide upon any account whatever.

Heir Apparent, is one that muſt ſucceed, unleſs the preſent laws of ſucceſſion are altered before the death of the preſent poſſeſſor.

Heir Preſumptive, is the neareſt relation to the preſent poſſeſſor, and which, without the particular will of the teſtator, cannot be ſet aſide.

HEI'RESS (S.) a female or woman heir.

HELI'ACA (S.) ſacrifices performed in honour of the ſun.

HELI'ACAL (A.) pertaining or belonging to the ſun; ſo in *Aſtronomy*, a ſtar riſes heliacally, when it appears by coming out of the rays of the ſun, where before it was hid, and ſets heliacally, when the ſun's light hinders its being ſeen.

HELIOCE'NTRICK (A.) a term in *Aſtronomy*, by which things are repreſented as they would appear, if the eye was placed in the center of the ſun.

HELICO'METRY (S.) the art of drawing and meaſuring ſpiral lines upon a plain, and ſhewing their reſpective properties.

HE'LICON (S.) a famous hill of *Phocis* in *Achaia*, a province of *Greece*, conſecrated to *Apollo* and the *Muſes*, now called *Stramulipa*, taken particular notice of upon account of the fountains of *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe*, the waters of which are reported to have done wonders.

HELIO'GRAPHY (S.) the deſcription of the ſun.

HE'LIOSCOPE (S.) a peculiar ſort of teleſcopes, that are prepared on purpoſe for obſerving the ſun, without prejudicing the eye.

HE'LIOTROPE (S.) the ſun flower, called alſo turn-ſole, ſaid always to follow, or turn to the ſun.

HELISPHE'RICAL LINE (S.) is the rhumb line, or lines deſcribed on the globe, winding or turning round the globe ſpirally, and approaching continually nearer and nearer, without centring in it.

HE'LIX (S.) in *Geometry*, is the ſame with a ſpiral line; in *Anatomy*, it is the outward brim of the ear; in *Architecture*, it is the ſmall volutes under the flower of the *Corinthian* capital.

HELL (S.) is commonly underſtood of a place of puniſhment for the wicked after this life, whither the vengeance of God follows them, by an irreverſible decree, to eternal puniſhment, and in this ſenſe, it is the oppoſite to heaven; the Ancients were much divided in their opinion upon this ſubject, and the many fables in the heathen mythology rendered it contemptible enough; ſometimes it is meant only of a ſtate of ſervitude, uneaſineſs, or great fatigue; and ſometimes ſo idly applied, as to mean only a place where taylors put their ſtolen remnants of cloth, ſtuff, &c. Much pains have been taken to prove the particular place or ſituation, as well as the duration, degrees, and kinds of puniſhment there exerciſed, all which can amount to very little; ſometimes in *Scripture*, the grave is called by this name, &c. from this word deſcribed as above, a lewd, graceleſs, ſtubborn wretch is called a *hell*-born babe, *hell*-hound, &c. a lewd, vicious, proſtitute woman is called a *hell*-cat; and a violent, diſorderly hackney coachman, a *hell* driver.

HE'LLENISM (S.) a *Grecian* phraſe, or idiom of the *Greek* language.

HE'LLENISTS (S. *Grecians*, or inhabitants of *Greece*, but more particularly applied to a ſect among the *Jews*, who living diſperſed in moſt provinces of the *Roman* empire, both read the ſcriptures in the Septuagint tranſlation, and performed all their publick offices in the *Greek* tongue.

HE'LLESPONT (S.) a narrow arm of the ſea, betwixt *Europe* on the weſt, *Aſia* on the eaſt, the *Propontis* or ſea of *Marmora* northward, the *Egean* ſea, now called the *Archipelago*, ſouthward; it is now called the *Dardanellian Streights*; or *Streights of Gallipoli*, taking its original name from *Helle*, daughter to *Athamas* king of *Thebes*, who was drowned here.

HE'LLISH (A.) very wicked, profligate, and outrageouſly bad.

HELM (S.) that piece of timber which the ſteerſman holds in his hand, to direct and govern the rudder; if a ſhip be very foul, or too deep, or too light, ſhe will frequently ſail as if ſhe had no rudder or *helm*.

HE'LMESLY (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a town tolerably built with ſtone and ſlate houſes, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday, diſtant from *London* 166 computed, and 197 meaſured miles.

HE'LMET (S.) a cap or armour for the head; in *Heraldry*, it is accounted the nobleſt part of the coat, and anciently they were reſtrained and regulated by certain rules, but now very little regarded.

HE'LMSTON or BRI'GHT-HELMSTON (S.) in *Suſſex*, a large, but ill-built town with an indifferent harbour, very populous, eſpecially of fiſhermen; its market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 44 computed, and 50 meaſured miles.

HELP (S.) aſſiſtance, comfort, ſupport, or aid of any ſort or kind.

HELP (V.) to aſſiſt, forward, encourage, promote, teach, or inſtruct.

HE'LPFUL (A.) aſſiſting, forwarding, inſtructing, &c.

HE'LPLESS (A.) one that is uncapable of performing what is neceſſary without the aſſiſtance of others, as a bed-rid perſon cannot get up and walk; alſo one that is deſtitute of friends or aſſiſtance.

HE'LSTON (S.) in *Cornwall*, a good borough-town whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; it is well ſeated upon the little river *Cober*, is one of the five coinage towns for tin, and has a tolerable harbour for ſhips a little below it, where the tin ſhips load; it is large and populous, and drives a conſiderable trade; has four large ſtreets, and a handſome church; is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 226 computed, and 294 meaſured miles.

HE'LTER-SKELTER (S.) a cant word for a riotous, confuſed, diſorderly tumult.

HELVE (S.) the handle of a bill, pick-axe, hammer, &c.

HEM (Part.) ſo ho, heark, ſtop, ſtay, &c.

HEM (S.) the outward edge of cloth, ſilk, &c. turned inwards, and ſewed down to prevent its ravelling or ſuffing out.

HEM (V.) to turn down and ſew cloth, &c. alſo to encompaſs or ſurround a perſon or place, ſo as he or it cannot get out or eſcape; alſo to call after a perſon at a diſtance, without naming him, &c.

HEMERALO'PIA (S.) a diſtemper that diſables a perſon to ſee at any time but day-light.

HE'MEROBAPTISTS (S.) a ſect among the *Jews*, ſo called, becauſe they bathed or waſhed themſelves every day in the year, eſteeming holineſs to conſiſt in ſuch ablutions; they followed the opinions of the Phariſees, excepting that they denied the reſurrection.

HE'MI (S.) a word uſed only in compoſition, and then always ſignifies a half; as *hemi*-circle, half a circle, *hemi*-ſphere, half a ſphere or globe, in which form the heavens always appear to every beholder, who continually ſtands in the center of his own view; it is alſo the name for a map or projection of half the terreſtrial globe, or celeſtial ſphere on a plane; ſo in *Muſick*, *hemi*-tone is half a note or tone.

HE'MLOCK (S.) a narcotick plant uſed in phyſick, and commonly reported to be of a poiſonous nature.

HE'MORRHOIDS (S.) the diſtemper called the piles.

HEMP (S.) an ordinary or coarſe ſort of flax, uſeful

uſeful in many caſes, particularly to produce ropes, ſtrong cloth, thread, &c.

HE'MPEN WIDOW (S.) a woman whoſe huſband was hanged.

HE'MPSTEAD (S.) in *Hertfordſhire*, a town-corporate, by the name of the bailiff and inhabitants, &c. it has a great market weekly on Thurſday, of corn, and all ſorts of proviſions; diſtant from *London* about 23 miles.

HEN (S.) a common name for the female of all ſorts of fowls.

HE'NCEFORTH or HE'NCEFORWARD (Part.) from this time forward, or any time yet to come.

HENDE'CAGON (S.) a figure in *Geometry*, that has eleven ſides.

HEN-HEA'RTED (A.) of a cowardly, fearful, or timorous diſpoſition.

HE'NLEY (S.) in *Oxfordſhire*, commonly called *Henley upon Thames*, is the moſt noted town in the whole county; it is a large corporation-town, governed by a warden, burgeſſes, and inferior officers; its market is weekly on Thurſday, which is very great for timber and all ſorts of grain, eſpecially malt; the inhabitants are generally meal-men, maltſters and bargemen, who carry corn and wood to *London*; the bridge here over the river was formerly built with ſtone, but is now made of wood; diſtant from *London* 29 computed, and 35 meaſured miles.

HE'NLEY (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, a ſmall town, that has a mean market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 72 computed, and 84 meaſured miles.

HEN-PE'CKED (A.) a man that is overawed by his wife, and dares do nothing diſagreeable to her inclinations.

HEPA'TICK (A.) of, or belonging to the liver.

HEPS or HIPS (S.) the fruit of the black thorn-tree.

HEPTAE'DRON (S.) a figure of ſeven ſides.

HE'PTAGON (S.) a figure conſiſting of ſeven ſides and ſeven angles.

HE'PTARCHY (S.) a government of ſeven kings, and with us generally means that part of *Britain* called *England*, which was divided into ſeven parts or kingdoms by the *Saxons*, before it came all under the dominion of *Egbert*, who by reducing the reſt, was the firſt monarch of *England*, being crowned king of the whole, *anno* 819.

HE'PTATEUCH (S.) a book containing ſeven parts or volumes, upon which account ſome add the books of *Joſhua* and *Judges* to the five books of *Moſes*, and call them by this name.

HER (S.) the third perſon of the female kind always ſpoken of.

HE'RALDRY (S.) the art of armoury and blazoning, or the knowledge of what relates to the bearing of arms, and the laws and regulations thereof; it alſo comprehends what relates to the marſhalling of ſolemn cavalcades, proceſſions, and other ceremonies at coronations, inſtallments, creations of peers, funerals, nuptials of princes, &c.

HE'RALDS (S.) are thoſe officers of a prince, or ſovereign ſtate, whoſe office it is declare war, and to proclaim peace, to ſummon places to ſurrender, to aſſiſt at the ceremonies of coronations, chriſtenings, weddings, and funerals of princes, at the general meetings of ſtates, the renewing of leagues, ſolemn oaths, royal feaſts, publick ſhews and tournaments, entries of kings and queens, and all ſuch publick actions of ſtate; anciently they were held in much greater eſteem than they are at preſent, having loſt much of their ancient prerogatives; with us the name king, as added to their character, uſed to mean only the principal or chief of the company or college, who in many ceremonies, where he repreſented the king's perſon, uſed to wear a crown, for which reaſon he was always a knight; formerly there were but two of them here in *England*, one for the ſouth parts, called *Clarencieux*, the other for the north, called *Norroy*. *Richard* III. formed them into a college, and endowed them with privileges; and *Edward* IV. declared them free from all ſubſidy, taxes, and other offices; *Philip* and *Mary* enlarged their privileges, and confirmed them by letters patents, in which their titles and order ſtand thus; *Garter*, principal king at arms; *Clarencieux*, king at arms by ſouth *Trent*; *Norroy*, king at arms by north *Trent*. *Garter* was inſtituted by *Henry* V. whoſe office principally reſpected the ceremonies and ſolemnities which concern the moſt noble order of the garter, and to marſhal the funerals of the knights of the garter; *Clarencieux* was inſtituted by *Edward* VI. and his office is to regulate all ſuch ſolemn funerals of all degrees under peers, as happen by ſouth *Trent*; under theſe are five others, and four purſuivants; in *Scotland*, the chief *herald* is called *Lion* king at arms, who has ſundry others under him.

HERB (S.) a common name to all plants, whoſe ſtalks or ſtems do not grow large, or united enough to become wood, and ſo die away every year after their ſeed is become ripe; of theſe, in ſome the root periſhes with the ſtem, as wheat, rye, barley, &c. and ſo are neceſſarily raiſed from the freſh ſeed every year; and in others the roots laſt many years, as mint, fennel, &c. ſome keep their leaves all the year round, and are called ever-greens, as the aſarabaca, yellow violet, &c. others ſhed their leaves, and remain bare part of the year, as fern, coltsfoot, &c. they are further diſtinguiſhed into kitchen or ſalled *herbs*, and medicinal or phyſical *herbs*.

HE'RBAGE (S.) all kinds of herbs whatever; and in *Law*, it ſignifies the paſture or fruits of the earth, provided by nature for the food of cattle.

HE'RBAL (S.) a treatiſe or book that handles

or discourses upon the construction of the parts, and all the known virtues and properties of herbs; and sometimes it is taken for a collection of various sorts of them, pasted into a book to compare the definition and thing together, in order to understand and know every herb upon sight. The method of preparing them is thus; the flowers, leaves, &c. being gathered perfectly ripe, and in their true colours, are to be spread on brown paper, with the parts all display'd as distinctly as may be. If the stem or the body of the flower, &c. be thick, one half to be pared away to make it lie flat; this done, put another sheet of brown paper over them, and then put the whole between two iron plates screwed tight together, and thus pressed, bake them in a slack oven for two hours; when taken out, wash them over with a mixture of brandy and aqua fortis, and lay them on fresh paper to dry; when dry, smear or lick the backsides over with a brush dipped in a dissolution of gum dragon, to make them stick, and spread or lay them in a paper book prepared for that purpose, where they will lie fast, and always look fresh.

HE'RBALIST or HE'RBARIST (S.) one who is skilled in the shape, virtues and uses of herbs, sometimes called a botanist.

HERBI'FEROUS (A.) that bears, brings forth, or produces herbs.

HERCU'LEAN (A.) something that pertains, relates, or belongs to *Hercules*, the reputed god of *Strength*; any thing that requires much labour, strength, or difficulty to perform.

HE'RCULES (S.) the son of *Jupiter*, by *Alcmena*, born at *Thebes* in *Bœotia*; by the envy of *Juno* he narrowly escaped death; two serpents being sent to kill him in his cradle, he overcame and killed them, by pulling them to pieces. After having performed many extraordinary things by the command of *Eurystheus*, he accomplished the twelve following works or exploits, commonly and emphatically called his labours. 1. He overcame the lion of *Nemæa* whose skin he wore continually afterwards, for which reason painters, sculptors, &c. commonly represent him so dressed. 2. He destroyed the hydra, or monster with seven heads. 3. He conquered the *Erymanthean* boar. 4. He caught a hind with golden horns, and brazen hoofs, in the forest of *Parthenia*, after a year's hunting. 5. He destroyed the *Harpies*. 6. He subdued the *Amazons*, took their queen's girdle, and obliged her to marry his friend *Theseus*. 7. He cleansed *Augeas*'s stable. 8. He overcame the *Cretan* bull, *Pasiphae*'s gallant, who vomited fire. 9. He killed *Diomede*, and his horses which he fed with mens flesh. 10. He subdued the *Spanish Geryon*, and carried away his flock. 11. He took away the golden apples from the garden of *Hesperides*, and killed the dragon that watched them. 12. He brought *Cerberus* with the three heads, from hell; besides these, he conquered the *Centaurs*, crushed *Anthæus* to death betwixt his arms, carried the axle-tree of the heavens to relieve *Atlas*, &c. After his death, he was taken into the number of the gods, and married *Hebe*, the goddess of *Youth*. The ancients moralize this fable thus: By *Hercules*, they say the strength of reason and philosophy is meant, which subdues and conquers our irregular passions; that his marriage intimates, that great and noble actions are always fresh and blooming in the memory of all, by being transmitted in the histories of their times, to the latest posterity; some would imagine, that all this fabulous romance took its rise from the extraordinary profits and advantages of some *Phœnician* merchants, who traded and settled colonies in divers places; others imagine, that the whole is only an hyperbolical representation of what *Joshua* did for the children of *Israel*; in *Astronomy*, one of the northern constellations is called by this name, which, according to *Ptolemy*'s catalogue, contains 29 stars, by *Tycho*'s 28, and in the *Britannick* 95.

HERD (S.) a great number of eatable cattle of the larger sort, as cows, oxen, bucks, &c. also of wild beasts, &c.

HERD (V.) to keep or join company with others of a like sort or kind, whether beasts or men.

HE'RDSMAN (S.) the manager, keeper, looker after, and feeder of large cattle, &c.

HERE (Part.) in this place, &c.

HEREA'FTER (Part.) for, or in the time to come, or after this present time.

HEREBY' (Part.) impowering, authorizing, permitting, or commanding the doing any thing.

HEREDI'TAMENTS (S.) in *Law*, are such immoveable things as a man may have to himself, and his heirs, by way of inheritance, or which not being determined by will, do naturally, and of course, descend to him and his next of blood, and fall not within the compass and direction of an executor and administrator.

HERE'DITARY (A.) any thing that comes by right of succession, or from our ancestors, whether lands, offices, or distempers, &c.

HE'REFORD (S.) is not only the chief place in *Herefordshire*, but also of all the counties west of the *Severn*, being a city and a bishop's see; before the late rebellion it was very strong, and well fortified, and had 6 churches; but during the siege two were demolished and never since rebuilt; it is a large and populous city, but the houses generally old, low and mean; the streets are very dirty, lying low on the banks of the *Wye*, which almost surrounds it, and which; as often as the freshes swell it, incommodes the inhabitants; it is governed by a mayor, chosen yearly out of

of 32 citizens, who are called the election, and who is ever after known for an alderman, and clothed in ſcarlet, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and ſundry common-council-men; four of the eldeſt aldermen are juſtices of the peace, graced with a ſword-bearer, recorder, town-clerk, and four ſerjeants with mace. It hath weekly three good markets, *viz.* Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday; this town carries on a great traffick for gloves, and other leathern wares, but as this is but a poor buſineſs, the corporation dwindles, and the city is but thinly inhabited; though the aſſizes, quarter and petty ſeſſions, and moſt publick meetings, are held here; it ſends two members to parliament, and is 101 computed, and 131 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

HE'REFORDSHIRE (S.) before the conqueſt, was reckoned a part of *Wales*, but now, and for many ages paſt, one of the counties of *England*; this county boaſts, that it exceeds in wood, wheat, wool, and water, to which they add various ſorts of the fruit called apples, from which is made excellent cyder in very great quantities; it is an inland county, bounded on the north by *Worceſterſhire* and *Shropſhire*, on the eaſt with the *Malverne* hills, which part it from *Glouceſterſhire*, on the ſouth with *Monmouthſhire*, and on the weſt it is parted from *Brecknockſhire*, by the *Hatteral* hills: The climate is very temperate and healthful, and the ſoil exceeding fruitful, by which means many of its inhabitants live to a very great age, it being recorded, that ſerjeant *Hoſkins* entertained king *James* I. among other diverſions, with a morice danced by ten aged people, the ſum of whoſe ages made more than a thouſand years: It ſends 8 members to parliament, has 8 market-towns, 176 pariſhes, 11 hundreds, about 15,000 houſes, and 90,000 inhabitants, and is 102 miles in circumference being nearly circular. Formerly, as this county was a frontier between *England* and *Wales*, it was defended by 28 ſtrong caſtles, to defend it from the *Welſh* invaſions, but they are now moſt of them demoliſhed.

HERE'SIARCH (S.) a ring-leader, inventor, chief or head of any hereſy.

HE'RESY (S.) this word properly ſignifies only choice or liberty, and was formerly uſed to denote a particular ſect; but now, and for many ages paſt, it has been, and ſtill is taken in a bad ſenſe, and means ſome fundamental error againſt religion, follow'd with obſtinacy, and a reſolute refuſal of conviction.

HERE'TICAL (A.) any thing that is falſe or contradictory to common or known truths.

HE'RETICK (S.) one who holds, maintains, invents, or propagates known falſities or heretical opinions in the Chriſtian religion pertinaciouſly, obſtinately, and wilfully, againſt all poſſible methods of conviction.

HERETOFO'RE (Part.) in time paſt.

HEREUPO'N (Part.) immediately, &c.

HEREWI'TH (Part.) along or together with another perſon or thing.

HE'RITAGE (S.) an eſtate, &c. that comes to a perſon by ſucceſſion or lot.

HE'RLING (S.) in *Norfolk*, is but a ſmall town, but has weekly a good market on Tueſday, chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth; 75 computed, and 88 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

HERMA'PHRODITE (S.) an idol of the ancients, of both ſexes, compoſed of *Hermes* or *Mercury*, and *Aphrodite* or *Venus*; among *Us* now, it means a perſon who has the diſtinguiſhing marks of both ſexes viſible, about which the phyſicians and ſurgeons are very much diſagreed, ſome affirming and others denying it poſſible; the *Botaniſts* and *Floriſts* call ſeveral plants and flowers by this name, and the *Virtuoſi* affirm, there are many reptiles of this kind, ſome of which, they affirm, perform the office of both ſexes at once; nay, others go ſo far, as to affirm, there are worms that may beget young upon themſelves.

HE'RMES (S.) among the *Ancients*, was one of the names of *Mercury*, or the god of eloquence; it is alſo the name of a perſon, commonly ſurnamed *Triſmegiſtus*, or Thrice Great, a famous *Egyptian* philoſopher, ſuppoſed to live in the reign of *Ninus*, after *Moſes*; he was the firſt that began to leave off aſtrology, to admire the other wonders of nature; he proved there was but one God, creator of all things; he divided the day into 12 hours, and is ſuppoſed to be the firſt that divided the Zodiack into the preſent 12 ſigns or portions.

HERME'TICAL PHILOSOPHY (S.) that which undertakes to ſolve the ſeveral phænomena of nature from the three chymical principles, ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury.

HERME'TICK ART or SCIENCE (S.) chymiſtry.

HERME'TICK SEAL (S.) is the cloſing the neck of a glaſs bottle, by heating it to ſuch a degree, that it is ready to melt, and then, with a pair of hot pincers, cloſing or twiſting it together.

HE'RMIT (S.) a name given at the firſt to thoſe that retired to deſart places, to avoid perſecution, where they gave themſelves up to prayers, faſting, and meditation; they were alſo called *anchorets*; they commonly lodged in dark caves, and their food was ſuch roots, &c. that nature beſtowed freely without culture; from theſe came the monks, and almoſt all the ſorts of religious aſſemblies that live in monaſteries, &c.

HE'RMITAGE (S.) the lodging or dwelling-place of a hermit; and is ſometimes applied to any place of retirement built in gardens, &c. for ſtudy, diverſion, &c.

HERMI'TICAL (A.) like or belonging to a hermit.

HE'RMITORY (S.) a chapel or place ſet apart for prayers, belonging to an hermitage.

HERN (S.) a large wild bird that flies very high, and lives moſtly upon fiſh, and in watry places, and is diſtinguiſhed by its beak and long neck; there are ſeveral ſpecies of them, called by different names, as bitterns, curlews, the ſtork, &c. they build their neſts in vaſt high trees, and are reported to be ſo hot in nature, that if their ordure falls on a tree, it loſes its verdure, and dies.

HE'RNERY (S.) a common place where herns reſort to rooſt, build, and breed.

HE'RNIA (S.) a rupture or ſwelling about the navel, and other places of the lower parts of the belly, and of which there are abundance of ſorts, that go by as many various names.

HE'RNIOUS (A.) burſten, ſubject or inclining to burſtenneſs, &c.

HE'RO (S.) a name formerly given to famous men, otherwiſe called demi-gods, becauſe the heathens believed, that their great actions exalted them unto heaven after their death; there were two ſorts of them, the one pretended to be only of mortal race, others to be deſcended at leaſt from a god or goddeſs, in conjunction with one of the human ſpecies; and now, any great and courageous perſon, general, &c. is called a *hero*, as is alſo the principal perſon in a play.

HERO'DIANS (S.) a ſect among the *Jews*, who believed, that *Herod* was the Meſſiah promiſed by the prophets, becauſe the ſcepter was ſeparated from the tribe of *Judah*, when he came to the crown.

HERO'ICK (A.) ſomething honourable and worthy, brave and couragious, like the actions, or worthy of an hero.

Heroick Poem, one that treats of great and worthy actions, and is ſometimes called an epick poem; it is commonly divided into ſix parts, *viz.* the fable, the action, the narration, the characters, the machines, the thoughts and expreſſions; and in *Engliſh*, it conſiſts of lines that have in general ten ſyllables, whether in rhime or blank verſe, as *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, the *Campaign*, *&c.*

HE'ROIN (S.) a famous woman that has done or now does ſomething very great, noble, or remarkable.

HE'ROISM (S.) the actions, behaviour, and principles of an hero or heroin.

HE'RON (S.) a large water-fowl.

HE'RPES (S.) a ſpreading, inflammatory diſeaſe, commonly called the ſhingles, conſiſting of a very great number of corroſive, purulent puſtles, that teaze the patient with a continual itching, and heated uneaſineſs; as there are various degrees of infection, ſo it goes by various names.

HE'RRINGS (S.) the name of a very good, ſmall, eating fiſh, caught in the *Britiſh* ſeas, in great quantities, which both ourſelves and the *Dutch* make a very great traffick in, and profit of, both by eating them at home, and exporting them abroad; they are eaten both freſh, or juſt as they are caught, and alſo ſalted, dried, and pickled.

HERSE (S.) a covered carriage for dead bodies; alſo an offenſive warlike engine in the ſhape of an harrow full of ſharp iron ſpikes, which the aſſailed throw in the way of the aſſailants, to hinder both horſe and foot purſuing them, by throwing them down with the points upwards.

HE'SITANCY or HESITA'TION (S.) an undeterminedneſs, upon the account of the uncertainty of the thing; alſo a ſtammering or faultering in the ſpeech of a perſon, either through ſome ſettled natural imperfection in the organs of ſpeech, or by reaſon of ſome ſudden ſurprize.

HE'SITATE (V.) to doubt, ſuſpect, or be uncertain, what to ſay or do, to be irreſolute; alſo to ſtammer or faulter in one's ſpeech.

HE'SPER (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, the ſtar called alſo *Veſper*, *Phoſphor*, *Lucifer*, the morning and ſometimes the evening-ſtar; ſome affirm this ſtar took its name from *Heſper*, the brother of *Atlas*, who is reported to have ſtaid ſo long upon mount *Atlas*, contemplating the ſtars, that he was changed into this called by his name.

HESPE'RIDES (S.) the three daughters of *Heſper*, the brother of *Atlas*, called *Ægle*, *Aretbuſa*, and *Heſperarethuſa*; abundance of fables are reported of them, as the having and keeping gardens that produced golden apples, guarded by a dragon at the entrance of it; others, that they had ſheep with golden fleeces, &c.

HE'TEROCLITE (S.) a term in *Grammar*, that ſignifies an irregular or anomalous word, which either in the declenſion, conjugation, or regimen, deviates from the common rule of grammar, and is particularly applied to nouns, which vary caſes, numbers, &c. having fewer or more than ordinary, and theſe, according as they are circumſtanced, are called aptotes, diptotes, monoptotes, &c.

HE'TERODOX (A.) ſome opinions contrary to the eſtabliſhed and true faith generally received in the church; but this word is very often applied by different parties to different things, each accuſing the other of heterodoxy, when perhaps they are both ſo.

HE'TERODOXY or HE'TERODOXNESS (S.) the contradictiouſneſs of a perſon's or nation's opinions from known, eſtabliſhed truths, eſpecially in matters of religion.

HETEROGE'NEAL or HETEROGE'NEOUS (A.) of a differing or diſagreeing quality, kind, or nature.

HETEROGE'NEOUSNESS (S.) the contrariety or difference between diſagreeing perſons or things.

HETERO'SCII (S.) a *Geographical* term, commonly

commonly applied to thoſe inhabitants of the earth, whoſe ſhadow at noon is always projected the ſame way, as that of the inhabitants of the temperate zone does.

HEW (V.) to cut or divide ſtones or timber with iron inſtrument or tools.

HEW or HUE (S.) the colour or appearance of any perſon or thing.

HE'WER (S.) one whoſe buſineſs or employment is to cut ſtones or timber fit for all uſes.

HE'XACHORD (S.) a term in *Muſick*, for the imperfect chord, which we now call a ſixth.

HEXAE'DRON (S.) in *Geometry*, is one of the regular bodies, having ſix ſides, vulgarly called a cube.

HE'XAGON (S.) in *Geometry*, is a figure of ſix ſides and as many angles, and when the ſides are equal, it is called a regular *hexagon*; in *Fortification*, it is a fortreſs with ſix baſtions.

HEXA'GONAL (S.) ſomething that has ſix ſides and angles.

XA'MERON (S.) a treatiſe or diſcourſe upon the ſix days work of creation.

HEXA'METER (A.) *Latin* verſes that have ſix feet.

HEXAPE'TALOUS (A.) ſuch flowers as have ſix leaves.

HE'XAPLA (S.) a book containing the *Hebrew* text of the bible, written in *Hebrew* and *Greek* characters, with the tranſlations of the *Septuagint*, *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Symmachus*, in ſix ſeveral columns; there was added to it a fifth tranſlation found at *Jericho* without the author's name, and a ſixth, called *Nicopolitan*, becauſe found at *Nicopolis*. *Origen* joined to it a tranſlation of the Pſalms, and ſtill the book retained the name of *Hexapla*, becauſe the 5th and 6th tranſlations were only of certain books of the bible, and ſo the ſame work of *Origen* had but ſix columns in many places, eight in ſome, and nine on the Pſalms. Others think the two columns of the *Hebrew* text were not reckoned. When the edition contained only the tranſlation of the LXX, *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Sammachus*, it was called *Tetrapla*, and *Octapla* to all the eight.

HEXA'STICK (S.) a verſe, ſtanza, or ſhort poem, conſiſting of ſix verſes.

HE'XHAM (S.) in *Northumberland*, formerly of great fame and beauty, and the ground for a conſiderable diſtance round it, was called *Hexhamſhire*; it is at preſent a good bailiwick town, on the river *Tyne*; a little above this town ſouth and north *Tyne* meet, and with a full ſtream in one channel empties itſelf into the ſea; its market is weekly on Tueſday, and is diſtant from *London* 211 computed, and 276 meaſured miles.

HIA'TUS (S.) an opening; chaſm, or gap; and this is commonly applied to thoſe verſes, where the words end and begin with conſonants, and thereby occaſion the jaws to be more ſpread, and the ſound to be very harſh.

HIBE'RNIAN (A.) ſomething belonging to the nation called *Ireland*, as the people, language, cuſtoms, produce, &c.

HI'CCOUGH or HI'CKUP (S.) a troubleſome diſorder of the breaſt, ariſing frequently from too freely drinking large quantities of liquor.

HICK (S.) a ſilly, ignorant perſon, that may eaſily be impoſed on and cheated.

HI'CKLING (S.) a market town in *Norfolk*, 101 computed, and 120 meaſured miles diſtant from *London*.

HIDE (S.) the ſkin of any animal, but more particularly applied to thoſe of large cattle.

HIDE (V.) to cover, or put a perſon or thing in a private, obſcure, or dark place, ſo as it may be very difficult for another to find it; in the *Scripture Language*, it often ſignifies to defend or protect againſt the injurious aſſaults of our enemies; alſo to withdraw or abſcond from one's uſual habitation for debt, or what is commonly called breaking in a ſhop-keeper.

HI'DE-BOUND (A.) in *Farriery*, a diſtemper that cauſes the ſkin to ſtick ſo cloſe to or upon the bones, that it cannot be looſened by the hand; in *Huſbandry*, when the bark of a tree is not ſappy enough, but clings too cloſely to the main body or wood of the tree; and when applied to *Men*, it means narrow ſoul'd, covetous, ſtingy, or niggardly.

HIDE OF LAND (S.) ſo much as can be cultivated or ploughed by one plough.

HI'DEOUS (A.) frightful, terrible, amazing, or diſagreeable to look at, or hear of.

HIERA'RCHICAL (A.) of or belonging to the hierarchy or holy government.

HI'ERARCHY (S.) ſacred, divine, or holy government or order; when conſidered of unembodied beings, it is applied to the angels, which *Dionyſius* divides into three orders or claſſes, each ſubdivided into three others; the firſt contains the three quires of ſeraphims, cherubims, and thrones; the ſecond, the dominions, powers, and principalities; the third the virtues, arch angels, and angels; and when applied to *Men*, it ſignifies the dignities and diſtinctions in the church government.

HIEROGLY'PHICK or HIEROGLY'PHICAL (A.) ſymbolical, or repreſenting any thing by pictures, that is ſuppoſed not fit or proper to be ſpoke in words.

HIEROGLY'PHICKS (S.) certain images or figures which, for the greater veneration, the ancients called ſacred, much uſed, eſpecially by the *Egyptians*, to expreſs the principal doctrines of their divinity, and other moral and political ſciences, which were repreſented on ſtones, obeliſks, or pyramids; they were invented by the prieſts, and of courſe they were the only expoſitors of them, which not only got them great ſums, but alſo great power and authority over the common peo-

ple; this being eſteemed a conſiderable part, if not the whole of their learning.

HIERO'GRAPHER (S.) a writer or compoſer of holy or ſacred writings.

HIERO'GRAPHY (S.) ſacred or holy writings.

HIERO'SCOPY (S.) a divination or propheſying, from obſerving, viewing, and conſidering the ſeveral circumſtances of the victim, that occurred during the courſe of the ſacrifice.

HIGH (A.) tall, lofty; alſo the dignity or authority of a prince or chief magiſtrate, &c.

HI'GHAM FE'RRIS or FE'RRERS (S.) in *Northamptonſhire*, an ancient borough and town corporate, pleaſantly ſeated upon a riſing ground on the banks of the river *Nyne*; it is ſmall, but clean, dry, and healthful; governed by a mayor, 7 aldermen, 13 capital burgeſſes, a ſteward, &c. has a good market weekly on Saturday, and ſends one member to parliament; diſtant from *London* 51 computed, and 60 meaſured miles.

HI'GHNESS (S.) the diſtance from the ground to the top of a thing, whether a man, tree, horſe, &c. alſo the appellation given to princes.

HIGH-PLACES (S.) certain mountains or elevated places, where the heathens and *Jews* worſhipped idols, and committed all manner of diſorderly impurities; in the earlieſt antiquity the heathens were ſo far from having any temples for religious worſhip, that they did not think it lawful to build them; for looking upon the ſun as the ſupream deity, they thought it improper to confine him to the narrow compaſs of a houſe, it being common for them to ſay, *The whole World is the Sun's Temple*; and when they firſt began building of temples, they uſed to have the tops or roofs open, and uſed to plant trees to render the place more ſolemn, pleaſant, and entertaining for the worſhippers of the ſeveral deities in the places ſeparated or conſecrated for this purpoſe, which the *Iſraelites* imitated ſo far, as to have a college of prieſts ſettled, called the prophets of the grove, who, 1 *Kings* xviii. 19. are ſaid to be 400; they had likewiſe groves or *high-places* to particular idols, as appears, 2 *Chron.* xv. 16. where they committed all manner of abiminations in groves, caves, and tents ſet apart for proſtitution and impurity.

HI'GHWORTH (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, ſo called from its ſituation on an hill in the fartheſt corner of the county north, has a good market weekly on Wedneſday, for cattle, as well as proviſions; diſtant from *London* 60 computed, and 69 meaſured miles.

HI'GLER (S.) one who buys fowls, butter, &c. in the country, and brings them to town to ſell.

HILA'RIA (S.) certain feaſts, rejoicings, or merriments celebrated on the 25th of *March*, by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, to the mother of the gods, in which any man had the liberty to take what mark of dignity he pleaſed to himſelf.

HILL (S.) a riſing ground, ſometimes, when it is very large, called a mountain, and when but ſmall, a hillock.

HI'LLOCK (S.) a ſmall hill, or little piece of riſing ground.

HI'LLOCKY (A.) ground that is very irregular, or full of ſmall hills and dales.

HILT (S.) the handle of a ſword, or that part into which the blade is faſtened, and which is held in the hand of the uſer.

HIM (S.) a variation of the word *he*, and uſed when an abſent man is ſpoken of; as I will tell *him* of it, I will aſk *him* about it, &c.

HIN (S.) a *Hebrew* meaſure which was half of a ſeah, and the ſixth part of a bath; it contains a *Roman* modius or buſhel, and weighed 160 ounces or 10 pounds averdupoiſe weight, which in our meaſure is equal to one gallon and two points; in their ſacrifices *Joſephus* ſays they offered half an *hin* of oil with an ox, with a ram the third part of an *hin*, and with a lamb the fourth part.

HIND (S.) a doe of the third year; alſo a ſervant in huſbandry affairs.

Hind Calf, a hart of the firſt year.

HI'NDER (V.) to ſtop, delay, prevent, or diſappoint a perſon in or from doing or performing what he deſired or intended.

HI'NDERMOST or HI'NDMOST (A.) the laſt or furtheſt off, he that brings up the rear.

HI'NDON (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, a ſmall borough-town that ſends two members to parliament, and whoſe market is weekly on Thurſda; diſtant from *London* 80 computed, and 90 meaſured miles.

HI'NDRANCE (S.) a ſtop, delay, diſappointment, impediment, &c.

HINGE (S.) a curious and uſeful inſtrument in ſmithery, made in divers forms, and for various uſes, but more particularly for doors to open and ſhut eaſily.

HINGE (V.) to fix or faſten upon ſome one thing, matter or perſon, to lay the whole burden or ſtreſs of any thing upon.

HI'NGHAM (S.) a town in *Norfolk*, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 80 computed, and 93 meaſured miles.

HI'NKLEY (S.) a ſmall town in *Leiceſterſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Monday; it ſtands pleaſantly on an hill, and has a very fair and large church, with a great ſtone ſpire ſteeple, furniſhed with a very tuneable ring and chime of bells; diſtant from *London* 79 computed, and 91 meaſured miles.

HINT (V.) to point out or mention ſome of the chief heads of a matter or ſubject.

HINT (S.) an item, a ſhort or private notice of a thing.

HIP or HI'PPO (S.) a diſorder of the body, ariſing from flatulent and pungent humours in the ſpleen or ſweet-bread, which alſo affects

the nervous and membranous parts, and causes the party to be humoursome, whimsical and melancholy.

HIPPOCE'NTAURS (S.) a sort of monsters that the poets and painters have represented to be half men, and half horses; several authors mention these creatures as really having a being, whereas the whole fable means no more than that the *Thessalians*, who dwelt near mount *Pelion*, being the first who backed and managed horses, and by that means seemed to their ignorant neighbours to be able to do more than others could do, both as to strength and swiftness, were reported to be the above-mentioned creatures.

HI'PPOCRAS (S.) an artificial wine, composed of claret or white-wine well impregnated with spices, and then strained through a flannel bag.

HIPPO'CRATES'S SLEEVE (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is a thick woollen bag, made of a square piece of flannel, the opposite corners of which are sewed or joined together so as to make it triangular, used for straining syrups and decoctions to clarify them.

HI'PPODROME (S.) among the *Ancients*, was the list or place where they performed their horse-races, and other exercises.

HIPPO'MACY (S.) a fighting, tilting, justing, or exercising arms on horseback.

HIPPO'MANES (S.) a black fleshy kernel that is bred in the forehead of a young colt, which the mare bites off as soon as she has foaled; also a sort of poison famous among the Ancients, as being used for a principal ingredient in love potions, philters, or charms; also the thorn-apple, or a sort of herb that makes horses mad if eaten by them.

HIPPOPO'TAMUS (S.) an amphibious creature that lives both on land and in the water, a river-horse.

HI'PPUS (S.) a disorder of the eyes, that occasions them continually to shake and tremble, and thereby renders objects always fluctuating.

HIPS (S.) the largest or uppermost parts of the thighs; also the berries or fruits of the large bramble; also the timbers that are in the corners of a roof.

HIP-SHOT (A.) spoken of a horse that by hard-riding, straining in drawing, &c. has wrung or sprained his haunches, so that the ligaments that keep the hip bones in their due places are relaxed.

HIRCULA'TION (S.) with *Gardeners*, is when the vines run out into branches and wood, and bear no fruit.

HI'RCUS (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the eminence of the ear, or outward auricle that is next the temples; in *Astronomy*, it is the fixed star, called also *capella*; and sometimes it signifies a comet encompassed with a mane or shag, as though it were hairy.

HIRE (S.) the pay, reward, wages, price, value, or charge of a thing borrowed or hired.

HIRE (V.) to borrow, or agree to pay for the use of a person or thing a certain price or reward.

HI'RELING (S.) a person or creature that works for wages.

HIS (A.) belonging, pertaining, or relating to something of another person's property, as, *his house*, *his book*, &c.

HISS (V.) to make a noise like a serpent, and when done by a human creature, is a mark of the highest scorn and contempt.

HI'SSING (S.) the noise or crying of a serpent; also the method of shewing our dislike to a play, person, &c.

HISTO'RIAN (S.) one who writes or studies the annals, relations, or accounts of people, places or things both past and present.

HISTO'RICAL (A.) giving an account of the several steps in a proceeding or action done and past.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER (S.) a writer, or composer of a history.

HI'STORY (S.) a regular account of the several transactions and conditions of a state, king, private person, or other thing, as they rise, or are dependent upon one another; and as it may be applied, goes by several names or distinctions; as natural *history* is a description of the productions of nature, whether celestial, as the planets, stars, comets, affections of the air, climate, &c. or terrestrial, as animals, vegetables, rivers, mines, &c. and civil *history*, is that of the people, governments, &c.

HI'STORY PAINTING (S.) is representing any memorable action, by a proper number of figures so disposed, that one may read the affections, passions, and inclinations of the principal persons in their countenances.

HIT (V.) to strike a person a blow; also to succeed in, fit, or be well-adapted for a thing or purpose.

HITCH (V.) to catch hold of, or fasten any thing with a hook or rope; also to strike one ankle or leg against another as we walk; also to wriggle or be uneasy, to go along with an ill-will.

HI'TCHING (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, near the great wood called *Hitch-Wood*, hath a good corn-market weekly on Tuesday; is governed by a bailiff and four constables; distant from *London* 30 computed, and 35 measured miles.

HITHE (S.) an old word for a port, wharf, or landing-place for goods, as *Queenhithe* in *London*.

HITHE or HYTHE (S.) in *Kent*, one of the Cinque-ports, but the port is now spoiled by the sea's washing in the sand; it is a corporation under the name of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of *Hythe*; it sends two members to parliament, and its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 49 computed, and 69 measured miles.

HI'THER (Part.) here, to, or in this or that place.

HI'THERMOST (A.) that thing or perſon which is the next or neareſt to a perſon or place.

HI'THERTO (Part.) until this time.

HI'THERWARD (Part.) this way or towards this place where I now am.

HI'TTITES (S.) a certain people, the deſcendants of *Heth*, who dwelt ſouthward of the tribe of *Judah*.

HIVE (S.) a ſmall convenient houſe or lodging for bees to ſwarm, and make their wax, honey, &c. in.

HI'VITES (S.) a people deſcended from *Hævæus*, the ſon of *Canaan*; they dwelt at firſt in the land of the *Caphtorims* or *Philiſtines*; and afterwards on both ſides *Jordan*, but principally at the foot of mount *Hermon*.

HO (Part.) ſo ho, ſtop, ſtay, come hither, &c.

HOAN (S.) a curious ſort of ſtone, by ſome ſaid to be wood petrified, uſed to ſet razors, penknives, lances, &c. on.

HOARD (V.) to lay up money, &c. privately.

HOARD (S.) a ſtock of goods, money, &c. laid up againſt a time of need; alſo a place boarded in before houſes that are building in publick ſtreets for the workmen to put bricks, timber, mortar, &c. for their work.

HO'AR-FROST (S.) the meteor in nature that appears upon the ground in winter-mornings, when the ſharpneſs of the air has congealed the dews that fall in the night, reſembling hail.

HO'ARINESS (S.) the whiteneſs and hail-like icyneſs that is upon the ground in a froſty morning; alſo the mouldineſs of any place or thing, occaſioned by dampneſs; alſo the whiteneſs of old mens heads of hair thro' age.

HOARSE (A.) of a rough voice, like a perſon that has caught cold.

HO'ARSENESS (S.) the roughneſs and unpleaſantneſs of ſound in a human voice, occaſioned by cold, or too much calling, ſinging or ſpeaking.

HOB (S.) the contraction of a man's name, properly called *Robert*, and familiarly *Robin*; alſo a plain, country, untaught fellow, or clown; alſo the back of a chimney, and the name of a ſmall piece of wood in a cylindrical form, uſed by boys to ſet up on end to put half-pence on to chuck or pitch at with another half-penny, or piece made on purpoſe, in order to ſtrike down the *bob*, and by that means throw down the half-pence, all that comes up heads is the pitcher's, and the others or womans, are put up again, &c.

HO'BBLE (V.) to walk as if a perſon was lame; to do a thing by fits or irregularly.

HO'BBLER (S.) one who walks, ſpeaks, or does any thing in a lame or imperfect manner; alſo certain perſons, who by our old cuſtoms held lands by the tenure of being obliged to keep ſmall, light horſes, to this day called *bobbies*, to ride on, and certify any invaſion towards the ſea-ſide; alſo the name of a hawk.

HO'BBY (S.) a ſmall mare, or little horſe, formerly uſed by the *Iriſh* in their armies; alſo a bird of prey of the hawk-kind; alſo an awkward country girl or lad.

HOB-GO'BLIN (S.) an imaginary, frightful being, invented by timorous folks to fright themſelves and others, and now uſed by nurſes to quiet peeviſh children.

HO'BIT (S.) a ſmall ſort of mortar, uſed to annoy an enemy at a diſtance with ſmall bombs; alſo a play or game among boys ſo called.

HOCK (S.) the leſſer or bony end of a gammon of bacon; alſo the name of very ſtrong beer, old wine, &c.

HOCK or HO'CKLE (V.) to cut the joints or leaders of any creature near the hough.

HO'CK-TIDE (S.) the time our anceſtors ſet apart for the annual commemoration of their deliverance from the tyranny of the *Danes*, which was effected by an unanimous riſing upon them, and deſtroying them in one night after having been upwards of 200 years under this oppreſſion, which time was celebrated by the common people, with ſuch like ſports as are now uſed on *Shrove-Tueſday*.

HO'CUS POCUS (S.) the art of juggling or legerdemain, whether it be done by ſleight of hand, or deceiving a perſon's judgment by fallacious arguments.

HOD (S.) an inſtrument uſed to carry bricks and mortar in, up ladders, &c. to build or repair houſes, &c. with.

HO'DDY (A.) hearty, ſtrong, healthy, in good diſpoſition or condition of body.

HODGE-PODGE (S.) a confuſed mixture and jumble of ſeveral ſorts of things or matters together, without any regularity or order.

HO'DMAN (S.) a *Univerſity* term for a young ſcholar juſt admitted from *Weſtminſter* ſchool into *Chriſt Church College* in *Oxford*; alſo a labourer that carries bricks and mortar for bricklayers, maſons, &c. to build or repair houſes with.

HO'DSDON (S.) in *Hertfordſhire*, a great thorough-fare town, with a good market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 17 computed, and 18 meaſured miles.

HOE (S.) an inſtrument uſed by huſbandmen to cut up weeds, &c. with.

HOE (V.) to trim, dreſs, prune, &c. plants in a garden or field, with an inſtrument called a *hoe*.

HOG (S.) the name for a male-ſwine or boar; alſo an appellative given to a covetous, niggardly, ungenerous perſon, or one that lives in a naſty, mean, dirty manner, when his ability or wealth is ſufficient to do otherwiſe.

HO'GAN MOGAN (S.) the title of the ſtates-general of the United Provinces, commonly called *Holland*, ſignifying high and mighty.

HO'GGISHNESS (S.) of a ſwiniſh, ſelfiſh, greedy, covetous, naſty diſpoſition.

HO'G GRUBBER (S.) a covetous, raking, ſcraping, niggardly fellow.

HO'GMAGOG-HILLS (S.) a ridge of hills ſo called, which lie four miles ſouth-eaſt of *Cambridge*; on the ſummits of them is a rampire, formerly ſo ſtrengthened with ditches as to be impregnable; it is ſuppoſed to have been one of the *Danes* camps.

HO'GOO (S.) that has a very ſtrong ſmell, ſavour, or reliſh of ſpices; alſo a ſtink or offenſive ſmell.

HO'GSHEAD (S.) the name of a caſk that holds 63 gallons.

HOI'DEN (S.) a romping, unmannerly girl, full of wantonneſs and play.

HOISE or HOIST (V.) to pull, draw, or lift any dead weight up by main ſtrength, whether it be by pullies, cranes, &c.

HO'KE DAY, HO'CK-DAY, or HO'CK-TUESDAY (S.) a very memorable time with our anceſtors, even ſo far as to be a kind of epocha or period to date their leaſes and other writings from, or make them payable then; it was the ſecond Tueſday after *Eaſter*, celebrated with publick rejoicings and ſports, in commemoration of the ſlaughter of great numbers of the *Danes* on that day, the expulſion of the reſt out of the kingdom, and the entire freeing *England* from their oppreſſion, which happened about the year 1000.

HO'LBECHE or HO'LBEECH (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 84 computed, and 98 meaſured miles.

HOLD (S.) a faſtneſs, or ſtrong place to retire into, called in the *Bible* ſtrong *holds*, commonly made on hills and mountainous places; alſo a cover or ſhelter for deer; and in a *Ship*, it is that part which is between the keelſon and the lower-deck, where the goods of merchant ſhips, and the ſtores of ſhips of war are put.

HOLD (V.) to have, keep, ſtop, or retain any perſon or thing.

Hold off, is when the cable is heaved or hoiſted at the capſtan, and being very ſtiff and great, or elſe having lain in a ſlimy or oozy ground, it ſurges, and ſlips back, they *hold* and keep the rings of cordage in their places upon the capſtan-whelps, by their hand rippers, or otherwiſe; alſo to go aſide with a cart, coach, &c. or make way for another to come along or by.

HOLDSWO'RTHY or HO'ULSWORTH (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a little town, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 168 computed, and 194 meaſured miles.

HOLE (S.) a cavity, rent, or cut in any place or thing.

HO'LINESS (S.) purity, innocency, ſanctity, ſacredneſs.

HO'LLAND (S.) the name of the chief of the United Provinces, with the title of Earldom, and upon that account people in common call the whole ſeven by this name; ſuppoſed to take its name from two *Teutonick* words, *Hol* and *Land*, that is, hollow ground, becauſe of the multitude of rabbit holes in ſeveral places; it is a peninſula, having the ſea on the weſt, the eaſt, and the north, and the river *Mauſe*, *Brabant*, and Biſhoprick of *Utrecht* on the ſouth; formerly called *Batavia*; the ſoil is ſo ſoft and mooriſh, that it cannot be ploughed; in many places there are nothing but meadows, which are preſerved from the ſea by ſtrong banks that are continually kept in repair; the beſt part of north *Holland* has been taken out of the ſea; the air is rather hot than cold; it contains 29 walled towns, and many that were ſo formerly, which are not ſo now, but ſtill retain their ancient privileges, beſides 400 villages; the *Dutch* are naturally of good humour, laborious, cunning politicians, deſirous of riches, and ready to undergo any difficulties for gain or liberty; they are grown very rich, and have many learned men among them, which the univerſity of *Leyden* breeds them; they have abundance of manufactures, eſpecially linen and woollen cloth; their trade of butter, milk, cheeſe and ſaltfiſh is great, but that of herrings moſt conſiderable; their general way of living is frugal, private families buy an ox, or half an one about *November*, according to their number of mouths, which they ſalt and dry in their chimnies for ſummer, and then eat it with butter and vinegar; in winter they boil a piece of beef every Sunday, which ſerves the whole week with fiſh, milk, and all kinds of garden-ſtuffs; all theſe things pay taxes or exciſe; and it is obſerved, that there is not a cow of nine years old, ſold for 20 crowns, but what has already paid 21 crowns exciſe, and that every diſh of meat pays the exciſe above 20 times before it comes to table; yet though they are ſuppoſed to pay more taxes than any people, none live more happily, which proceeds from their trading, ſobriety, and labourious genius; formerly only ſix towns in this province ſent deputies to the ſtates; but *William* I. prince of *Orange*, increaſed the number to 18, which it now enjoys; the nobles all together have but one vote, and ſend 12 deputies out of their body to the ſtates of the province; but notwithſtanding they are very conſiderable in the government, becauſe entruſted with the beſt places, civil and military, and the church-revenues all ſeized on by the ſtate upon change of religion; they have alſo the firſt vote in the aſſembly of the ſtates, and power to name a counſellor in the two great courts of judicature. The penſioner of *Holland*, who is a learned man in the laws and cuſtoms of the country, and able to make ſpeeches upon publick occaſions, ſits next to the deputies in all the aſſemblies of the province; he propoſes the affairs, receives advices, and puts

the resolutions taken into a method; the deputies of the towns are chosen out of the magistrates and senators, their number is uncertain, according to the customs and pleasures of the towns, because each town has but one vote, though the deputies may be 8, 10, or 12, &c. These are several places called *New-Holland*; there is also a division of *Lincolnshire* in *England* called *Holland*. Sir *William Temple* sums up their character, and says, it is a country where the earth is better than the air, and profit more in request than honour, where there is more sense than wit, more good nature than good-humour, and more wealth than pleasure, where a man would rather chuse to travel than to live, and will find more things to observe than desire, and more persons to esteem than love.

HO'LLAND (S.) a curious sort of linen, principally the manufacture of the province of *Holland*, *Friesland*, *&c.* whence it is named; the principal mart or staple of this cloth is *Haerlem*, whither it is sent from most other places as soon as wove, to be whitened, &c. it is wove of various widths and fineneſſes, according to the purpose intended for; that for shirting, commonly called gulix *Holland*, a yard wide; that for sheeting and aprons, wider; the *Friesland Holland* is esteemed the strongest and best of any others, being never callendered nor whitened with pap, like the others, but imported just as it comes from the whitster, and is a yard, quarter and half wide.

HO'LLOW (A.) any thing that has an empty space or cavity in the inside, any thing that is not solid; and sometimes spoken of a deceitful, treacherous person.

HO'LLOWNESS (S.) the vacuity or emptiness of any thing; also deceitfulness, treachery, &c.

HOLME or A'BBY-HOLME (S.) in *Cumberland*, has a small market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 231 computed, and 295 measured miles.

HO'LOCAUST (S.) the same with burnt-offering, in the *Jewish-Church*, was a sacrifice, which was all burnt upon the altar, and of this kind was the daily sacrifice; this was done by way of acknowledgment, that the person offering and all that belonged to him were the effect of the divine bounty; the *holocaust* was to be a bullock without blemish; it was brought to the tabernacle of the congregation, with the hands of him that offered it, upon its head; then the *Levites* killed it, sprinkled the blood of it upon the altar, and slaying it, cut it in pieces, after which it was laid upon the altar, and burnt by the priest, *for a sweet-smelling savour unto the Lord*; there was a libation of wine added to the burnt offering, and while the victim was burning, the musick played, and the priests made a prayer to God to accept the sacrifice; after building the temple, there were every day two lambs offered for a *holocaust* or burnt-offering, one in the morning before, the other in the evening after all the other sacrifices, which number was doubled on the sabbath, and upon the new-moons; the *holocausts* were two young bullocks, a ram, and seven lambs, which was likewise done every day during the paschal solemnity, and upon the day of *Pentecost*; and upon the feasts of trumpets, a bullock, a ram, seven lambs, and a he-goat, which was likewise done upon the day of expiation; upon this solemnity the high-priest, before his going into the holy of holies, offered a bullock for a sin offering, and a ram and a he-goat, for a *holocaust*; and at the feast of tabernacles they offered 70 bullocks, &c. during the eight days festival; the *Heathens* likewise offered *holocausts* to their pretended deities; the disposing of sacrifices this way, or by consuming them wholly by fire, was the general custom, till *Prometheus* introduced the custom of burning only a part, and retaining the residue for his own table, which precedent was followed afterwards by others.

HOLOGRA'MMON or HO'LOGRAPH (S.) a will wholly wrote by the hand of the testator.

HO'LSTERS (S.) stiff leather-cases to put pistols in, so commodiously fixed to the saddle, that the rider may draw out the pistols with little or no trouble.

HOLT (S.) a pretty large town in *Norfolk*, with a well frequented market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 97 computed, and 117 measured miles.

HO'LY (A.) sacred, divine, pure, innocent, free from all manner of pollution, and is frequently added to many things according to the design, use, or purpose of it; it is much used by the churchmen as a common appellative to all they are concerned in, as *holy* orders, *holy* office, *holy* life, *holy* professions, &c. in *Scripture*, it is the peculiar character of God, where he is called *the holy one of* Israel, &c.

HO'LY GHOST (S.) the third person in the Trinity, by which is meant the divine power and spirit of God, sanctifying, assisting, and influencing mankind, in performing those spiritual duties of sincere prayer and praise, whereby the faith and practice of the good and obedient are strengthened, confirmed and made acceptable. The extravagance of mankind has run so far as to erect military orders under this name, as that in *France*, instituted by *Henry* III. in 1569, in memory of three great events happening on the same day, *viz.* his birth, accession to the crown of *France*, and election to that of *Poland*; it is to consist of 100 knights only, who, to be admitted, are to make proof of their nobility for three descents; the king is grand master, or sovereign, and takes the oath, as such, on his coronation day, whereby he solemnly

vows

vows to maintain, for ever, the order of the *Holy-Ghoſt*. The knights are all to wear a gold-croſs, hung about the neck by a blue ſilk ribband or collar; the officers and commanders are to wear a croſs ſewed on the left ſide of their cloaks, robes, or other upper garments; before they receive this order, that of St. *Michael* is conferred as a neceſſary degree; for which reaſon their arms are ſurrounded with a double collar; in *Heraldry*, a croſs of the *Holy-Ghoſt* conſiſts of a circle in the middle, on it a dove; the four arms are drawn narrow from the center, and widening to the ends where the returning lines divide each of them into two ſharp points, upon each of which is a pearl.

HO'LY-WELL (S.) in *Flintſhire*, *North-Wales*, which though it be not a market-town, yet is very populous, and of late years much encreaſed in buildings; in this town is the famous well, called St. *Winnifred*'s well, which the ſuperſtition and deſigning craft of former times ſay, was thus occaſioned, That a prince of the country raviſhed this virgin, and becauſe he could not pacify her out-cries, he cut off her head, the blood of whoſe neck became this ſpring, from whence they attribute great virtue to it, and many enſigns of credulity ſtill remain there, as crutches, &c. Over the head of this ſpring or well is a curious chapel, built of free-ſtone, and in the chancel, on the glaſs window, is lively pourtrayed the whole hiſtory of St. *Winnifred*, and how her head was ſet on again by St. *Bruno*. In the well grows a ſort of moſs, exceeding ſweet to the taſte, and pleaſant to the ſmell, which is called St. *Winnifred*'s hair: The ſtream of this well is continual, and ſo ſtrong, as to form a ſmall river, that drives a large mill; the country people are ſo ſtrongly tinged with this legend, that though moſt of them are proteſtants, yet they generally believe this ſtory to be true, with abundance more added to it.

HO'MAGE or HO'MMAGE (S.) the reverence, reſpect, and ſubmiſſion, that an inferior ſhews or owes to a ſuperior; and in *Law*, ſignifies an engagement or promiſe of fidelity, which a vaſſal or tenant, who holds a fee, pays or makes to a lord, when admitted thereto.

HOME (S.) the common and ordinary houſe, or place where a perſon eats, ſleeps and reſides.

HO'MELINESS (S) ill-favouredneſs, deformity, imperfectneſs, meanneſs, coarſeneſs, &c.

HO'MELY (A.) mean, ordinary, coarſe, indifferent, unadorned, plain, ſimple, &c.

HO'MESPUN (A.) uncultivated, unimproved, unadorned by dreſs or education, plain, mean, &c.

HO'MEWARDS (Part.) going or moving towards home.

HO'MICDE (S.) the act of killing or murdering a man, which is divided into voluntary and caſual; the firſt is that which is deliberate, and committed with a ſet purpoſe and mind to kill, called murder; the ſecond is purely accidental, and is called chance-medley; among the *Greeks*, this crime was tried at *Athens* by the *Areopagites*; the proſecutor was obliged to ſwear, that he did nothing out of malice, and to curſe himſelf and family in a moſt terrible manner, if he knowingly miſinformed the court: There was no puniſhment aſſigned to perjury in this caſe, the criminal being left to divine vengeance, for they did not queſtion, but the gods would take care to do right to their own honour. If the proſecutor had not one fifth part of the bench for him, when judgment was given, he was fined a thouſand drachmæ, that is about 31*l.* ſterling. On the other hand, the perſon accuſed ſwore himſelf innocent of the charge; this being over, both parties pleaded for themſelves, but were not allowed to flouriſh or move the paſſions, but upon the firſt offer or harangue, they were ſilenced; they ſpoke and anſwered by turns; the indicted perſon, after he had made his firſt defence, had the liberty of baniſhing himſelf without any interruption, though he were guilty; the laſt part of the trial was called criſis; the *Areopagite* judges gave in their verdict, which was a ſentence (they being both jury and judges too) made by balloting; having firſt ſacrificed and worſhipped the gods, and taking the ballots they were to uſe, from the altar, they were ſtrictly tied up to the letter of the law. If the priſoner eſcaped capital puniſhment, he was obliged to ſacrifice to *Pluto*, *Mercury* and *Tellus*, whoſe ſtatues ſtood in the court; the puniſhment, if guilty, was death, and the murderer was to be executed in the ſame place, where the fact was committed; farther, all *homicides* forfeited all the privileges of the ſociecy, the day they were indicted, but no perſons might offer any injury to their perſons. He that killed another at any publick exerciſe or trial of ſkill, or one that lay perdue to do another miſchief, or was taken with another man's wife, mother, ſiſter, daughter, or concubine, or him that without ground or reaſon aſſaulted another, and was killed by a third perſon in defence of the injured perſon, was not deemed an *homicide*, if he proved the provocation fairly in court. Among the *Jews*, wilful murder was capitally puniſhed, but for chance-medley the offender was to fly to one of the cities of refuge, where he was obliged to continue, till the death of the high prieſt. In the *primitive Church*, before the Chriſtians had the civil power, they who were guilty of wilful murder, were put under a twenty years penance.

HO'MILY (S.) as now uſed and underſtood, ſignifies a ſermon or diſcourſe upon ſome head or point of religion, commonly done in a plain manner, for its being more eaſily under-

ſtood by the common people, of which, at the time of the reformation here in *England*, there were ſeveral made and printed, and ordered to be read in thoſe churches, that were not furniſhed with a ſufficiently learned miniſter, to compoſe ſermons or proper diſcourſes themſelves, and alſo as a prevention of unſound doctrine, being taught in the more remote and leſs frequented country places; but in the *primitive Church*, it rather meant a plain conference by way of queſtion and anſwer, which was commonly done by the biſhop till the fifth century, when the learned prieſts were allowed to preach, catechize, &c. in the ſame manner as the biſhops uſed to do.

HOMOCE'NTRICK (A.) a circle, &c. that has the ſame center, or is concentrick with another.

HOMOGE'NEAL or HOMOGE'NEOUS (A.) any thing that is of the ſame ſort, kind or nature with another.

HOMOGENE'ITY or HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS (S.) ſameneſs, or ſimilarity of nature, kind, and properties.

HOMOIME'RICAL PRINCIPLES (S.) in *Philoſophy*, are thoſe taught by *Anaxagoras*, the *Greek* philoſopher, which are, that all bodies are produced or generated by the aſſemblage of a great number of ſmaller ones of the ſame kind, as the bones of any creature out of exceeding ſmall bones, blood out of particles of the ſame quality, &c.

HOMO'LOGOUS (A.) whatever has the ſame ratio or proportion, or any thing that is of the ſame kind, or that is agreeable or like to another.

HOMONY'MITY or HOMONY'MIA (S.) uncertainty, undeterminedneſs, equivocalneſs, that means ſeveral things by one word.

HO'NEST (A.) juſt, good, virtuous, truſty, faithful.

HO'NESTY or HO'NESTNESS (S.) the principle and practice of ſtrict equity, goodneſs, and virtue.

HO'NEY (S.) is commonly underſtood to be that thick, pleaſant, ſweet juice, that bees collect from various flowers, plants, &c. as well thoſe that are bitter as the ſweet, and ſo carefully bring home and manufacture in their hives, though it is ſometimes meant of a reſembling juice extracted from dates, &c. there are two ſorts, *white* and *yellow*, the *white* called *virgin honey*, and comes out of the combs without any force or art, the *yellow* is preſſed out with preſſes; it is eſteemed very uſeful in many medicinal caſes, both internal and external, as being of a healing and cleanſing nature; in the *Jewiſh Oeconomy*, though the prieſts were to receive the firſt fruits of *honey* as well as of other things, yet it was expreſsly forbid to be offered in ſacrifice, *Levit.* ii. 11. *Ye ſhall burn no leaven nor any* honey *in any offering of the Lord made by fire. Canaan* was a land exceedingly abounding with *honey*, as appears from *Deut.* xxxii. 13, where *Moſes* ſays, *The Lord has brought his people into a land, the rocks whereof drop oil, and the ſtones produce* honey *in abundance.*

HO'NEY-COMB (S.) the waxen ſtructure full of little cells made by the bees in their neſt or hive, to lodge their honey in; in *Gunnery*, and ſeveral other arts, where caſt metal is uſed, it is running it ſo that the external ſurface appears full of little flaws, cells or holes, that ought to be quite ſmooth; this ſometimes happens to iron guns, by lying long in the weather, or by being ill-caſt.

HO'NEY-MOON (S.) the firſt month after a perſon is married.

HO'NEY-DEW (S.) that pleaſant, clear, ſweet-taſted, tranſparent dew or liquor that is found on the leaves of flowers, &c. early in a ſummer's morning.

HO'NITON (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a large thorough-fare town from eaſt to weſt, which makes it well known; it is a borough-town, that ſends two members to parliament; its market was formerly on Sunday, but changed to Friday by king *John*, which ſtill remains; here is carried on a conſiderable manufacture of white thread; diſtant from *London* 126 computed, and 156 meaſured miles.

HO'NOR or HONOUR (S.) the reſpect due or paid to one perſon from or by another, whether inferior or ſuperior; alſo eſteem, reputation, glory, virtue, &c. alſo a divinity to whom the *Romans* erected ſome ſtatues, commonly joined with *Virtue*; their temples were ſo built, that it was impoſſible to enter the temple of *Honour* without going thro' the temple of *Virtue*. *Marius*, who ordered them to be built, likewiſe ordered they ſhould not be too much raiſed or lofty, to intimate to the worſhippers, humility was the true way to *honour*.

HO'NOR or HO'NOUR (V.) to reſpect value, eſteem, reverence, promote, advance, favour, &c.

HO'NORARY (A.) ſomething added by way of title to a perſon that does not act in the capacity of the office to which it is annexed.

HO'NORABLE (A.) honeſt, juſt, worthy of praiſe, noble, free, generous.

HONORI'FICK (A.) that tends or leads to, or brings forth honour.

HO'NORS (S.) dignities, preferments, favour, &c. and reputable marks of diſtinction; in *Law*, the nobler ſorts of lordſhips, upon which others depended; alſo the making bows, courteſies, &c. according to the rules of *Dancing*, at the coming into, or going out from company, &c. is called making of *honours*.

HOOD (S.) a garment or dreſs for the head, now generally worn by women uppermoſt, made of various ſorts of ſtuffs, as muſlin, ſilk, velvet, &c. anciently worn by the men before the invention of hats, made of cloth buttoned under the chin, ſomewhat like a monk's cowl; in *Falconry*, it is a piece of leather

leather wherewith the head of a hawk, &c. is covered; it is alſo an adjunct frequently put to the end of words, ſignifying ſtate or condition, as childhood, manhood, widowhood, prieſthood, livelihood, &c.

HOO'DWINK (V.) to actually put a cover over a perſon's eyes, or endeavour to keep a perſon in ignorance of the true ſtate of a matter, by hiding or concealing ſomething from him.

HOOF (S.) that part of a horſe's, cow's, &c. foot on which they tread, or is next the ground, made naturally horny, ſtrong, and hard.

To beat the HOOF (V.) to walk much up and down, to go a foot.

HOOK (S.) a crooked inſtrument commonly made of iron, whereon or wherewith to hang or faſten one thing to another.

HOOK (V.) to catch hold of any thing with an hook, or to faſten one thing to another thereby.

HOO'KED (A.) bent, crooked; alſo cheated over-reached, or brought into ſome inconvenience by the treachery or villainy of another.

HOOP (S.) a flexible inſtrument made of wood or metal, ſo as to go round or incloſe a veſſel, &c. to keep it tight, and commonly is round.

HOOP (V.) to encircle or incloſe a veſſel, &c. with a hoop, in order to prevent it from leaking, ſplitting, &c.

HOO'PER (S.) one who puts hoops on a veſſel, &c. alſo a wild ſwan.

HOOT (V.) to make a noiſe like an owl, to cry or ſhout out with ſcorn and deriſion at a perſon or thing.

HOP (S.) the ſpace of ground that a perſon throws himſelf by the ſpring of his body upon one leg at one time; alſo a curious plant of the reptile kind, whoſe flower is now much uſed to preſerve malt liquor or drink from growing ſour.

HOP (V.) to leap or throw the body from place to place upon one leg.

HOPE (S.) expectation, truſt, affiance in, and dependence upon another; the Ancients repreſented *Hope* by a beautiful child in a long robe hanging looſe, ſtanding on tip-toes, holding a trefoil in its right hand, and a ſilver anchor in its left.

HO'PEFUL (A.) any perſon or thing that promiſes well, or gives reaſonable expectations of future ſucceſs.

HO'PEFULNESS (S.) the promiſing ſtate or condition that any thing is in, from whence future proſpect of ſucceſs may reaſonably be expected.

HO'PELESS (A.) miſerable, dejected, that has loſt all expectations of relief, comfort, or ſucceſs; alſo an extravagant, wild, head-ſtrong, vicious perſon, that no advice, counſel, or puniſhment can reclaim.

HO'PPER (S.) a trough to a corn-mill, &c. wide at the top and narrow at the bottom.

HO'PPER-ARS'D (A.) one whoſe hips or buttocks ſtand out more than is common.

HO'PPLE (V.) to tie the legs of an horſe with a rope, to prevent his kicking or running away.

HOR (S.) a mountain in *Arabia Petræa*, on the borders of *Idumea*, which *Aaron* was ordered to go up into by the Lord to be gathered unto his fathers, which doing, he died, and was buried in the 40th year of the children of *Iſrael*'s departure out of *Egypt*, computed to be in the year of the world 2552, before Chriſt 1448, and before the vulgar æra 1452.

HO'RARY (A.) ſomething belonging to an hour; ſo on the globe, ſun-dials, &c. *horary* circles are thoſe by which the ſpaces of time are marked out.

HORD (S.) a treaſury, ſtore-houſe, ware-houſe, &c. alſo money, goods, &c. laid up there; this term is particularly applied to a place made or built up with boards in the ſtreet when houſes are building or repairing, to lay bricks, make mortar, &c. in.

HORD or HOARD (V.) to hide or lay up money goods, &c. privately, or againſt ſome extraordinary occaſion.

HO'REB (S.) a mountain in *Arabia Petræa* very near mount *Sinai*, ſo that they ſeem to be only two hills belonging to the ſame mountain; *Sinai* lies to the eaſt, and *Horeb* to the weſt, ſo that when the ſun riſes, *Horeb* is covered with the ſhadow of *Sinai*. There are two or three fine ſprings and abundance of fruit-trees on the top of *Horeb*, whereas there is none but rain-water on *Sinai*. At *Horeb* God appeared to *Moſes* in the burning buſh; at the foot of the ſame mountain *Moſes* ſtruck the rock, and drew water to ſatisfy the thirſt of the children of *Iſrael*.

HO'RITES (S.) an ancient people who originally dwelt in the mountain of *Seir* beyond *Jordan*; they had princes, and were powerful before *Eſau*'s time, who made a conqueſt of their country; they are frequently confounded with the *Edomites*, who we ſuppoſe mixed with them, and became one people.

HO'RIZON (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is a great circle of the ſphere, dividing the world into two parts or hemiſpheres; and with *Us*, is that which bounds the viſible part of the world or earth from the inviſible, let us be in what part ſoever we may.

HORIZO'NTAL (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to the horizon, or that lies flat and parallel to the plain field, &c.

HORN (S.) a hard, callous ſubſtance growing upon the head of divers creatures, with which they defend themſelves; all of which the *Naturaliſts* lay down as a rule or obſervation unexceptionable, are cloven-footed, and that almoſt all creatures that are horned have two; in *Scripture*, it means ſtrength, power, eminence, glory, brightneſs, honour, &c.

HORN BOOK (S.) a leaf of written or printed paper, paſted on a board, and covered with horn,

born, for children to learn their letters by, and to prevent their being torn and daubed.

HO'RN-CASTLE (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, an ancient, large, well-built town, having three parts ſurrounded with water; its market is weekly very great on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 104 computed, and 123 meaſured miles.

HOR'NDON (S.) in *Eſſex*, a ſmall town with a weekly market on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 21 computed, and 25 meaſured miles.

HO'RNET (S.) a large, troubleſome, ſtinging fly.

HORN-MA'D (A.) ſpoken of a perſon that is in a fury, vexation, or ill-humour, upon account of being cuckolded, &c.

HORN-WORK (S.) in *military Architecture* or *Fortification*, is a ſort of out-work advancing towards the field to cover and defend a curtain, baſtion, or other place, ſuppoſed to be weaker than the reſt.

HORO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of deſcribing the hour-lines upon ſun-dials.

HO'ROLOGE (S.) any inſtrument that meaſures time, whether glaſs, clock, dial, &c.

HOROLOGIO'GRAPHER (S.) a maker of inſtruments to meaſure time, as clocks dials, watches, glaſſes, &c.

HO'ROSCOPE (S.) in *Aſtrology*, is the degree of the aſcendant, or ſtar riſing above the horizon at any particular time, when a prediction is to be made of a future event; they were anciently ſo infatuated, that *Albertus Magnus* is ſaid to have had the daringneſs to draw that of Jeſus Chriſt; this term is alſo uſed for a ſcheme or figure of the zodiack or twelve ſigns.

HO'RRIBLE or HO'RRID (A.) dreadful, terrible, frightful, ſhocking, amazing, &c. exceeding bad, wicked, or abominable.

HO'RRIBLENESS (S.) dreadfulneſs, frightfulneſs, heinouſneſs, &c.

HO'RRID (A.) barbarous, cruel, terrible frightful, dreadful, amazing, heinous, &c.

HO'RROR or HO'RROUR (S.) a fright, fear, or amazement to ſuch an exceſs or degree, as to cauſe trembling.

HORSE (S.) the moſt noble and uſeful of all quadrupeds that do not ſerve for food, the proportions and properties of which are ſo curious and numerous, that this creature is the principal ſubject of a very excellent, uſeful, and extenſive ſcience, called the *manage* or *horſemanſhip*; theſe creatures are by nature ordained for ſeveral purpoſes, ſome for hard labour, endowed with ſtrength proportionable, others for recreation, travelling and other uſeful exerciſes, and are endowed with exceeding agility, &c. it is uncertain when they became in uſe among men, but it is undeniable that they have a long while been uſed in war, &c. it ſeems to have been little known among the eaſtern nations, eſpecially the *Jews*, before *Solomon*'s time, who is ſaid to have 40,000 ſtalls of *horſes* for his chariots, and 12,000 horſemen diſtributed in his fortified towns, 1 *Kings* iv. 26. In a *Ship*, it is a rope made faſt to one of the fore-maſt ſhrouds, with a dead man's eye at the end of it, through which is received the pendant of the ſprit-ſail ſheets, and is for no other uſe but to keep it free of the flukes of the anchor; there are ſeveral other uſes to which it is applied, as to ſet the ſhrouds tort when a rope with wale-knots at the end is uſed, one end of which is faſtened to the ſhrouds, to the other they bring lanniers, turning it with a hand-ſpike, they ſet the halliards tort, &c. Alſo a wooden frame made to open and ſhut with hinges, for the conveniency of women to hang and dry linen on; alſo many inſtruments both of uſe in trade, and puniſhment in war, go by this name; alſo in *Lotteries*, thoſe tickets that are let out for a day or two, &c. and not abſolutely ſold, are called *horſes*; ſo men or women that are very ſtrong and laborious, are alſo called by the ſame name.

HO'RSE-LEECH (S.) a ſort of worm that lives in the water, of a black or brown colour, which faſtens upon the fleſh, and does not quit it till it is intirely full of blood.

HO'RSEMANSHIP (S.) the art of riding, governing, breeding, training, &c, of horſes for war, hunting, or common ſervice.

HO'RSE-SHOE (S.) an iron covering of divers inventions, made to fit the bottom of an horſe's hoof, to which it is nailed as a defenſative againſt ſtones, &c. and a preſervative of the hoofs of labouring horſes, by enabling them to draw more vigorouſly than otherwiſe they would be able; the ſuperſtition of ſome has made it uſual to nail a *horſe-ſhoe* upon the threſhold of houſes, barns, ſtables, &c. as a preſervative againſt witchcraft; in *Fortification*, it is a work that is ſometimes round, ſometimes oval, raiſed in the ditch of a marſhy place or low grounds, bordered with a parapet to ſecure a gate, or ſerve ſoldiers as a lodgment, to prevent ſurprizes, and to relieve an over-tedious defence.

HO'RSE-SHOE-HEAD (S.) a diſeaſe in infants, wherein the ſutures of the head are too open, ſo that the cranium in that part will not be ſo hard as the reſt for many years.

HO'RSHAM (S.) in *Suſſex*, a large, ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs; the county-goal is here, and frequently the aſſizes are held here; the market is very great weekly on Saturdays, eſpecially for fowls, which are brought up here to ſend to *London*; it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 28 computed, and 33 meaſured miles.

HOSA'NNA (Part.) an *Hebrew* word that ſignifies, *Save I beſeech you*, and is ſtill uſed by the *Jews*, ſometimes as a form of bleſſing, and ſometimes as a form of prayer.

HOSE (S.) a ſtocking; and in *Houſewifry*, the wicker ſtrainer that is put into the maſh-tub in brewing, to let off the liquor clear of the malt;

malt; in *Botany*, the huſk of a flower, ſeed, &c.

HOS'PITABLE (A.) of a generous, free, charitable, open-hearted diſpoſition; friendly, courteous, &c.

HO'SPITABLENESS or HOSPITA'LITY (S.) generoſity, charitableneſs, kindneſs, freedom, courteouſneſs, &c.

HO'SPITAL (S.) ſome publick-houſe or large place, conſiſting of many apartments for the entertainment, relief and cure of thoſe perſons, whoſe circumſtances will not permit them to be at the charge, or have not the convenience for cure that their infirmities requite; alſo the private donation of a ſingle perſon that endows a certain large houſe, or many ſmall ones, for the entertainment of aged or unfortunate people in the world, to live the remainder of their days without labour; and theſe are commonly called alms-houſes.

HOS'PITALLER (S.) one who provides for the neceſſities of the poor, travellers, &c. alſo the name of a famous order of knights who built an hoſpital at *Jeruſalem* for the entertainment of pilgrims.

HO'SPODAR (S.) the name of the princes of *Tranſilvania*, *Valachia*, and *Moldavia*, who are tributary to the grand ſeignior, from whom they receive the inveſtiture of their principalities, by his giving them a veſt and a ſtandard; they are ſometimes depoſed by him, tho' in other reſpects they have the ſovereign power within their ſtates.

HOST (S.) an inn-keeper; alſo the name of the conſecrated wafer in the ceremonies of the church of *Rome*; alſo a victim or ſacrifice; and in the *Scripture*, it ſignifies an army, as, *The* hoſt *went out to battle*; it is frequently an appellation for the Almighty, he being often called the *Lord of Hoſts*.

HO'STAGE (S.) a perſon in the time of war left as a pawn or pledge for the true performance of certain conditions or articles agreed on.

HO'STESS (S.) the miſtreſs of an inn, tavern, or other publick houſe of entertainment.

HO'STILE (A.) rude, unkind, in a warlike, ruinous manner, like a profeſſed enemy.

HOSTI'LITY (S.) open war, ravage, ruin, deſolation, &c.

HO'STLER (S.) one whoſe employ is to look after horſes, and is commonly meant of the tenders at an inn or livery ſtable; thoſe in noblemens and gentlemens families being commonly called grooms.

HOT (A.) having a great degree of warmth, the oppoſite to cold; alſo a perſon of a paſſionate or angry diſpoſition.

Hot Beds, in *Gardening*, wooden frames filled with freſh horſe-dung, covered with a coat of fine mould, over which glaſs doors, &c. are put, to raiſe tender plants early in the ſpring.

Hot Cockles, an innocent ſport or play among children.

HO'TCH-POTCH or PODGE (S.) a mixture or jumble of many different things together.

HO'T-POT (S.) ale, brandy, ſugar, &c. boiled together, and drank hot.

HO'T-SPUR (S.) a fiery, paſſionate perſon, one ſoon angry and miſchievous.

HO'VEL (S.) a ſlight covering of hurdles, &c. for cattle to ſtand under in bad weather; alſo any mean, ordinary building, or poor ſorry houſe.

HO'VER (V.) to watch, walk, fly, or ſtay about, near, or over any perſon, place, or thing, in order to make a prey of ſome body or thing.

HOUGH (S.) the lower joint of the hinder leg of a beaſt.

HOUGH (V.) to hamſtring, or cut the hough of any creature; alſo to cut or prune plants, and to break the clods of earth.

HOUND (S.) a dog for ſport or hunting, of which there are many ſpecies or kinds; in a *Ship*, the holes in the cheeks which are faſtened to the heads of the maſts, wherein the ties run to hoiſe the yard, are called *bounds*.

HOUR (S.) the 24th part of a natural day, which is the common diviſion that clocks, watches, ſun-dials, &c. are marked into, to diſtinguiſh the particular portions of time that buſineſs is to be done in; here in *England*, the dial-plates of clocks are divided into 12 equal parts, called *hours*, which the index or *hour*-hand goes over twice in a natural day, ſuppoſed to begin either at noon, or when the ſun comes to the meridian of the place, or at midnight, when by our computation the day begins, and is called morning; in *Italy*, the whole face or dial is divided into 24 parts, ſo that the hand or index makes but one revolution; ſometimes in the *Jews Account*, the day was divided into four parts, morning, high day or noon, the firſt evening, and the laſt evening; and the night into three parts, night, midnight, and the morning-watch; ſometimes the day is divided unequally, according as the ſeaſon of the year varies; for all the time the ſun is above the horizon, called day, is divided into 12 equal parts, and conſequently thoſe parts at different times of different lengths; and all the time the ſun is below the horizon, called night, is alſo divided into 12 equal parts in the ſame manner varying; in the *Church Account*, there are many needleſs niceties and diſtinctions of performing certain prayers at the preciſe time, &c.

HOU'R-CIRCLES (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, are great circles meeting in the poles of the world and croſſing the equinoctial at right angles, dividing it into 24 equal parts, and are the ſame with the meridians.

HOUSE (S.) a building of divers forms and materials, ſuited and contrived with various apartments, proper for the uſe and conve-

nience

nience of the perſons deſigned to inhabit therein, where they may be protected againſt the inclemencies of the weather, and inſults of robbers, or other vile people, and enjoy all the ſatisfaction that a ſafe, commodious dwelling or agreeable retirement can afford; and it is variouſly named, according to the purpoſe it is applied to; ſome are called dwelling-*houſes*, being thoſe that the maſter and the reſt of the family eat, ſleep, &c. in; others are called out-*houſes*, where the meaner offices are performed for great *houſes*, that the principal *houſe* may not be incommoded by the dirt, litter, &c. occaſioned by the work therein done; ſome again are called work-*houſes*, which are appropriated to the producing various ſorts of manufactures; they are again called town-*houſes* and country-*houſes*, &c. in *Aſtrology*, it is the 12th part or diviſion of the heavens.

Houſe of call, a houſe where journeymen taylors, ſhoe-makers, hatters, &c. are to be heard of; and ſometimes it means a bawdy-houſe where whores ply, &c.

HOUSE (V.) to get into a houſe, or under a cover in bad weather; to hide one's ſelf, or any other creature in a place of retirement from danger of any kind.

HOU'SE-BREAKER (S.) a publick offender againſt the laws, by feloniouſly getting into another man's houſe or apartment.

HOU'SE-BREAKING (S.) the act of violently forcing open another man's windows, ſhutters, doors, &c. of his dwelling-houſe, ware-houſe, booth, ſtall, &c. in order to get in and rob the owner of what money, goods, &c. is to be found or moved off.

HOUSE TAY'LORS (S.) upholſterers, or thoſe that make proper furniture for bed-chambers, &c.

HOU'SEWIFE (S.) a careful, induſtrious woman that takes care to do, or cauſes to be done, all proper buſineſs belonging to the houſe.

HUU'SEWIFERY (S.) the prudent, neat, careful performing or looking after the buſineſs of a family, as waſhing the linen, dreſſing the victuals, making the beds, duſting and cleaning the furniture, floors, &c.

HOU'SHOLD (S.) the whole of a family conſidered collectively, as maſter, miſtreſs, children, ſervants, &c.

Houſhold Days, four ſolemn feſtivals in the year, when the king, after divine ſervice, offers a bezant of gold on the altar to God, *viz.* at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide*, and *All Saints*, and theſe are part of the twelve collar days.

HOU'SHOLDER (S.) the maſter or principal perſon of a houſe and family.

HOU'SING (S.) a covering ſpread over the ſaddle of a horſe, to preſerve it from the weather; and ſometimes it is only additional to the ſaddle by way of ornament.

HOW (Part.) after what manner, by what means is it ſo?

HOW'DON or HOW'DEN (S.) in the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a pretty large town, with a good market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 139 computed, and 173 meaſured miles.

HOW'KER or HOU'GRE (S.) a veſſel much uſed by the *Dutch*, built ſomewhat like a pink, but rigged and maſted like a hoy; they carry from 50 to 200 tons, and with few hands will go to the *Eaſt-Indies*; they tack ſoon and ſhort, will ſail well, and lie near the wind, and live almoſt in any ſea.

HOWL (V.) to cry out, and make a noiſe like a dog, wolf, &c. to make a complaining, diſmal noiſe.

HOY (S.) a ſmall veſſel, ſometimes called a bark, and uſed chiefly among us in the river trade, or for ſhort diſtances, for which purpoſe ſhe carries ſails like a mizzen of another ſhip, nor are her yards acroſs, by means whereof ſhe is able to lie nearer than another veſſel, whoſe ſails are acroſs.

HOYSE or HOISE (V.) a *Sea* term for lifting any thing up.

HU'BBLE-BUBBLE (S.) a confuſed noiſe made by a talkative perſon, who ſpeaks ſo quick, that it is difficult to underſtand what he ſays or means.

HU'BBUB (S.) a tumultuous, noiſy concourſe of mobbiſh people got together about they know not what, a riot, rumour, clamour, &c.

HU'CKABACK (S.) a particular ſort of linen, wove on purpoſe for tables with little eyes in it, and ſhot ſlack on purpoſe that the greaſe, dirt, &c. may eaſily waſh out.

HU'CKLE BACK'D (A.) one that bunches out in the back, and ſeems crooked or deformed.

HU'CKLE-BONE (S.) the hip bone.

HU'CKSTER (S.) properly ſignifies any retailer, or one that ſells goods in ſmall quantities; but it is generally applied to them only, who carry wares in baſkets, &c. from door to door to ſolicit buyers.

HU'DDLE (V.) to throw things on a heap haſtily, to jumble, or carelefsly put up goods, buſineſs, &c.

HU'DDLE (S.) confuſion, diſorder, buſtle, ſurprize, &c.

HUE (S.) the colour, complexion, countenance, &c. of a perſon or thing.

Hue and Cry, the country raiſed in the purſuit of a thief, in order to take and bring him to juſtice, which is done by deſcribing the party, and giving notice to the conſtables from town to town, who are obliged to call in what aſſiſtance they think they may want, till they have either caught or purſued the felon to the ſea-ſide.

HUFF (V.) to ſcold, find fault, ſpeak big, or ſwagger at a perſon.

HUFF or BU'LLY-HUFF (S.) a ſwaggering fellow that attends gaming tables, bawdy-houſes, &c. to ſwear at, fight with, or frighten

frighten young perſons they have caught in their ſnares.

HU'FFING (A.) ſcolding, bragging, vaunting, ranting, vapouring, &c.

HUGE (A.) very large of bulk, ſize, ſtature, fortune, &c.

HUGG (V.) to embrace, or keep up cloſe, to fondle, or play with in a loving manner.

HUGG (S.) a cloſe embrace, or hard ſqueeze; ſo among *Wreſtlers*, when one has his adverſary on his breaſt, and gripes and holds him there, it is called the *Corniſh-hugg*.

HU'GGER-MUGGER (A.) by ſtealth, privately, in a ſecret or clandeſtine manner.

HU'GONOTS (S.) the common name of the Proteſtants in *France*.

HULK (S.) a broad, open veſſel, uſed to put the maſts and other rigging of a ſhip in; alſo a lazy, droniſh fellow.

HULL (S.) the body of a ſhip unrigged; alſo the caſe, pod, or covering of pulſe, &c. alſo the name of a town and river in the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*; the river which gives name to the town, runs from north to ſouth into the *Humber*; the town otherwiſe called *Kingſton upon Hull*, is ſeated upon the weſt bank of the river, and on the north ſide of the *Humber*, about 12 miles from *Spurn-head*; this is one of the chief places in the whole county of *York*, though of no great antiquity; it was built by *Edward* I. and by him called *Kingſton*; he made the harbour to it, and granted the town a charter with great privileges, which has preſerved it a large town to this day; and tho' but two churches in it, it is furniſhed with a great number of handſome buildings, and commodious ſtreets, a good key and cuſtom-houſe by the water-ſide, and ſo well fortified with walls, ditches, forts, and a caſtle, that it is eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt holds in the kingdom, being able to bid defiance both to a navy and a land-army; it is a borough-town, and a county of itſelf; its chief magiſtrate was firſt a warden, then a bailiff, and now a mayor, who has aldermen and common-council-men joined with him; it has a great market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 155 computed, and 169 meaſured miles.

HU'LLING (S.) is when a ſhip at ſea hath taken in all her ſails in calm weather, which is done to preſerve the ſails from beating and wearing out againſt the maſts, and in foul weather when they are able to bear no ſail, they take in all the ſails, and tie down the helm to the lee-ſide of the ſhip, and thus, if ſhe be a good-conditioned ſhip, ſhe will lie eaſily under the ſea, and make her way one point afore the beam.

HU'LLOCK (S.) a ſmall part of a ſhip's ſail, which is looſed and left open in a great ſtorm, when it is unſafe to have the whole out, and is commonly uſed in the mizzen-ſail, to keep the ſhip's head to the ſea; when a ſhip will not weather coil, they looſe a *bullock* of the fore-ſail, to lay her head the other way, and ſo changing the helm to the weather ſide, the ſhip will fall off, and lay her head where her ſtern lay before.

HU'LLY (A.) grain not well cleanſed from chaff, &c. full of ſkins, waſte and droſs.

HUM (V.) to make a noiſe like a bee, to ſing a tune to a perſon's ſelf without opening his lips; alſo to muſe, think, or ſtudy upon any thing; alſo to heſitate.

HU'MAN (A.) ſomething belonging or appertaining to, or of the nature of mankind; alſo courteous, good-natur'd, gentle, affable; with the *Aſtrologers*, thoſe ſigns that bear a human ſhape, as *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, &c. are called *human* ſigns.

HUMA'NITY (S.) the nature of man, courteouſneſs, gentleneſs, affability; alſo the improvements and ſtudies of languages, poetry, oratory, &c.

HUMANI'ZE (V.) to civilize, inſtruct, or teach the arts of good behaviour, manners, and regular living.

HU'MBER (S.) one of the principal rivers of *England*, which principally is in *Yorkſhire*, and into which many of the rivers in the north empty themſelves, ſo that at its mouth it is almoſt ſeven miles wide, where it falls into the *German* ocean at *Spurn-head*, a ſmall promontory, or neck of land, by ſome called *Coney-hill*.

HUMBLE (V.) to bring under, to ſubject, to have a mean opinion of one's ſelf, voluntarily to ſubmit to what is below the ſtation or dignity of a perſon; ſometimes it ſignifies to conquer, or bring into bondage; and ſometimes to raviſh and debauch a woman.

HU'MBLE (A.) mortified, thoroughly ſubdued, that has his affections and paſſions in perfect ſubjection.

HUMECTA'TION (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is the preparing ſimples or other medicines, by ſteeping them in water, and to prevent its ſubtiler parts from flying off in pounding, grinding, &c. alſo any moiſtening, as the earth by rain, &c.

HU'MERUS (S.) in *Anatomy*, the ſhoulder-bone, extending from the ſcapula or ſhoulder-blade to the cubitus or elbow.

HU'MID (A.) moiſt, damp, wet.

HUMI'DITY (S.) the quality or power that one body has of wetting or moiſtening another.

HUMILIA'TION (S.) a ſolemn, voluntary act of devotion, whereby a perſon or nation accuſe themſelves of being guilty, or acknowledge they have many failings, and ſubmit to acts of penance, ſuch as faſting, praying, &c.

HUMI'LITY (S.) that amiable virtue that renders the poſſeſſor univerſally eſteemed which conſiſts in having low thoughts of ourſelves, founded upon the knowledge of our imperfections, unworthineſs, and dependence upon God's aſſiſtance.

HU'MMER (S.) a great, monſtrous, or notorious lie.

HU'MMUMS (S.) a ſweating-houſe.

HU'MOR or HU'MOUR (S.) any juice or liquor that any way ariſes in, or affects the body; alſo the diſpoſition or conſtitution of a perſon's mind or body, occaſioned by the too great or too ſmall quantity of ſome particular juice or fluid in the body; in *Poetical Eſſays*, it is the peculiar turn or manner of the author's way of writing, and is commonly applied to the merry or comick writings.

HU'MORIST (S.) a perſon of an irreſolute and changeable diſpoſition, a fantaſtical, fooliſh, whimſical perſon.

HU'MORISTS (S.) the title of a celebrated academy of learned men at *Rome*, eſtabliſhed by *Paul Mancini*; alſo the name of another academy at *Cortona* in *Italy*.

HU'MOROUS (A.) merry, jocoſe, pleaſant; alſo whimſical, fantaſtical, conceited.

HU'MOURSOME (A.) peeviſh, fretful, difficult to pleaſe.

HUNCH (V.) to thruſt, puſh, or ſtrike with the elbow.

HU'NCH-BACKED (A.) crooked, humpſhouldered, or deformed at, or about the back.

HU'NDRED (S.) the collective number expreſſed by common figures thus 100, and by our preſent notation of arithmetick, is the third place of figures towards the left hand; in letters it is expreſſed by a C; alſo the name of a part, portion, or diviſion of a county or ſhire, ſuppoſed to be ſo called, becauſe each part or portion ſo divided was obliged anciently to furniſh one *hundred* able-bodied men in times of war; others are of different opinions, and think it was ſo called, becauſe there was a *hundred* families in that ſpace of ground, &c. but the preſent conſideration regards it only as a part or portion of the whole; it is ſometimes underſtood of ſeveral ſorts of goods ſold by the groſs weight, or 112 pounds to the *hundred*, as hops, ſugars, cheeſe, &c. at ſo much *per Cent.* or the *hundred*; and ſometimes it is underſtood of one *hundred* pounds in money, from which ſum the intereſt and diſcount of any ſum of money, greater or leſſer, are proportioned.

HU'NGER (S.) the deſire or craving of the appetite after proper food, and which, when extream, either by accident, through ſcarcity of proviſion, or the cruelty of perſecutors, &c. is the moſt acute of all pains or puniſhments, and which drives the unfortunate ſufferers to the moſt extravagant acts that human nature is capable of, even to the eating of a man's ſelf by piece-meal.

HU'NGER (V.) to deſire, crave, long, wiſh, or covet after any thing.

HU'NGERFORD (S.) in *Berkſhire*, a ſmall town on the banks of the river *Kenet*, in a mooriſh ſituation, formerly called *Ingleford*

Charnom-Street; this town is remarkable for plenty of good trouts and crawfiſh; its market is weekly on Wedneſday; it is a great thorough fare, lying in the road between *London*, *Bath*, *Briſtol*, &c. diſtant from *London* 54 computed, and 64 meaſured miles.

HU'NGRY (A.) wanting, craving after, or very deſirous of food; alſo covetous, &c.

HUNKS (S.) a nick-name of ſcorn or deriſion, given to a covetous, miſerly fellow.

HUNT (V.) to chaſe any ſort of wild creatures, in order to catch or deſtroy them; alſo to ſearch diligently after any perſon or thing.

HU'NTING (S.) the act of chaſing any wild creature; alſo of diligently ſearching for ſomething loſt or unknown; and ſometimes means vexing, teazing, or fretting a perſon, by telling his private actions before his face in publick company, that he would have deſired to have kept ſecret.

HUN'TINGDON (S.) is the county-town of *Huntingdonſhire*, ſituated on a riſing ground on the north ſide of the *Ouſe*, upon which it is a ſtrong paſs, it had anciently 15 churches, but through the decline of latter times, and eſpecially the civil wars in king *Charles* Iſt's time, they were reduc'd to three; this town principally conſiſts of one long ſtreet, which is pretty well built, with a handſome market-place, with convenient paſſages over the *Ouſe*; it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgeſſes; the market is weekly on Saturday; the aſſizes are conſtantly held here twice a year, and the county-goal is kept in it; it is a great thorough-fare upon the northern road, and ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 48 computed, and 57 meaſured miles.

HU'NTINGDONSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, ſurrounded with *Northamptonſhire* on the weſt and north, *Bedfordſhire* on the ſouth, and *Cambridgeſhire* on the eaſt; the length from north to ſouth 24 miles, and the breadth from eaſt to weſt about 18 miles; the whole circumference about 67 miles; it is divided into four hundreds, in which are ſix market-towns, 78 pariſhes, one large river called the *Ouſe*, five bridges, 8220 houſes, and about 50,000 inhabitants; formerly the whole county, or at leaſt the greateſt part of it, was foreſt-land; it now ſends four members to parliament.

HU'RDLES (S.) in *Huſbandry*, are frames made of ſplit timber, or hazel-rods wove, or platted together to ſerve as ſtop gaps, gates, or ſheep folds, and are ſeldom fixed, but eaſily moveable, according to the place or occaſion they are intended for; in *Fortification*, they are made of twigs of willows or oſiers, interwove with large ſtakes, and commonly laden with earth, and are uſed to make batteries firm, or to make a paſſage over a muddy ditch, to cover traverſes and lodgments for the defence of the workmen againſt artificial fire,

fire, ſhot, ſtones, &c. that the enemy may throw on them.

HURDS or HARDS (S.) the coarſer parts of flax or hemp ſeparated in the dreſſing from the finer parts.

HO'RL-BONE (S.) a bone in the middle of a horſe's buttock, very apt to ſlip out of the ſocket by a ſtrain or ſlip.

HU'RLERS (S.) ſeventeen large ſtones ſet up in *Cornwall*, at a competent diſtance one from another, probably for a trophy, which the ſuperſtition of the ignorant people reports to have been men, ſo metamorphoſed for prophaning the Sabbath-day, by exerciſing a ſport much uſed among them thereon, called *burling the ball*.

HUR'LING (S.) caſting, throwing of ſtones, or other things from one, by a whirling motion of the hand.

HU'RLY-BURLY (S.) a tumultuous noiſe, riot, crowd, or aſſembly of people in the ſtreets or elſewhere.

HU'RRICANES (S.) violent ſtorms of wind, raging chiefly among the *Caribbee Iſlands*, which blow with ſuch violence as to drive ſhips out of the harbour upon the beach, beat down houſes, tear up trees by the roots, &c. Before theſe ſtorms it commonly rains two days exceſſively, and then ceaſes for two or three days, during which intermiſſion the ſky appears cloudy and diſturbed, and as it were painted with various and frightful colours; in the *Weſt-Indies*, they are troubled with norths and ſouths; the norths are tempeſtuous winds, which frequently blow in the bay of *Mexico* from *October* to *March*, commonly about the full and change of the moon, but moſt violent in *December* and *January*; the ſea gives notice of theſe ſtorms by an extraordinary long ebb, and the ſea-fowls hover over the land a day or two before; the ſouths are moſtly troubleſome about *Jamaica* in the months of *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*; the principal difference between theſe and *hurricanes* is, that the latter are winds generally of ſhort continuance, and from all points of the compaſs, the other of longer duration, and from one point at a time only; this term is ſometimes applied to a quarrelſome wrangling of high words, eſpecially the ſcolding of women.

HU'RRY (S.) a great haſte, or violent emotion of the mind; alſo a confuſion or diſorder.

HU'RRY (V.) to haſten, ſpur, or continually puſh a perſon on to encreaſe his ſpeed; alſo to do a thing ſlightly, careleſsly, or imperfectly.

HURT (S.) any damage wound, maim, or prejudice whatever.

HURT (V.) to wound, maim, or damage a man's perſon or reputation.

HU'RTFUL (A.) any thing that is injurious to a perſon or thing any manner of way.

HU'SBAND (S.) a man that is joined or contracted to a woman in marriage, according to the cuſtoms of the country where he or ſhe lives, and in various countries they have various degrees of power; in *England* the law ſuppoſes the wife to have no will, but that ſhe is wholly under the dominion of her *huſband*, to act and do what he directs; alſo in *Trade*, the perſon who takes care to provide all manner of neceſſaries for a ſhip, &c. is called a *huſband* of ſhips.

HU'SBANDMAN (S.) one that employs himſelf in tillage and other country exerciſes for the producing and increaſing of ſeed, cattle, &c.

HU'SBANDRY (S.) the art or practice of tillage, culture, &c. alſo a prudent or moderate frugality in expences, and good management of a man's income and affairs.

HUSE (S.) a fiſh, of which the white glue called iſing-glaſs is made.

HUSH (Part.) be quiet, ſtill, ſilent.

HUSH (V.) to ſmother, ſtifle, or make up a matter by bribes, &c. in order to prevent its being publickly known or talked of.

HU'SH MONEY (S.) a bribe or allowance given to a perſon to conceal ſomething that he ought to reveal; and is commonly meant in an ill ſenſe, as when a perſon is privy to ſome bad action, as fraud, theft, &c. and never ſpeaks of it, or abconds when he ſhould give evidence againſt the offender, by which means he eſcapes puniſhment.

HUSK (S.) the covering, or that part out of which a flower grows; alſo the outſide coats, ſhells, or films of moſt ſorts of grain, which are ſeparated from the ſeed by winnowing, blanching, threſhing, &c.

HU'SKY (A.) full of hulls, ſhells, pods, &c. of corn, peaſe, flowers, &c. alſo ſpoken of a perſon that has phlegm ſticking in his throat, which occaſions him to ſpeak imperfectly.

HUSSA'RS (S.) a part of the cavalry or horſe-ſoldiery in *Poland* and *Hungary*, they are generally oppoſed to the *Turkiſh* horſe; they are odly cloathed, and have tygers and other wild beaſts ſkins hanging on their backs, againſt bad weather; the officers are adorned with plumes of feathers, and the common ſoldiers have their heads ſhaven with only a tuft left in the middle with a large muſtache hanging down to their ſtomach, and a fur cap with a cock's feather; they are very reſolute, and fitter for a haſty expedition than a ſet battle; they neither give nor take quarter, and though they have fire-arms, are awkward uſers of them, but very dextrous with ſabres; both the emperor and *French* king entertain ſome of them in their ſervice; they are ſuppoſed to take their name from the huzza, or ſhout they make at their firſt onſet.

HU'SSY (S.) is an appellative given to women, ſometimes in a good ſenſe, and ſometimes in a bad one; in a good ſenſe, it is a contraction of the word houſewife, or huſwife, and then means

means a cleanly, neat, careful, induſtrious perſon, and in a bad one, a whore, a careleſs, negligent, drunken perſon; and ſometimes it is only a word of anger or reproach without any ſettled foundation, as the mother ſays to the daughter, *Huſſy, I'll whip thee*, as much as to ſay, you naughty girl, &c. for ſome ſmall offence.

HU'STINGS (S.) a houſe or court where cauſes are heard and pleaded, and is the name of the higheſt court belonging to the city of *London*, now held in the *Guild-Hall* before the mayor and aldermen; error or attaint lies there of a judgment or falſe verdict in the ſheriffs courts. *Wincheſter*, *Lincoln*, *York*, and other cities have courts under this name.

HUT (S.) any ſmall cottage or dwelling-place, and ſometimes applied to ſoldiers lodges in the field.

HUTCH (S.) a ſmall cell, room or cottage, &c.

HUZZA' (Part.) I am glad, O be joyful, &c.

HY'ACINTH or JA'CINTH (S.) the name of a flower of a purple colour, to which the poets give this romantick original: *Hyacinthus*, prince of *Amycles* in *Peloponneſus*, was loved by *Apollo* and *Zephyrus* at the ſame time; *Apollo* playing at coits with him, *Zephyrus* being jealous, out of revenge, blew the coit ſo violently againſt *Hyacinthus*'s head, that he died immediately. *Apollo* being extreamly grieved at it, the earth, to comfort him, turned the young prince's blood into this flower; there is alſo a precious ſtone of this name, of which there are four ſorts, ſome intermixed with a vermilion colour, ſome of a ſaffron colour, ſome of an amber colour, and ſome of a white intermixed with a ſlight red, and is exceedingly well adapted for the carving or graving devices for ſeals, &c. it is frequently mentioned in ſcripture; the *Apothecaries* have a confection or thin cordial electuary, which they pretend is made of divers precious ſtones, eſpecially this.

HYACI'NTHIA (S.) certain feſtivals celebrated by the ancient *Spartans*, in honour of *Apollo*, and in commemoration of his beloved *Hyacinthus* above-mentioned; they laſted 3 days, the firſt and laſt was ſpent in lamenting the death of the prince, and the ſecond in feaſting and rejoicing; they who aſſiſted at the ceremony were crowned with ivy.

HY'ADES (S.) a conſtellation, by ſome called the pleiades, or the ſeven ſtars, ſituated in the head of *Taurus* or the bull, the principal of them in his left eye, commonly called *Aldebaran*; they are famed by the poets and aſtrologers for bringing or cauſing rain when they ariſe.

HYÆ'NA (S.) an uncommon four-footed creature, ſcarce to be ſeen any where but in *Egypt*, almoſt as large as, and reſembling a wolf, excepting that its legs are not ſo long; its hair is rough, and ſkin ſpotted; ſome deſcribe it with the head of a maſtiff, ſhort triangular ears, and a lion's tail and feet; *Pliny* ſays, that it changes ſex annually, that is, it is male one year, and female another; *Ariſtotle* and *Elian* ſay it makes dogs dumb with its ſhadow, that it imitates the ſpeech of mankind, and thereby deceives them that they may come out of their houſes and be devoured; they add, that it has feet like a man, and no vertebræ in the neck.

HY'DRA (S.) a monſtrous ſerpent of *Lerna-Marſh* near *Peloponneſus*, repreſented by the poets to have 50 heads, one of which being cut off, many others were produced in the room of it; this *Hercules* killed, and is called one of his labours; after his death it was placed among the ſtars, and forms the ſouthern conſtellation going by this name, conſiſting of 26 ſtars.

HYDRAU'LICKS (S.) that part of ſtaticks which conſiders the laws and motions of all fluids, and particularly water, with the application thereof to all manner of engines for the conveyance of it for all the ſeveral purpoſes of life, relating as well to profit and convenience as pleaſure.

HYDRO'CELE (S.) a ſwelling or bloating of the outer integument, or ſkin of the ſcrotum, occaſioned by watry humours collecting and ſettling there.

HYDROCE'PHALUS (S.) is a dropſy in the head, or a congeſtion of water therein that renders it ſoft.

HYDRO'GRAPHER (S.) one ſkilled in drawing and deſcribing the ſea, its boundaries, and other neceſſary obſervations that are uſeful to ſailors, ſuch as the tides, currents, ſands, ſhoals, rocks, &c. the bearing and diſtance of places one from another, &c.

HYDROGRA'PHICAL MAPS (S.) commonly called ſea charts, are ſuch wherein the bearing and diſtance of ports, the rocks, ſhoals, ſands, rhumbs, meridians, coaſts, trade-winds, &c. of the whole ſea, or part of it, are laid down, according to the rules of art, and obſervations of navigators.

HYDRO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of meaſuring and deſcribing the ſea, and its boundaries, together with whatever is neceſſary for a pilot or ſeaman to know, ſuch as the bearing and diſtance of one port from or to another, the tides, ſands, &c.

HY'DROMANCY (S.) a method of divination by water, practiſed by the ancient Heathens, thus; they filled a cup or bowl with water, and then faſtening a ring to the end of a piece of thread tied to the finger, and holding this ring over the water, they repeated a certain form of words, and deſired to be ſatisfied about their inquiry, and then if the affirmative of the queſtion was true, the ring of its own accord, would ſtrike the ſides of the bowl ſeveral times; another ſort was to look upon the water, in which the figures of ſeveral demons were pretended to appear; another was by obſerving the various impreſſions, changes, fluxes, refluxes, ſwellings,

lings, diminutions, colours, images, &c. of the water, &c.

HY'DROMEL (S.) a liquor made of honey diluted with a proper quantity of water, and fermented by a ſlow, continued heat for a long time, and continually ſkimmed, till the remaining liquor is ſufficient to bear an egg to ſwim in it; this done, it is expoſed to the ſun for about 40 days to diſpoſe it to ferment; then adding ſome *Spaniſh* wine or brandy to it, and keeping it two or three months, it acquires a taſte or flavour, but little inferior to malmſey; thus made, it will fuddle readily, and the fit will be longer working off than common wine drank in the ſame quantities; the *Poles* and *Ruſſians* drink it much.

HYDRO'METER (S.) an inſtrument to meaſure the weight, denſity, &c. of water, whereby a judgment of the phyſical and other uſes may be determined.

HYDRO'MPHALON (S.) a tumour in the naval, occaſioned by a collection of waters there.

HYDROPHO'BIA (S.) a diſtemper occaſioned by the biting of a mad dog, wherein the party has ſo great averſion to and dread of water, that he cannot bear the ſight of any ſort of liquor without the utmoſt conſternation, much leſs ſwallow the leaſt drop; this is a ſign of the diſtemper's being come to its height, and renders the perſon intirely incurable.

HYDRO'PHTHALMY (S.) a diſeaſe in the eye, that occaſions it to grow ſo big that it ſeems to ſtart out of its orbit.

HYDRO'PICKS (S.) medicines that expel, or are good in and againſt watry humours, or the dropſy.

HY'DROPS (S.) in *Phyſick*, is the diſtemper commonly called the dropſy, which is either general, when there is a ſtagnation of a watry humour in the whole habit of the body, or particular, when ſome one part is more than ordinarily affected, as the head, breaſt, hand, foot, &c. which go by ſeveral particular names accordingly.

HYDROSTA'TICAL BALANCE (S.) the uſe of which, is to diſcover the purity of bodies of all kinds, the quality and richneſs of metals, ores, minerals, &c. the proportions in any mixture, adulteration, or the like; this inſtrument is founded on this theorem of *Archimedes*, *That a body heavier than water weighs leſs in water than in air, by the weight of ſuch water as is equal to it in bulk.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS (S.) the doctrine of gravitation in fluids, or the conſideration of the weight of all ſorts of fluids, particularly water, and of all ſolid bodies immerged therein, for which purpoſe the above inſtrument is uſed.

HYDRO'TICKS (S.) medicines that promote ſweat.

HY'EMS (S.) the winter, a divinity among the old *Romans*, to whom they ſacrificed a black ſheep.

HYGRO'METER or HY'GROSCOPE (S.) an inſtrument to meaſure the drineſs or moiſture of the air,

HY'LEG or HY'LECK (S.) with the *Aſtrologers*, is that planet or part of the heaven which in a man's nativity becomes the moderator and ſignificator of life.

HYLO'BIANS (S.) a ſort of philoſophers among the ancient *Indians*, that retired into the woods to be alone, and at liberty for contemplation.

HY'MEN (S.) is the fabulous god of marriage, repreſented with a chaplet of roſes, and as it were diſſolved and enervated with pleaſures, with long yellow hair, in a mantle of purple or ſaffron colour, bearing a torch in his hand; alſo with the *Anatomiſts*, it is the mark of virginity in maidens; among the *Botaniſts*, it is the fine delicate ſkin, wherein the flowers are incloſed while in the bud.

HYMN (S.) a religious ſong or ode, at firſt uſed by the heathens in praiſe of their falſe deities, and afterwards introduced both into the *Jewiſh* and *Chriſtian* church; it frequently is uſed as ſynonymous to the words canticle, ſong or pſalm; it is ſuppoſed, when it is ſaid that Chriſt having ſupped, ſung an *hymn*, *&c.* that it was one of the pſalms the *Jews* uſed to ſing, after they had eaten the paſſover.

HYPE'RBATON (S.) by ſome called a grammatical figure, by others a rhetorical one, becauſe it means a ſtrong or violent paſſion, and a tranſpoſition of words and thoughts from the natural order of diſcourſe.

HYPE'RBOLA (S.) a *Geometrical* term, ſignifying a curve-line, which is the boundary of a plane, formed by the ſection of a cone, by means of a plane's cutting it, ſo that it paſſes through but one of its ſides, and is not parallel to it, and ſo conſequently may be infinitely various.

HYPE'RBOLE (S.) a *Rhetorical* figure, whereby the truth is very much aggravated, and the virtues or vices of a perſon repreſented exceedingly greater or leſſer than they really are.

HYPERBO'REAN (A.) a name given by the Ancients to ſome ſeas, mountains and people, the true ſituation whereof they did not know; but however agreed they were very far north, or at the world's end.

HYPERCRI'TICKS (S.) over-ſevere criticks, or cenſurers of other mens words and actions, ſuch as do not make any allowance for the ſlighteſt fault.

HY'PHEN (S.) a ſmall ſtroke or line that unites a word compounded of two or more words, and makes it to be conſidered as one ſimple or ſingle word, marked thus (-).

HYPNO'TICKS (S.) ſleepy medicines, or ſuch as compoſe a perſon to ſleep, that by the violence of a diſtemper has been too long kept awake; an opiate or ſoporifick.

HYPOCHO'NDRIA (S.) in *Anatomy*, is a ſpace on each ſide the upper part of the lower belly; alſo the diſeaſe called the ſpleen,

vapours, &c. and in *Women*, it is called hyſterick, or fits of the mother.

HYPO'CRISY (S.) the moſt odious of all vices, as being a complication of villainy under the diſguiſe of religion, pretending to much holineſs, innocency, truth, juſtneſs, &c. on purpoſe to get into a perſon's good opinion and confidence, and thereby take the opportunity of doing miſchief more effectually and irremediably, than otherwiſe he could have an opportunity; one who is the very reverſe of what he pretends and appears to be.

HY'POCRITE (S.) a downright cheat or impoſtor, one who pretends to one thing, and means quite the contrary, eſpecially conſidered of one that outwardly pretends to be very religious, and privately is very notoriouſly vicious or wicked.

HYPOCRI'TICAL (A.) diſſembling, pretending one thing, but meaning and deſigning another.

HYPOMO'CLION (S.) in *Mechanicks*, is that point of the prop or fulcrum, which ſuſtains the preſſure of the lever, either in raiſing or lowering of bodies.

HYPO'STASIS (S.) among the *ancient Divines* of the *Greek* church, was the perſon, and by thoſe of the *Latin* church, it was the ſubſtance or eſſence, ſo that they ſeemed to differ widely when they meant the ſame thing when applied to the Trinity; in *Phyſick*, it is the thick, heavy ſediment of the urine, that ſubſides to the bottom.

HYPOSTA'TICAL PRINCIPLES (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, are what they call the three chymical elements or conſtituents of all bodies, ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury.

HYPOSTA'TICAL UNION (S.) in *Divinity*, is the union of the divine and human nature together in the perſon of Chriſt Jeſus.

HYPOTHENU'SE (S.) in *Geometry*, is the longeſt ſide of a right-angled triangle, or that which is oppoſite to the right angle.

HYPO'THESIS (S.) a principle or propoſition taken for granted, from whence certain concluſions may be drawn for the proof of ſomething in debate; in *Phyſicks* or *Natural Philoſophy*, it is a kind of ſyſtem of our own imagination, laid down in order to ſolve the ſeveral appearances of nature; in *Aſtronomy* it ſignifies the ſeveral ſyſtems of the heavens, that aſtronomers have ranged the celeſtial bodies to move in; in *general*, it ſignifies a ſuppoſition, the truth of which is not abſolutely known.

HYPOTHE'TICAL (A.) ſuppoſitious, imaginary, probable, likely, &c.

HY'SSOP (S.) a ſhrub which ſhoots abundance of ſuckers from one root only; it is as hard as any large wood, and grows with us about a foot and half high; at particular diſtances on both ſides its ſtock it puſhes out longiſh leaves, which are hard, odoriferous, warm, and a little bitter to the taſte; the bloſſom of it appears at the top of the ſtem of an azure colour, and like an ear of corn; that in *Judea* grew very high, as appears from *Job* xix. 29. Among the *Jews*, it was uſed as a ſprinkler in their purifications; it is uſed in *Phyſick*, as a ſtanding ingredient in all pectoral apozems; there is alſo a ſyrup made of, and a ſimple water diſtilled from it.

HY'SSOPIC ART (S.) a name given by *Paracelſus* to chymiſtry, upon account of its being the purger, refiner, and purifier of metals.

HYSTE'RIC AFFECTION or PASSION (S.) in *Women*, the ſame with hypocondria in *Men*, and is called ſometimes ſuffocation of the womb, and ſometimes fits of the mother, ſuppoſed to ariſe from ſome diſorder of the womb, and are ſo violent in ſome perſons, as to work upon their imagination in a ſtrange manner.

HYSTE'RICKS (S.) medicines proper for diſorders of the womb.

HYSTERO'CELE (S.) a rupture or falling down of the womb.

HYTHE (S.) a port, wharf, or ſmall haven to embark or land wares at.

I.

THIS letter is the ninth in the order of our alphabet, and is both a vowel and a conſonant, as it happens to ſtand related to other letters that may be joined to it in the ſame ſyllable or ſound; we, together with the *Italians*, *Spaniards* and *Flemings*, pronounce this letter, when a conſonant, two or three different ways; the *old Latins* ſometimes changed I into U, as *decumus* and *maxumus*, for *decimus* and *maximus*. I, in the common letter way of numeration, ſignifies unity or one, and ſo many times as it is repeated, ſo many ones are ſignified. Obſerve, when I comes before another vowel in the ſame ſyllable, it is a conſonant. I, when it is not deſigned to expreſs a number, and ſtands alone, is a perſonal pronoun, whereby a man affirms ſomething of himſelf, as, *Who did this or that?* I. *Who will buy this or that?* I, &c.

JA'BBER (V.) to prate or talk much, faſt, haſtily, or fooliſhly; alſo to ſpeak a broken or imperfect language, ſo that the ſpeaker is hardly underſtood.

JA'CINTH or HY'ACINTH (S.) the name of a flower and a precious ſtone. See *Hyacinth*.

JACK (S.) the nick-name or familiar contraction of the name *John*; alſo the name of a machine contrived ſo as to carry a ſpit, in order to roaſt meat before the fire; alſo of another uſed by oſtlers to aſſiſt people in pulling off their boots; alſo the name of a flag uſually hoiſted at a ſhip's ſprit-ſail top-maſt-head; alſo an engine of very great force for liſting weights, particularly uſed by *Gunners* to

to elevate or depreſs the large artillery, and by *Carpenters* to ſcrew up, or reduce a part of a houſe, that is ſomewhat ſunk, to its true level, or right place; in the play at bowls, it is the ſmall bowl or mark at which the reſt are thrown, in order to ſee who wins the game; among the *Muſicians*, the ſmall pieces of wood that are fixed to the keys of harpſichords, ſpinets, and virginals, and which are cloathed with ſmall bits of liſt or cloth, are called *Jacks*; alſo the name of a pike-fiſh; and in *Hawking*, it is the name of the male birds of ſport; alſo that clammy vapour which reflects light in the dark, and ariſes in fenny or marſhy places, about privies, church-yards, and other fat, moiſt ſoils, from whence it flies into hedges, about rivers, &c. or wherever there is a continual flux of air, and thereby leads thoſe unwary people who go after it, out of their way, is called *Jack in a lanthorn*, or *Will with a wiſp*; alſo the cant name for a farthing; alſo the name of a fine freſh-water fiſh.

Jack a Dandy, a little, impertinent, inſignificant fellow.

Jack of a Pinch, a hackney parſon, or any one that ſerves the place of another without previous notice.

Jack in a Box, a ſharper or cheat.

JACK-ADAMS (S.) a fool or filly fellow.

JA'CKAL (S.) a wild beaſt of a middling ſize, who in the evening hunts for prey for the lion, which when found, he follows with open cry, till the lion comes, and ſeizes it; and after the lion has ſatisfied his hunger, feeds upon what he leaves.

JA'CKANAPES (S.) a term of reproach for a little, prating, whiffling fellow.

JA'CKET (S.) a ſort of outward coat, but made very ſhort, a ſeaman's coat that he wears at his work; anciently the horſemen uſed to wear them, made of ſilks and other rich ſtuffs, over their armour.

JACK KE'TCH (S.) the hangman, or officer appointed to execute the ſeveral corporal puniſhments that a court of judicature pronounces againſt offenders.

JACK-SPRA'T (S.) a dwarf or perſon uncommonly ſmall of ſtature, or reputation.

JA'COBINS (S.) thoſe religious perſons of both ſexes in *France*, that follow the rules of St. *Dominic*; the men are alſo called friars Predicants, who are one of the four orders of Mendicants.

JA'COBITES (S.) a ſect among the *Eaſtern Chriſtians*, ſo called from *Jacob Bardeus*, a *Syrian*, diſciple to *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*, whoſe hereſy he ſpread ſo much in *Aſia* and *Africa* in the beginning of the 6th century, that in the 7th century all the different ſects of the *Eutychians* went by the common name of *Jacobites*, i. e. ſuch as acknowledge only one nature, and that the human in Chriſt, and ſo took in the *Armenians* and *Abyſſines*; they deny the Trinity, and make the ſign of the croſs with one finger, to ſignify therein but one perſon; they baptize by applying a hot iron to the childrens forehead, after they have circumciſed them; at preſent they are divided among themſelves, one part embracing, and the other diſowning the communion of the church of *Rome*; in *England*, thoſe who eſpouſe the cauſe of king *James* II. and the ſucceſſion of his pretended ſon, commonly called emphatically the Pretender, or the *Chevalier de St. George*, are called *Jacobites*, without any regard to their having different notions about religious matters from the general opinions.

JA'COB's-STAFF (S.) a mathematical inſtrument, formerly uſed to take heights and diſtances.

JACULA'TION (S.) a throwing, caſting, darting, or ſhooting.

JA'CULATORY (A.) caſt, thrown, or ſhot ſuddenly.

JADE (S.) an ordinary, mean or good for nothing horſe; alſo a whoriſh, ſluttiſh, naſty woman; alſo the name of a greeniſh ſtone much valued for its hardneſs, and eſteemed by the *Turks* and *Poles*, who adorn all their fine works with it, eſpecially the handles of their ſabres; ſome attribute extraordinary virtues to it, and call it the divine ſtone.

JA'DISH (A.) inclined to the tricks, or like to a jade; ſpoken eſpecially of bad horſes that ſoon tire, and will not go without much ſpurring, &c.

JAGG (V.) to hack or cut notches in a thing like a ſaw.

JA'GGED (A.) any thing that is rough, or notched like a ſaw, &c.

JAH (S.) with the *Hebrews*, is one of the names of God, which in the Old Teſtament we frequently meet with in compoſition with many *Hebrew* words, as *Adonijah*, *hallelujah*, *&c.* that is, God is my Lord, praiſe the Lord, &c.

JAI'L-BIRD (S.) a priſoner in a jail, or a term of reproach to thoſe whoſe bad actions have formerly, or their preſent ones render them now deſerving of the puniſhment of a jail; a vile, lewd, thieviſh, profane, wicked perſon.

JAKES (S.) a privy or common-ſewer, or lay-ſtall for all ſorts of filth.

JA'LAP (S.) a ſtrong, purgative medicine, much uſed by the *Apothecaries*; it is the root of a plant much like our briony, that grows in *Peru* and *New-Spain*; that which breaks blackeſt, moſt brittle, ſound, and ſhining within ſide, is the beſt.

JAM, JAMB, or JAUMB (S.) among *Miners*, is a ridge of rock or ſtone, that nips off the vein of ore, and hinders them from purſuing it; among *Carpenters*, it is any thick piece of timber, particularly the ſide poſts of doors, chimney-pieces, &c.

JA'NGLE (V.) to ſquabble, quarrel, differ, ſcold, or fall out in words; alſo any untuneable noiſe, as a confuſion of bells, or ſounds

of inſtruments of different tunings, &c.

JA'NISARIES or JA'NIZARIES (S.) foot ſoldiers in the *Turkiſh* army; they were formerly compoſed only of Chriſtian children, whom the poverty of the parents gave up for the tribute exacted by the grand ſeignior for liberty of conſcience, or ſuch as were taken priſoners from the Chriſtians, but that is now ceaſed; their number is various, according to the occaſions of the ſtate; formerly it was fixed to 33,000, but of late years they have been 100,000; their pay is from 2 to 12 aſpers a day, beſides their doliman or long cloth coat with ſhort ſleeves given them yearly, the firſt day of their *Ramexan* or *Lent*; particular ſervice or extraordinary valour, entitles them to ſome additional pay, and alſo entitles them to the continuation of it, tho' they ſhould become lame and unſerviceable; they are obliged to lodge in their oda, or common chambers, (of which there are 160 at *Conſtantinople*) under ſevere penalties, without leave granted; formerly they were obliged not to marry, but the policy of latter times both indulges that, and the exerciſe of trades; in times of peace they carry only a long ſtick; in war, fire-arms and a ſabre; alſo the name of certain officers in the chancery of the court of *Rome*, whoſe buſineſs it is to ſuperviſe and correct all publick writings before they go abroad; it is alſo a name for any ſet of men that are reſolutely bold or daring to execute the deſigns of a publick or private perſon at all adventures.

JA'NSENISM (S.) the doctrine of *Cornelius Janſen*, biſhop of *Ypres* in *France*, with relation to grace and free-will, which has met with much oppoſition, and been condemned by ſeveral popes, and arrets of the *French* kings, &c. but to very little purpoſe, it ſtill gaining ground.

JA'NSENIST (S.) an embracer or follower of the opinions of *Janſenius*.

JA'NUARY (S.) the firſt month in the year, according to the common and now legal computation; it was added to the *Roman* calendar by *Numa*, who placed it about the winter ſolſtice; it was thus called in honour of *Janus*, a pretended deity, whom the *Romans* ſuppoſed preſided over the beginning of all buſineſs, and therefore it was thought proper the month dedicated to him ſhould lead or begin the year; they ſacrificed a cake of new ſifted meal to him, with ſalt, incenſe, and wine, on the firſt day of this month; upon this day all the mechanicks began ſomething of their art or trade, the men of letters did the ſame, as to books, poems, &c. the conſuls, though choſe before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day, eſpecially after the government was in the hands of the emperors; upon this day the conſuls marched to the capitol, attended with a crowd, all in new cloaths, two white bulls never yoked were ſacrificed to *Jupiter Capitolinus*, beſides a great deal of incenſe and other perfumes ſpent in the temple; the flamins, together with the conſuls, during this religious ſolemnity, offered their vows for the proſperity of the empire and the emperor, after having taken an oath of allegiance, and confirmed all publick acts done by his Imperial majeſty the preceding year; this day the *Romans* laid aſide all old grudges and ill humour, and took care not to ſpeak ſo much as one ominous or untoward word; this day it was cuſtomary for friends and acquaintance to make each other preſents, from whence the cuſtom of new-years-gifts, ſtill retained among us, was originally taken.

JAPA'N (V.) to varniſh and draw figures on wood, paper, leaves, or bark of trees pounded and made a paſte of, whe ewith plates, bowls, &c. are made after the manner of the people who are natives of a famous iſland on the coaſt of *China* called by this name, who are celebrated for perfection of this art.

JAPA'N EARTH (S.) an earth of a dark purple colour, very harſh upon the palate, ſeems to melt like bole in the mouth, and leaves a ſweetiſh taſte behind it; it is famous for ſtopping all ſorts of fluxes.

JAPONE'SE (S.) a native of the iſland of *Japan*, the language of which place is ſaid to be very curious, they having ſeveral words to expreſs the ſame thing, one to the honour, another to the diſpraiſe, another to the deriſion of the ſpeaker, ſome for the prince, others for the quality, others for the common people, according to the perſon or circumſtance ſpoke about; alſo the name of the language of *Japan*.

JA'RGON (S.) a confuſed noiſe, an unintelligible parcel of words, or unknown language.

JARR (V.) to diſagree, to have a ſlight quarrel in words; and in *Muſick*, it is being out of tune or time, ſo that the ſeveral inſtruments do not perform their parts harmoniouſly; alſo when a door ſtands a ſmall way open, it is ſaid to ſtand a-jarr.

JARR (S.) an earthen veſſel of various ſizes, to put oil, raiſins, pickles, &c. in.

JA'RRING (S.) grumbling, ſcolding, quarrelling, falling out or diſagreeing.

JA'SMIN or JE'SSAMIN (S.) a ſhrub that bears very fragrant flowers.

JA'SPER (S.) is commonly taken for a precious ſtone in *Scripture*, but in other languages it is reckoned rather among marbles; the moſt beautiful are green, and the moſt eſteemed is full of little ſpots here and there ſcattered upon the green; ſome value the purple-coloured very much; there are ſome of a carnation colour, red, roſe-coloured, ſtriped, white, and of many other colours; in ſome nature repreſents trees, flowers, and landſcapes, as if they were painted; it is not tranſparent, and comes pretty near the nature of agate; they are found in many parts of the

the eaſt, and in ſome parts of *Europe*; ſome attribute the phyſical virtue of ſtopping blood, eaſing women in travel, &c. to them; 'tis called by divers names in the ſcriptures, upon account of its variety of colours.

JA'SS-HAWK (S.) a young hawk newly taken out of the neſt.

JATRALI'PTICK (A.) that part of medicine that cures by external applications, ſuch as pulteſſes, fomentations, friction, plaiſters, &c.

JA'TRO-CHYMIST (S.) a phyſician who uſes or preſcribes chymical preparations chiefly.

JA'TRO-MATHEMATICIAN (S.) one who preſcribes phyſick by mathematical proportions, from the mathematical conſideration of diſeaſes, and their cauſes.

JA'VARIS (S.) an *American* hog, whoſe navel is on its back, and that is very difficult to take, becauſe ſcarce ever tired with running, and exceeding fierce, tearing all before it with its tuſks.

JA'VELIN (S.) a ſort of ſpear or half pike, uſed by the Ancients both on horſeback and on foot, five foot and a half long, headed with ſteel, and that has three heads or faces all terminating in a point.

JAU'NDICE (S.) a diſeaſe conſiſting in the overflowing of the bile, of which there are three ſorts, the one that renders the perſon's ſkin all over of a yellow colour, indiſpoſes them to action, and makes them very ſickiſh; another ſort is what is called the black *jaundice*, and is generally mortal; the other is what is called the green ſickneſs in maids or young women.

JAUNT (V.) to walk, ride, or go much out of the way or about, or very long journies to little purpoſe.

JAUNT (S.) a long, weariſome, round-about, tedious walk.

JAU'NTINESS (S.) airineſs, briſkneſs, full of play and wantonneſs.

JAUNTS (S.) the fellows or ſpokes of a wheel.

JAW (S.) the bone in which the teeth of any creature grow or are ſet.

JAY (S.) the name of a bird.

I'BEX (S.) a wild goat that lives upon ſteep rocks, to whom nature has given very large horns, which it bends backwards as far as its buttocks, ſo that it leaps from the higheſt precipices, and falls upon its back without hurting itſelf, becauſe its horns receive and break the blow.

I'BIS (S.) a bird very common in *Egypt*, of the ſtork kind, unclean to the *Jews*, but adored by the *Egyptians*, upon account of its living chiefly upon ſerpents, and their eggs; they are ſaid to be of two ſorts, the black and the white, the black ſo peculiar to *Egypt*, that it is reported they can live in no other country; tho' called black, the feathers of its back and wings are coloured like a lapwing or wood raven, mixed with green and purple feathers, the belly and ſides under the wings white; its beak is large, ſtrong, and of a ſcarlet colour, and ſo are its feet and legs; its beak about 18 inches long, its neck 12 or 14, its body and breaſt as large as the back of a gooſe, and when its head is under its wings it repreſents the form of a heart; after the death of the *Ibis* the *Egyptians* uſed to embalm it, made a ſort of funeral for it, and paid it great honours; it is remarkable in this bird, that altho' it be a water fowl, and lives principally about the *Nile*, yet it never enters the water; it generally builds its neſt in the palm-trees to avoid cats.

ICE (S.) any liquid congealed together by means of cold.

ICHNEU'MON (S.) an *Egyptian* rat or ſmall creature that is a great enemy to the crocodile.

ICHNO'GRAPHY (S.) in *Perſpective*, is the view of any thing cut off by a plain parallel to the horizon, juſt at the bottom or baſe of it; in *Architecture* and *Fortification*, it is the ground plain or plat form upon which the building is erected, wherein are contained all the out-lines of the ſeparate parts or diviſions of the rooms, offices, &c.

ICHO'CLANS (S.) certain white eunuchs, or pages that attend the grand ſeignior's ſeraglio.

I'CHOR (S.) in *Phyſick*, is ſometimes the thin watry humour that is in the body, and ſometimes the pus or matter that iſſues out of ulcers or ſores.

ICHTHYO'LOGY (S.) a treatiſe or deſcription of fiſhes.

I'CON (S.) the picture, cut, or repreſentation of any perſon or thing.

ICONO'LOGY (S.) the ſcience that deſcribes the figures and repreſentations of men and deities, and here each is diſtinguiſhed by ſome peculiar characteriſtick, as *Saturn* is repreſented like an old man with a ſcythe; *Jupiter* with a thunder-bolt in his hand, and an eagle by his ſide; *Neptune* with a trident, ſitting in a chariot drawn with ſea-horſes; *Pluto* has a fork with two tines, riding in a chariot with four black horſes; *Cupid* has a bow and arrows, a quiver, and a torch, and ſometimes a muffler over his eyes; *Apollo* is ſometimes repreſented with a bow and arrows, and ſometimes with a harp; *Mercury* has a caduceus or wand in his hand, with wings on his hat, and at his heels; *Mars* is armed cap-a pee with a cock which was conſecrated to him; *Bacchus* appears crowned with ivy, armed with a *Thyrſus*, with a tyger's ſkin over him, ſometimes drawn with tygers, and followed with a train of *Menades*; *Hercules* has a lion's ſkin for his ſurtout, with a club in his hand; *Juno* rides in a cloud with a peacock at her ſide; *Venus* travelling in a chariot drawn with ſwans or pigeons; *Pallas* has an head-piece on, leans upon her ſhield called *ægis*, with an owl for her attendant; *Diana* is dreſſed like a huntreſs, with bows and ar-

rows in her hand; *Ceres* has a ſickle and a ſheaf, &c. As the Heathens, ſo the painters have run theſe emblematical expreſſions to great lengths, ſo as to repreſent the paſſions of the mind, vices, diſeaſes, &c. by bodily terms, too numerous here to recite.

I'CONISM (S.) a true lively repreſentation of a thing by words or figures.

ICOSAE'DRON or ICOSIHE'DRON (S.) a ſolid in *Geometry*, conſiſting of 20 triangular pyramids, whoſe vertices meet in the center of a ſphere, that is imagined to circumſcribe it, and therefore have their height, and baſis equal.

I'CY (A.) full of ice, abounding or covered with ice, froze, &c.

IDE'A (S.) that conception of any matter or thing that is formed in a perſon's mind upon his hearing a relation, or ſeeing the external form of any thing, or the repreſentation he makes to himſelf upon his thinking of the nature and properties of things, ſo far as they occur to his ſenſes or his underſtanding; and this is either ſimple, as all thoſe are that are immediately determined by the ſenſes, as heat, cold, ſolidity, colours, &c. or complex, as are all thoſe which are collected by the faculties of the mind, exerciſing their proper functions of comparing and ſeparating the ſeveral ſimple *ideas*, of which the whole conſiſts, and making ſuch proper concluſions as are neceſſary.

IDE'AL (A.) imaginary, exiſting no where but in thought; alſo of, or relating to an idea.

IDE'NTICK or IDE'NTICAL (A.) the ſame very individual perſon or thing ſpoken of.

IDE'NTITY (S.) the ſameneſs or agreement of two or more things with one another.

I'DEOT (S.) a perſon that has not the uſe of the rational faculty nor of being taught to diſtinguiſh the good or evil between one act and another. By our *Law*, he that can do any little neceſſary act, as to meaſure a yard of cloth, name and diſtinguiſh the days of the week, count twenty, &c. is not deemed an *ideot*.

IDES (S.) a term much uſed in the *Roman Calendar*, for the diviſion of the months into two parts, they were commonly the 15th or 13th day of the month; in the months of *March*, *May*, *July* and *October*, the *ides* are the 15th day; in the reſt, they fall on the 13th, becauſe they always follow eight days after the nones.

I'DIOM (S.) the ſame with *dialect*, and is the peculiar manner of expreſſion of one place or kingdom different from another, the propriety or phraſeology of ſpeech of any people or language.

IDIOMA'TICAL (A.) according to the particular manner of expreſſion, or phraſe of any language or people.

IDIO'PATHY (S.) the natural inclination, love, or affection that a perſon has to ſome particular thing.

I'DLE (A.) lazy, ſlothful, uninduſtrious, not willing to work.

I'DLENESS (S.) the habit or cuſtom of being ſlothful, unwilling to work, and lazy.

I'DLY (Part.) after an indolent, careleſs, ſlothful, negligent manner.

I'DOL (S.) properly ſignifies the image, ſtatue, or repreſentation of ſome falſe deity; but in a *large Senſe* any thing but the true God that a perſon ſets his affections upon, and pays particular reſpect to, eſpecially in a religious way, as the ſun, moon, ſtars, a wife, child, huſband, &c. may be called an *idol*; the ſun and ſtars were the firſt *idols*, and the nations, either through fear or flattery, that had valiant princes, upon their death, amuſed the vulgar with their being tranſlated into heaven, and changed into ſtars, and ſo worſhipped them; as, *Ilus* under the name of *Saturn*, &c. Afterwards beaſts that were either peculiarly hurtful or uſeful were tranſformed into deities, ſome out of fear, others out of veneration, as the ox, &c. The Heathens had formerly, and too many ſtill, *idols* of all ſorts, and of every kind of matter, as gold, ſilver, braſs ſtone, wood, earth, &c. alſo the ſtars, ſpirits, men, animals, rivers, plants, and elements, were the ſubject and model of them; too much of this is now practiſed in the church of *Rome*, whoſe extravagant veneration for the images and pictures of ſaints, eſpecially the Virgin *Mary*, and the pretended efficacy and power they attribute to the croſs, gives too much ground for the charge of idolatry in their worſhip, though they pretend to the only true religion of Jeſus Chriſt.

IDO'LATER (S.) a perſon that pays divine adoration to ſomething beſides the true God, a worſhipper of idols or falſe gods.

IDOLATRI'ZING (S.) a complying with, or conſenting to the worſhip of falſe gods or idols.

IDO'LATROUS (A.) after the manner of idolaters.

IDO'LATRY (S.) the ſuperſtitious worſhip which is paid to idols and falſe gods, and is in general underſtood of all impious, ſuperſtitious, and ſacrilegious worſhip.

IDOLI'ZE (V.) to fondle, ſet an extream value, love or eſteem upon any thing, to worſhip or pay divine honours to any creature.

I'DYL or IDY'LLION (S.) a pleaſant, gay, diverting poem, containing a narration of agreeable adventures.

JEA'LOUS (A.) very tender, watchful, careful, and choice of a thing; alſo ſuſpicious and fearful of a rival.

JEA'LOUSY or JEA'LOUSNESS (S.) ſuſpicion, miſtruſt; alſo care, watchfulneſs, &c.

JEAT or JET (S.) by ſome called black amber, is a mineral or foſſil extreamly black, compoſed of a bituminous juice in the earth, of the nature of coal.

JEER or JEAR (V.) to mock, deride, make game of, or at, to ſcorn, ridicule, &c.

JEJU'NE (A.) dry, barren, unfruitful, &c.

JE'LLY (S.) a congealed ſubſtance, commonly made by boiling meat very much, and letting the broth or liquor grow cold, when it becomes a ſolid maſs like ſize, &c.

JE'NNETS or GE'NNETS (S.) ſmall, ſwift, *Spaniſh* horſes.

JEO'FAIL (S.) in *Law*, is an error in pleading a cauſe, or not rightly and judiciouſly ſtating it, for which it is very difficult to find a remedy.

JEO'PARDY (S.) hazard, danger, great riſk, or improbability of ſucceſs.

JE'RGUER or JE'RKER (S.) an officer belonging to the *Cuſtom-Houſe, Exciſe-Office, &c.* who overſees and re-examines the waiters, gaugers, &c. accompts.

JERK (S.) a ſudden, haſty, ſmart laſh with a whip, rod, &c. alſo a ſnatch, pull, or catching of any thing from a perſon haſtily.

JERK (V.) to correct by re-examining an account or affair; to laſh, whip, jolt, ſnatch, &c. ſuddenly, or at unawares.

JE'RKING (S.) the act of examining, whipping, laſhing, &c. alſo a ſhort upper coat; alſo a male hawk.

JE'ROMANCY (S.) divination by ſacrifices, collected firſt from the external motions of the victim, then from its entrails, &c.

JE'RSEY (S.) an iſland on the coaſt of *Normandy*, formerly a part of that dukedom, but now annexed to the county of *Southampton*; this and *Guernſey* being all that remains to the kings of *England* of their anciently large dominions in *France*; it is ſituated in the bay of St. *Michael*, between two promontories, from the ſhores whereof it lies about five miles to the weſt, and thirty from *England* to the ſouth; the inhabitants ſpeak a ſort of *Norman French*; it contains twelve pariſhes and two caſtles, being about twelve miles long, and between ſix and ſeven broad; it produces all manner of trees, fruits, roots, flowers and medicinal plants, ſcented, or for the kitchen, and of late years cyder has brought malt liquor into much neglect, their arable grounds being much of it turned into gardens and orchards, and the improvement of navigation, manufactures, and commerce, has much contributed to the neglecting of huſbandry; the honey of this iſland is reported to be the beſt that is any where to be found; it is plentifully ſupplied with excellent freſh ſprings; their beef and mutton are generally very ſmall, but finely taſted; the famous ſoland geeſe are bred here; the air is temperate, and the whole iſland healthy; the capital is St *Helier*, which is a handſome, well-built town, ſituate near the ſea, and contains about a thouſand inhabitants; it is the ordinary ſeat of juſtice, and has a market every Saturday in the nature of a fair, where gentlemen meet for converſation as well as buſineſs; the governor has the military authority, and the bailiff the civil.

JERU'SALEM (S.) the capital city of the Holy Land, which the *Turks* call *Cuts*; it is ſometimes called the city of *David*, the city of *Peace*, *&c.* it belongs to the tribe of *Benjamin*, but was commonly eſteemed a part of *Judea*, and ſo peopled with prieſts, that in the time of *David* and *Solomon* their number was 36,000; it is generally ſuppoſed that *Melchiſedech* founded it, and called it *Salem*; it was afterwards taken by the *Jebuſites*, who called a fort they built in it *Jebus*, which they kept poſſeſſion of till *David* drove them out; here *Solomon* his ſon built the famous *Jewiſh* temple, and ſurrounded the whole with prodigious walls; this city was taken from, and re-taken by the *Jews* many times, till at laſt *Titus Veſpaſian* beſieged it at *Eaſter*, when a vaſt aſſembly of *Jews* from all parts were in it, and which by their numbers ſoon made proviſions ſo exceedingly ſcarce, that human fleſh was eaten; in about five months he took the whole, plundered, burnt, and deſtroyed it in ſuch a manner, that it was literally accompliſhed what Chriſt propheſied of it, *viz.* that one ſtone ſhould not be left upon another.

JE'SSAMIN (S.) a ſpreading ſhrub, ſomewhat like a vine, that bears exceeding fragrant flowers; in *Heraldry*, it is the ſame with *Argent* or white.

JE'SSES (S.) the leathers or ſtraps that are put over a hawk's legs, &c.

JEST (S.) a pleaſant, witty turn of thought or expreſſion; alſo a falſity, lie, or ſtory.

JEST (V.) to play the wanton with words, to ſpeak one thing and mean another, a friendly, jocoſe liberty, whereby a perſon's morals may be reformed if well applied and taken.

JE'STER (S.) a merry, witty punſter, or jocoſe perſon, ſometimes kept by princes, to inform them of their own or others failings, under the diſguiſe of a waggiſh ſtory, &c.

JE'SUATES (S.) a religious order founded by St. *John Columbinus* of *Sienna*, in the 14th century; it had many privileges granted them by ſundry popes, but in 1668, pope *Clement* IX. aboliſhed this order; they worked for their livelihood, and intermeddled with neither civil nor eccleſiaſtical affairs.

JE'SUITED (A.) one influenced by the opinions, advices, or practices of the Jeſuits, a favourer or abetter of them.

JE'SUITES (S.) monks of the ſociety of Jeſus, called by the council of *Trent* regular clerks; *Ignatius Loyola* founded this order, *anno* 1534; pope *Paul* III. founded it *viva voce* in 1539, and the following year appproved it by an authentick bull, dated *Sept.* 27, by which their number was not to exceed 60; but that clog was taken off, *March* 14, 1543. by another bull; the popes *Julius* III. *Pius* V. and *Gregory* XIII. and divers others, have confirmed

and granted such privileges to this society as render'd them exorbitantly powerful and numerous, notwithstanding their seditious writings have occasioned them to be discountenanced in several governments in *Christendom* that own the *Romish* religion.

JESUI'TICAL (A.) like to, or after the manner of the Jesuits; and in *common Speech*, means artful, dubious, or equivocal.

JE'SUITS BARK (S.) the rind of a certain tree in the *West-Indies*, found out by some *Romish* missionaries to be an effectual remedy for agues, &c.

JE'SUS (S.) or as the *Hebrews* pronounce it *Jehoshua*, or *Joshua*, signifies a Saviour; among the *Jews*, there were several of this name, one a famous general that succeeded *Moses*, and that compleated the conquest of *Canaan*, and settled each tribe in its possessions; this by way of distinction is called the son of *Nun*; another of this name, called the son of *Siracb*, who about the year of the world 3798, gathered *Solomon's* sentences together, and composed in *Hebrew* the book of *Ecclesiasticus*, which was translated by his grandson who was of the same name; but the Christians take little notice of this name, but as applied to Christ the Son of God, the true Messiah and Saviour of the world, begotten of the father before all ages, equal to, and consubstantial with the Father as to the divine nature, and of the same substance with the *Virgin Mary* his Mother, as to his human nature; the first and principal object of the prophecies, figured and promised in the Old Testament, expected and desired by the old patriarchs, the hope and salvation of the *Gentiles*, and the glory, happiness, and consolation of the Christians; though many have, yet no one ever bore this name with so much justice, nor so perfectly fulfilled the signification of it as our *Jesus Christ*, who hath saved us from sin and hell, and hath purchased heaven for us by the price of his blood. Authors differ much as to the precise year when Christ was born; the *Greeks* differ from the *Latins* no less than 1,500 years; the computation of time from Christ's birth was first begun by *Dionysius Exiguus*, about 527, but was not generally used in the west until 879, but was never used in the east at all, they still reckoning from the creation.

JE'SUS CHRIST (S.) the name of a military order in *Portugal*, and also of another instituted by pope *John* XXII. in 1320 at *Avignon*, who carried a golden cross enamelled red.

JET or JE'TTY (S.) a corner or part of a thing that stands out beyond the rest of it; also of the colour or like to *jet*.

JE'TSAM, JE'TSON, or FLO'TSON (S.) such goods, or part of a ship's cargo which in a storm have been cast over-board, or after a shipwreck are drove upon the shore, and belong to the lord high admiral.

JE'TT (S.) a hard, brittle stone, that when polished is of a most curious black colour.

JE'WEL (S.) any valuable or precious thing, but particularly applied to diamonds, rubies, &c.

JE'WELLER (S.) a worker upon, or dealer in diamonds, pearls, &c.

JE'WEL OFFICE (S.) an office belonging to the crown, that takes care of fashioning and weighing the king's plate, which they deliver out by warrants from the lord chamberlain.

JEW'ISH (A.) like to, or after the manner of the *Jews*, or something belonging or appertaining to the *Jews*.

JEWS (S.) those people that were formerly called *Hebrews* or *Israelites*; they took this name at their return from the captivity of *Babylon*, and have retained it ever since, it coming from *Judah*, which was the only tribe that made any considerable figure at that time among them; their œconomy, both civil and military, and also their religious customs, is much of it related in the Old Testament, only shall here observe, that among the modern *Jews*, when any person is buried, his nearest relations, such as father, mother, child, wife, husband, brother, sister, &c. keep the house a week after the funeral, sitting on the ground all the while, excepting on the sabbath day, when they go to prayers; during this week they are neither to work nor dispatch any business; the husband and wife are to lodge asunder, and there come people morning and evening to say the customary prayers with these relations, which is concluded with a prayer for the soul of the deceased; some repeat prayers for their friends souls in the synagogue, every morning for eleven months together after this week is expired, which arises from an opinion they have, that the blessed enjoy the beatifick vision in *Paradise* or *Gan-Heden*, and that the wicked are tormented in *Hell* or *Gheinam*; and that though some will be damned to all eternity, yet others only for a time; others among them believe the transmigration, and that at death the soul passes out of one body into another; when they excommunicate any person, they curse him publickly, and during the time this lasts, no *Jew* must come within two yards of him, which lasts till he has performed penance, and a rabbin blesses him; their confessions are general, and only used in their devotions to God Almighty, and not to any particular priest.

JEW'S HARP or TRUMP (S.) a mock sort of musical instrument that children play with.

IF (Part.) a word by which some condition or circumstance of a thing is expressed.

IGNIS FA'TUUS (S.) a meteor that arises in damp places, and which shines like fire in the dark, the same with *Jack a lantborn*, or *Will with a wisp*, &c.

IGNITION (S.) a *Chymical Term*, for heating metal red-hot, as *Smiths* do iron.

IGNO'BLE (A.) mean, baſe, unworthy, ungenerous, below the dignity of a gentleman, a thing of no value or eſteem.

IGNOMI'NIOUS (A.) diſhonourable, mean, ſhameful, reproachful, or diſgraceful.

I'GNOMINY (S.) ſhame, diſgrace, reproach, diſhonour, &c.

IGNORA'MUS (S.) a word uſed by the grand inqueſt, impannell'd in the inquiſition of cauſes criminal and publick, written upon the bill, when they diſlike their evidence, or think it defective or weak; the conſequence of which is, that all farther enquiry upon that party for that fault is thereby ſtopt, and he diſcharged without farther anſwer; alſo a name of reproach for a raw, unſkilful, or unqualified perſon to diſcharge any office or truſt.

I'GNORANCE or I'GNORANTNESS (S.) unſkilfulneſs, want of knowledge.

I'GNORANT (A.) unknowing, uninſtructed, untaught; alſo innocent.

JIG (S.) a briſk, merry dance, or airy, light tune; alſo an arch, merry trick.

I. H. S. theſe three letters are frequently embroidered upon the velvet hangings of the communion tables in churches, and generally ſignifies *Jeſus hominum Salvator*, or, Jeſus the Saviour of men is worſhipped here; others explain it by *Jeſus hominum ſanctiſſimus*, or, Jeſus the moſt holy of men; but this is ſuppoſed to lean too much towards *Socinianiſm*, and therefore the former is eſteemed the moſt orthodox interpretation.

JILL (S.) a ſmall wine-meaſure containing a quarter of a pint.

JILT (S.) a tricking, intriguing harlot, a lewd ſtrumpet or whore.

JI'LTING (A.) acting the tricks, ſhams, and deceits of a whore or jilt.

JI'NGLE (V.) to make a tinkling noiſe like horſes bells; alſo to rhime only, or make verſes without ſenſe.

JI'NGLING (S.) a tinkling noiſe of carriers horſes bells, or the ringing of money that chinks in the pocket, a ſhaken bag, &c.

I'LCHESTER or I'VELCHESTER (S.) an ancient corporation town in *Somerſetſhire*, ſituate on the *Ivel*, over which it has a good bridge; it is governed by a bailiff and twelve burgeſſes; it ſends two members to parliament; has a tolerable market weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 104 computed, and 125 meaſured miles.

I'LET-HOLE or OY'LET HOLE (S.) a ſmall round hole made in a garment, the edges of which are ſecured from fuzzing out by being wrought with thread or ſilk very cloſe, in order to lace or tie it.

I'LFORDCOMB or I'LFARCOMB (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a pretty ſafe harbour for ſhips by reaſon of a pile built there; the town conſiſts of one ſtreet, about a mile in length from the church to the harbour; diſtant from *London* 154 computed, and 179 meaſured miles.

I'LIA (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the ſide parts of the lower belly between the laſt rib, the privities and the ſmall guts; alſo the name of king *Numitor*'s daughter, who being a veſtal virgin, the poets ſay *Mars* got with child, and at her delivery ſhe brought forth *Remus* and *Romulus* the founders of *Rome*, for which fact ſhe was ſet into the ground alive, and the children expoſed on the banks of the river *Tiber*, where *Fauſtulus* the king's ſhepherd found, and took them up and nurſed them.

I'LIACK PASSION (S.) a dangerous diſeaſe, conſiſting in the expulſion of feculent matter by the mouth, accompanied with a ſwelling of the lower ventricle, an intenſe pain, and a total conſtipation.

I'LIAD (S.) the name of the firſt of *Homer*'s poems, wrote upon the ſiege of *Troy* and rape of *Helen*, ſuppoſed to be both the firſt, and moſt perfect poem that was ever wrote in the world.

ILLA'TION (S.) an inference or conſequence drawn from ſome preceding arguments.

ILLE'GAL (A.) unlawful, unfair, contrary to the known laws of a country.

ILLEGA'LITY or ILLE'GALNESS (S.) oppoſition or contrariety to the known laws of any place.

ILLEGI'TIMATE (A.) unlawful, irregular, applied to children got and born out of wedlock, which cannot inherit, by right of birth, any part of their parents eſtate, but what is bequeathed by will to them.

ILLE'VIABLE (A.) ſomething in the law that cannot be levied, for which reaſon a debt or due ſo circumſtanced, is endorſed *nihil*.

ILLI'CIT (A.) unfair, unjuſtifiable, unlawful, clandeſtine.

ILLI'TERATE (A.) ignorant, unlearned, unſkilful.

ILL-NA'TURE (S.) ſurlineſs, croſſneſs, peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs.

ILLO'GICAL (A.) contrary to, or againſt the rules of logick; irrational, unreaſonable.

ILLU'DE (V.) to deride, ſcoff, mock, jeer, banter, or ſet at nought.

ILLU'MINATE (V.) to enlighten, ornament, embelliſh or adorn.

ILLUMINA'TI (S.) a ſect called by the *Spaniards* Alumbrados, who after their ſuppreſſion in *Spain* ſprung up again in *France*; among other extravagancies, they affirmed, that a ſyſtem of belief and practice had been revealed to friar *Anthony Boucher*, one of their leaders, which exceeded every thing Chriſtianity had yet been acquainted with; that by virtue of this method people might improve in a ſhort time to the ſame degree of perfection and glory, which the ſaints and bleſſed virgin had attained to; that this improvement might be carried on to ſuch a union, that all our actions would be deified, and when they were raiſed to this pitch, they were to reſign their minds wholly to God's diſpoſal, without producing any act themſelves; that none of the doctors of the church knew any thing of devotion; that in ten years time their doctrine

wine would be received all the world over, and that then there would be no occaſion for prieſts, and ſuch other religious diſtinctions.

ILLUMINA'TION (S.) the act of emitting light from any luminous body; alſo the painting, gilding, or adorning of frames, pictures, maps, &c.

ILLU'MINED (A.) an old church-word, or name for thoſe who were newly baptized, ſo called from a taper they held in their hand at the performing the ceremony, as a ſymbol of the faith and grace received in that ſacrament.

ILLU'SION (S.) a cheat, deception, impoſition, falſe appearance, &c.

ILLU'SIVE or ILLU'SORY (A.) deceitful, cheating.

ILLU'STRATE (V.) to make evident, plain, or clear, to expound, explain, or take away difficulties.

ILLUSTRA'TION (S.) the act of making plain, evident, clear, or eaſy to be underſtood.

ILLU'STRIOUS (A.) famous, eminent, renowned, noble, excellent.

I'LMINSTER (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, a pretty large town, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 113 computed, and 138 meaſured miles.

Eaſt I'LSLEY (S.) in *Berkſhire*, a mean town, whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday for ſheep, whither great numbers are conſtantly brought from the downs near it, which yield excellent paſture for them; diſtant from *London* 44 computed, and 51 meaſured miles.

I'MAGE (S.) the ſhape, figure, repreſentation, ſimilitude, or likeneſs of any thing, particularly in the way of carving or modelling; it is of long ſtanding, that thoſe *images* have been introduced into religion, at firſt by way of ornament, and then through an extream ſuperſtition they became idols, and were, and ſtill are worſhipped with divine honours; they had alſo civil uſes for good purpoſes, eſpecially among the *Romans*, who put underneath the buſtoes and ſtatues of their forefathers, the noble exploits they had done, their origin and improvements in commendable actions, to excite their children to do the like; ſometimes we apply it to the idea or repreſentation that any thing external raiſes in the mind of the beholder; in *Diſcourſe*, it is thoſe proper expreſſions a perſon chuſes to explain himſelf by upon any ſubject, ſo as the hearer may readily conceive the meaning of the diſcourſe.

I'MAGERY (S.) all ſorts of works that repreſent the ſhapes of men or other creatures, whether it be tapeſtry, painting, or embroidery, but more eſpecially carving.

IMA'GINABLE (A.) any thing that may be conceived, comprehended, or imagined by or in the mind of a perſon.

IMA'GINARY (A.) ſomething that exiſts only in thought, but has no real being; fanciful, fantaſtick.

IMAGINA'TION (S.) thought, conception, idea, or that faculty of the mind or ſoul, whereby it ſees and compares the repreſentation of external things, and thereby becomes capable of concluding or agreeing upon what is fitting to be done or let alone.

IMAGINA'TIVE (A.) whimſical, full of unſettled thoughts and various repreſentations of the ſame thing.

IMA'GINE (V.) to think, conceive, ſuppoſe, fancy.

I'MAM (S.) among the *Turks*, is a head, chief, ruler or governor of a congregation or moſque, and by way of eminence, it ſignifies him who has the ſupream authority both in ſpirituals and temporals; the ſubordinate *imams* which are in moſt cities, are only concerned in religious matters, and by it is commonly meant the right and lawful ſucceſſor of *Mahomet*, and are in particular moſques much like our pariſh prieſts.

IMBA'LM (V.) to prepare a dead carcaſe by pickling or covering it with ointments, ſpices, &c. ſo as it will not putrefy, corrupt, ſtink, or rot away, a method much practiſed by the Ancients, and ſtill by the eaſtern nations.

IMBA'RGO (S.) a prohibition or ſtop put to veſſels or ſhips, to prevent their going out of a port or harbour; alſo the forbidding any perſon or commodity from going out of, or coming into a nation by publick authority.

IMBA'RK (V.) to go on ſhip-board, to engage, liſt, or enter into any buſineſs, to undertake, or go on with an affair.

IMBA'RKMENT (S.) the entering or going on ſhipboard; the beginning or eſpouſing an affair, intereſt, or buſineſs.

IMBA'SE (V.) to make metals, &c. worſe or meaner, by mixing copper with gold, &c.

IMBA'TTLE (V.) to arrange, draw up, or make an army ready for battle.

IMBECI'LLITY (S.) weakneſs, impotency, feebleneſs, or incapacity of body or mind, for doing of any affair or buſineſs.

IMBE'LLISH (V.) to beautify, ornament, or ſet off any thing by words or actions.

IMBE'LLISHING or IMBE'LLISHMENT (S.) a decoration, ornament, or beautifying.

IMBE'ZZLE (V.) to waſte, deſtroy, purloin, or ſteal privately any thing committed to a perſon's truſt

IMBE'ZZLEMENT (S.) a ſtealing, waſting, or miſapplying of any thing.

IMBI'BE (V.) to ſuck, receive, or drink up any moiſture; alſo to be tinctured with, or a favourer of any particular opinions by education or otherwiſe.

IMBIBI'TION (S.) the chymiſts term for any ſpongeous or porous body taking in, ſucking or drinking up any ſort of liquor or moiſture.

IMBI'TTER (V.) to make or render any thing very bitter, to exaſperate or ſtir up a perſon by making or rendering their caſe or condition worſe than otherwiſe it would be, by ſome unkind or harſh reflections, or conditions to be done or performed.

IMBO'DY (V.) to incorporate or mix ſeveral bodies into one maſs, heap, or lump, as metals, phyſical ingredients, &c.

IMBO'LDEN (V.) to encourage, hearten, or make bold.

IMBO'SOM (V.) to hide, conceal, incloſe, or ſhut up in the boſom.

IMBO'SS (V.) to cover any thing with ornamental riſings of carved work, needle-work. &c. in *Hunting*, it is to chaſe a deer into a thicket.

IMBO'SSMENT or IMBO'SSING (S.) any ornament made or raiſed upon any thing by carving, embroidery, &c.

IMBOW'EL (V.) to cut or take out the bowels of any perſon or creature.

IMBRA'CERY (S.) a *Law* term for tampering with, or endeavouring to corrupt a jury by bribes, &c.

IMBROI'DER (V.) to make flowers or other ornaments upon cloth, &c. with gold, ſilver, ſilk, &c. in needle-work.

IMBROI'DERER (S.) a perſon that imbroiders.

IMBROI'DERY (S.) the work of an imbroiderer.

IMBROI'L (V.) to bring or engage a perſon or ſtate into a quarrel, to put into confuſion, trouble, or diſorder.

IMBRUE' (V.) to wet, dip, or moiſten; and is commonly applied to a perſon that kills or murders another.

IMBUE' (V.) to ſeaſon, cultivate, or improve a child or other perſon with the foundations, ſeeds, or principles of virtue, ſcience, and profitable knowledge, &c.

IMBU'RSE (V.) to become a partner, or lay in a ſtock of money, wares, &c. with another.

IMBURSE'MENTS (S.) expences, charges, &c.

I'MITABLE (A.) that may or can be copied or imitated.

I'MITATE (V.) to copy, do, or make ſomething like to another perſon or thing.

IMITA'TION (S.) the act of doing or ſtriving to copy after, or become like to another perſon or thing.

IMITA'TOR or IMITA'TRIX (S.) he or ſhe that copies after another perſon or thing.

IMMA'CULATE (A.) pure, perfect, without blemiſh, undefiled.

IMMA'NENESS or IMMA'NITY (S.) fierceneſs, cruelty, monſtrouſneſs, unmanageableneſs, &c.

I'MMANENT (A.) abiding, remaining, inherent, &c.

IMMARCE'SSIBLE (A.) unchangeable, that never fades or decays, &c.

IMMATE'RIAL (A.) a being not compoſed of body or matter, as God, the ſoul, &c. alſo a thing of little moment, value or concern.

IMMATERIA'LITY or IMMATE'RIALNESS (S.) the ſpiritual exiſtence of what is not made of matter; alſo any thing that is not to the purpoſe.

IMMATU'RE (A.) raſh, haſty, inconſiderate, raw, unripe, unfit to be done.

IMMATU'RELY (Part.) done out of due or proper time, before every part of a thing or affair was brought to perfection.

IMME'DIATE (A.) that is capable to do a thing without means, or progreſſively; alſo the time preſent, now, at this inſtant or juncture.

IMME'DICABLE (A.) uncurable, beyond the reach or power of medicine or phyſick.

IMME'MORABLE (A.) unworthy of remembrance, that does not deſerve notice, worthleſs.

IMMEMO'RIAL (A.) that cannot be remembered, that is paſt, beyond, or before the memory of any perſon living; in a *Law Senſe*, time *immemorial* is before the reign of *Edward* II.

IMME'NSE (A.) that cannot be circumſcribed by time or place, or overcome by power, &c.

IMME'NSENESS or IMME'NSITY (S.) unmeaſurable, unnumerable, that cannot be ſo much as conceived, prodigiouſly great, large, extenſive, &c.

IMME'NSURABLE (A.) that cannot be meaſured.

IMME'RGE (V.) to cover all over, to plunge or dip any thing in water.

IMME'RSE (V.) to bury, or wholly plunge any thing or perſon under water, &c.

IMME'RSION (S.) a dipping or plunging in, or covering with water; with the *Chymiſts*, it is the putting metals and minerals into ſome corroſive matter, to reduce them to powder; with the *Aſtronomers*, it is one planet's being hid or covered with or by the ſhadow of another.

IMMETHO'DICAL (A.) irregular, diſorderly, confuſed.

I'MMINENT (A.) apparent, viſible, juſt at hand, threatening, or hanging over a perſon's head.

IMMINU'TION (S.) diminiſhing, leſſening, &c.

IMMOBI'LITY (S.) fixedneſs, ſteadfaſtneſs, unmoveableneſs.

IMMO'DERATE (A.) exceſſive, without all bounds.

IMMO'DEST (A.) contrary to the rules of decency, good manners, and virtue, and is commonly applied to laſcivious, wanton, bawdy diſcourſe.

IMMOLA'TION (S.) a ſacrificing or offering up of any thing.

IMMO'RAL (A.) rude, unmannerly, irreligious, prophane.

IMMORA'LITY (S.) all ſorts of diſorderly behaviour, particularly that which is levelled againſt the principles of religion.

IMMO'RTAL (A.) that has no end, that never dies, expires, or ceaſes to be.

IMMORTA'LITY (S.) the ſtate of unchangeableneſs, or never dying or altering.

IMMORTALI'ZE (V.) to render or make everlaſtingly durable, memorable, famous, or happy.

IMMO'VEABLE (A.) that cannot be altered, changed, ſhaken, or removed; alſo one whoſe mind and reſolution is ſo fixed that no arguments whatever can make any impreſſion upon.

IMMU'NITIES (S.) certain exemptions, privileges, or freedoms from taxes, offices, &c. granted to a perſon, city, or people, by a prince, &c.

IMMU'RE (V.) to ſhut up, or incloſe within two walls.

IMMU'TABLE (A.) that is by nature unchangeable, fixed, unalterable.

IMP (V.) to inoculate or ingrait a tree, &c. as the gardeners do.

IMP (S.) a familiar or ſpirit, a ſubordinate devil or demon, ſuppoſed to wait upon witches, &c. alſo a wicked, bold, impudent child.

IMPAI'R (V.) to weaken, wear out, detriment, or hurt any thing.

IMPA'LE (V.) to ſurround or incloſe a perſon or place with ſtakes; alſo to thruſt a ſtake or pole through the body of a malefactor or other perſon, by way of puniſhment with death; in *Heraldry*, it is to put a man and his wife's coat of arms both into one eſcutcheon, his on the right hand, and hers on the left.

IMPA'LPABLE (A.) that cannot be ſeen or felt, by reaſon of its exceeding ſmallneſs, by the common natural organs of ſenſe, without the aſſiſtance of art.

IMPA'NNEL (V.) to enroll the names of a jury to try a cauſe.

IMPA'RKED (A.) incloſed, fenced, or taken in for a park.

IMPA'RLANCE (S.) in *Law*, is a motion made in court on the account of the demandant by the tenant, or declaration of the plaintiff by the defendant, whereby he craveth reſpite, or another day to put in his anſwer, and is ſometimes general and ſometimes ſpecial.

IMPA'RT (V.) to communicate or reveal ſomething to a perſon that he did not know before; alſo to give relief or aſſiſtance to a perſon that ſtands in need thereof.

IMPA'RTIAL (A.) unbiaſſed, fair, juſt, honourable.

IMPARTIA'LITY or IMPA'RTIALNESS (S.) that honeſt and juſt diſpoſition of mind, or regular way of acting between different parties, that does not prefer one perſon or thing before or above another, but acts and determines juſt as the truth or falſhood appears or deſerves.

IMPA'SSABLE or IMPA'SSIBLE (A.) that which is exempt from ſuffering, that cannot be altered or affected by pain; alſo any thing, road, or place that cannot be gone thro'.

IMPA'TIENCE or IMPA'TIENTNESS (S.) a reſtleſſneſs or uneaſineſs of mind, a haſty diſpoſition, or incapacity to bear diſappointments, or any ſort of trouble or vexation.

IMPA'TIENT (A.) haſty, fiery, angry, that cannot ſtay till a thing is done, or the truth found out by proper examination, uneaſy, anxious, &c.

IMPATRONI'ZE (V.) to put into the full poſſeſſion of a benefice, or profit ariſing from church lands or tythes.

IMPE'ACH (V.) to accuſe of a crime, as felony, treaſon, murder, &c.

IMPEA'CHABLE (A.) that is liable to be informed againſt, or accuſed of a crime.

IMPEA'CHMENT (S.) an accuſation or information laid or made againſt any one; and in *Law*, *impeachment* of the waſte is a prohibition or hindrance of any perſon's making waſte, that is, of cutting timber, &c. from off the land he occupies.

IMPE'DE (V.) to hinder, ſtop, prevent, or diſappoint.

IMPE'DIMENT (S.) any hindrance, ſtop, or obſtruction whatever.

IMPE'L (V.) to thruſt, drive, or force a perſon or thing forward.

IMPE'ND (V.) to hang over a perſon's head, to be continually threatning with danger or puniſhment.

IMPE'NDING or IMPE'NDENT (A.) any thing that hangs juſt ready to fall, and commonly means ſome danger or puniſhment that immediately threatens a nation or perſon, &c.

IMPE'NETRABLE (A.) that cannot be pierced, paſſed, or gone through; alſo that is invincibly obſtinate.

IMPE'NITENCE, IMPE'NITENCY or IMPE'NITENTNESS (S.) a hardened ſtate or condition that a perſon's mind is brought into, by habitually doing wicked actions, ſo that at laſt he has no remorſe or conſciouſneſs, or at leaſt no contrition for them.

IMPE'NITENT (A.) obdurate, unrelenting, that has no ſorrow for ſin, &c.

IMPE'RATIVE (A.) commanding, ordering or appointing ſomething to be done or forborn by another.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE (A.) that cannot be diſcerned, ſeen, or perceived.

IMPE'RFECT (A.) unfiniſhed, unripe, that wants ſomething to make it compleat; defective.

IMPERFE'CTION (S.) a defect or want of ſomething that by nature a thing ought to have to make it anſwer its proper end; with the *Printers*, it is one or more ſheets that are wanting to make a compleat book; alſo ſome particular letters to make their font ſufficient to print the particular book or piece of work they are about.

IMPE'RFORABLE (A.) that cannot be pierced, bored, or paſſed through.

IMPE'RIAL (A.) of, appertaining, or belonging to an emperor or empire.

IMPE'RIALISTS (S.) thoſe who ſide with, or take the part of an emperor.

IMPE'RIOUS

IMPE'RIOUS (A.) proud, haughty, commanding, domineering.

IMPE'RIOUSNESS (S.) proudneſs, haughtineſs, ſwaggering, commanding, &c.

IMPE'RSONAL (A.) that hath no diſtinction of perſons; a *Grammatical term* applied to thoſe verbs that are ſpoken of in the third perſon only, and its *Engliſh* commonly has the term or ſign *it* before it, as, *it pleaſeth, it hurteth, &c.*

IMPE'RTINENCE (S.) unmannerlineſs, fooliſhneſs, idleneſs, weakneſs, trifling and ſilly diſcourſe, nonſenſe.

IMPE'RTINENT (A.) fooliſh, ſaucy, bold, foreign to the purpoſe or ſubject.

IMPE'RVIOUS (A.) that cannot be pierced, that admits of no ſeparation.

I'MPETRATE (V.) to obtain or get a thing by prayer, intreaty, or ſolicitation.

IM'PETUOUS (A.) raging, ſtorming, violent, haſty, that cannot be ſtopped, quelled, allayed, or ſatisfied.

IMPETUO'SITY or IMPE'TUOUSNESS (S.) furiouſneſs, violence, uncontroulableneſs, haſtineſs.

I'MPETUS (S.) the degree or force of motion, impreſſed upon one thing by another.

IMPI'ETY or I'MPIOUSNESS (S.) daring wickedneſs, or a ſettled ſeries of actions levelled againſt religion, a wilful oppoſition to the reſtraints and commands of godlineſs.

I'MPIOUS (A.) profane, wicked, ungodly, irreligious, lewd, debauch'd, &c.

IMPLA'CABLE (A.) that cannot be pacified, appeaſed, quieted, or ſatisfied, revengeful and unforgiving.

IMPLACABI'LITY or IMPLA'CABLENESS (S.) a fixed, reſolute, unappeaſeable hatred, and thorough reſolution to be revenged.

IMPLA'NT (V.) to ſow, inſtil, or fix ſomething in the mind or memory of a perſon.

IMPLEA'D (V.) to accuſe, ſue, proſecute, or endeavour to puniſh by law.

I'MPLEMENTS (S.) all ſorts of proper tools and materials for any trade, buſineſs or affair whatever.

IMPLICA'TION (S.) a wrapping or folding one thing up or within another.

IMPLI'CIT (A.) conſequent upon, or flowing from, ſomething ſaid or done before; in *Divinity*, the term is applied to thoſe who believe any thing purely upon the authority of another, without taking the pains of examining into the matter themſelves.

IMPLO'RE (V.) to entreat, beg, beſeech, pray, or requeſt earneſtly, and in the moſt humble and moving manner.

IMPLOY' (V.) the ſame with *Employ*.

IMPLOY' or IMPLOY'MENT (S.) a calling, trade, buſineſs, or occupation.

IMPLY' (V.) to contain ſomething more, or farther than the bare words mean.

IMPOLI'TE or UNPOLI'TE (A.) rude, undreſſed, untaught, unimproved, ordinary, ſoarſe, &c.

IMPO'LITICK (A.) fooliſh, ill contrived, contrary or oppoſite to the rules of good management, intereſt, or policy.

IMPO'RT (V.) to bring home goods from beyond the ſeas; alſo to mean, ſignify, hint, or aim at ſomething more than the bare words of any perſon expreſs.

I'MPORT (S.) the actual bringing in of foreign commodities; alſo the meaning, deſign, ſenſe, hint, or true intent of a diſcourſe, direction, &c.

IMPO'RTANCE (S.) the weight, ſignification, conſequence, or value of a thing.

IMPO'RTANT (A.) of great concern, value, moment, weight.

IMPO'RTUNATE (A.) eager, ſtrenuous, that will not be denied, very preſſing and troubleſome.

IMPORTU'NE (V.) to preſs, move, or petition for ſomething in very ſtrong terms, and often.

IMPORTU'NITY or IMPO'RTUNATENESS (S.) eagerneſs, ſtrenuouſneſs, exceeding preſſing, troubleſome and worrying.

IMPO'SE (V.) to put, ſet, lay upon, or force a perſon to do ſomething, whether they are willing or no; alſo to defraud or cheat.

IMPOSI'TION (S.) a tax or duty laid upon goods, perſons, or lands, by the legiſlative power or people of any nation; alſo a trick, cheat, fraud or deceit.

IMPO'SSIBLE (A.) that cannot be, by or upon any means or account whatever.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY or IMPO'SSIBLENESS (S.) the reaſon or condition why any thing cannot be.

I'MPOST (S.) the cuſtom, tax, or duty that is paid for bringing in of foreign commodities; in *Architecture*, it is the foot of an arch or vault, or the crown of the pier that ſupports it.

IMPO'STOR (S.) a cheat, ſham, or falſe pretender to ſomething.

IMPOSTUMA'TION (S.) the act of a boil or other ſores growing to a ſtate of corruption or purulency.

IMPO'STURE (S.) fraud, knavery, ſham, cheat, or deception.

I'MPOTENCE or I'MPOTENCY (S.) any kind of weakneſs, or inability to do a thing, but is particularly applied to ſome natural defect that hinders generation.

I'MPOTENT (A.) weak, unable, unfit, or incapable of doing a thing.

IMPO'VERISH (V.) to render or make poor, to weaken or make land unfruitful, &c.

IMPO'VERISHMENT (S.) the being made poor, or unfruitful.

IMPOU'ND (V.) to ſhut up cattle in a publick pound for breaking the hedges, or feeding upon the ground of him who is not the owner.

IMPOW'ER (V.) to authorize or enable a perſon to do ſomething.

IMPRA'CTICABLE (A.) that cannot be done or effected.

IMPRECATE (V.) to curſe, to deſire or wiſh evil, hurt, or detriment to any perſon or thing.

IMPRECA'TION (S.) a curſing, wiſhing, or deſiring ſome terrible evil or detriment may happen to a perſon or thing.

IMPRE'GNABLE (A.) that cannot be pierced, forced, taken, or overcome by any means or power whatever.

IMPRE'GNATE (V.) to inject, put or caſt in ſeed, &c. to cauſe a perſon or thing to bring forth young; alſo to ſeaſon, tincture, or fill.

IMPRE'SS (V.) to mark, ſtamp, or print the ſhape, repreſentation, or ſubſtance of one thing upon another; alſo to fix a thing in a perſon's memory; in *War*, it is to compel or force men into the land or ſea ſervice for ſoldiers or ſeamen.

IMPRE'SSION (S.) the mark, ſtamp, or print of a thing; alſo the effect a matter or thing makes upon a perſon's mind or affections; in *Printing*, it ſignifies any number of books that is printed off at one time of the ſame ſort.

IMPRI'MIS (Part.) firſt of all, or in the firſt place.

IMPRI'NT (V.) to fix, faſten, or ſtamp the ſhape or repreſentation, or memory of any thing in a perſon's mind or memory.

IMPRI'SON (V.) to ſhut up a perſon in a goal or priſon, to confine a perſon, ſo that he cannot go freely where he pleaſes.

IMPRI'SONMENT (S.) confinement or reſtraint, a not being at eaſe and full liberty.

IMPRO'BABLE (A.) that does not look, ſeem or appear likely to be or ſucceed.

IMPROBABI'LITY or IMPRO'BABLENESS (S.) unlikelineſs to be or ſucceed.

IMPRO'BITY (S.) diſhoneſty, knavery, unfaithfulneſs.

IMPRO'PER (A.) unfit, unſeaſonable, incommodious.

IMPROPRIA'TION (S.) a church-living or benefice, the profits or tythes of which are in the poſſeſſion of a layman, he paying a vicar to ſerve the cure, of which there are ſaid to be 3845 in *England*.

IMPROPRIA'TOR (S.) a layman that has a parſonage or church-benefice wholly at his own diſpoſal.

IMPROPRI'ETY (S.) a phraſe, word, or ſpeech that is uſed contrary to the true grammatical way of ſpeech among any people.

IMPRO'VEABLE (A.) that is capable of being made better.

IMPRO'VE (V.) to reform, refine, or make a thing better; alſo to grow more learned, ſkilful, or able to do any thing than formerly.

IMPRO'VEMENT (S.) an addition to, or clearer and eaſier way of underſtanding any art or ſcience; alſo the cultivating and making ground more fruitful, &c.

IMPRO'VIDENT (A.) heedleſs, careleſs, thoughtleſs, without due care and conſideration of what would follow hereafter.

IMPRO'VIDENCE or IMPRO'VIDENTNESS (S.) a fooliſh, thoughtleſs, extravagant, inconſiderate way of acting or behaving.

IMPRU'DENCE or IMPRU'DENTNESS (S.) fooliſhneſs, raſhneſs, inconſiderateneſs, thoughtleſſneſs, &c.

IMPRU'DENT (A.) raſh, unadviſed, fooliſh, ſilly, thoughtleſs.

I'MPUDENCE (S.) immodeſty, ſhameleſſneſs, oppoſition to decency, good-manners, and virtue; alſo a deity or goddeſs among the ancient *Greeks*, who erected a temple, and conſecrated the partridge to her, upon account of ſome reſembling qualities between them.

I'MPUDENT (A.) immodeſt, bold, ſaucy, impertinent, ſhameleſs, unmannerly.

IMPU'GN (V.) to oppoſe, accuſe, or endeavour to ſhew an error to be in ſome received doctrine or opinion.

I'MPULSE (S.) a puſhing, driving, forcing, or inclining a perſon or thing forward, or diſpoſing him or it for the doing ſomething.

IMPU'NITY (S.) an exemption or freedom from puniſhment, a conniving at, or encouraging of a perſon.

IMPU'RE (A.) unclean, unholy, defiled, lewd, filthy, naſty, diſhoneſt; among the *Jews*, ſo many niceties are required, that it is next to impoſſible to be otherwiſe.

IMPU'RITY or IMPU'RENESS (S.) filthineſs, diſhoneſty, lewdneſs, uncleanneſs.

IMPUTA'TION (S.) ſomething charged, attributed, reckoned, or accounted to a perſon.

IMPU'TATIVE (A.) that is or may be put or charged to another.

IMPU'TE (V.) to aſcribe, place, reckon, charge or account to another.

IN (Part.) has many ſignifications, according to the manner or place of uſing it, but moſt generally means reſt, continuance, or abiding in a place, ſtate or condition, as *He lives* in *the city*, in *continual war*, &c.

INABI'LITY (S. unfitneſs, or incapacity.

INACCE'SSIBLE (A.) that cannot be come at, or approached to.

INA'CTION or INACTI'VITY (S.) reſt, or being without motion of any kind.

INA'DEQUATE (A.) imperfect, or far ſhort of a thing, not fit to do or perform what is, or may be required.

INADVE'RTENCE or INADVE'RTENCY (S.) heedleſſneſs, thoughtleſſneſs, want of due care.

INA'LIENABLE (A.) any thing that cannot be transferred, or made over or away to another legally.

INA'MOUR (V.) to prevail upon a perſon, ſo as to engage their love or affection.

INAMOURA'TO (S.) an humble ſervant, lover, or ſweet-heart, eſpecially ſpoken of the man.

INA'NE (A.) fooliſh, empty, vain, ſilly, &c.

INA'NIMATE (A.) that has not, nor is capable by nature of animal life, motion, ſenſation, or reflection, as a ſtone, a tree, &c.

INA'NITY (S.) in *Philoſophy*, ſignifies abſolute emptineſs or vacuity, mere ſpace without any relation to matter, &c.

INAPPLICA'TION (S.) a heedleſs negligence, lazineſs, or remiſſneſs.

INARTI'CULATE (A.) that cannot be perfectly known or diſtinguiſhed by the voice or ſound, confuſed, or indiſtinct.

INARTIFI'CIAL (A.) rude, unpoliſhed, not according to art or accuracy.

INAU'GURATE (V.) to admit, inveſt, or finiſh the ceremonial part of appointing any perſon to the diſcharge of ſome publick office.

INAUGURA'TION (S.) the publick ceremony performed at the crowning of a king, making a knight of the garter, &c.

INAUSPI'CIOUS (A.) that promiſes, threatens, or foretels ſomething unhappy, that is likely to come to paſs.

I'NBRED (A.) ſomething that is connatural, or grows up with a perſon or thing.

I'NCA or Y'NCA (S.) the appellative of the *Peruvian* kings and princes of the blood.

INCALE'SCENCE (S.) the growing or becoming warm or hot by an internal agitation, motion, friction, or fermentation.

INCAMERA'TION (S.) the adding or uniting of ſome land, right, or revenue to the dominion of the pope.

INCA'MP (V.) to erect, pitch, or build tents or ſmall huts upon or about any particular place; and is commonly ſpoke of an army's ſurrounding or beſieging a city, town or fortreſs, or lying in a readineſs to oppoſe another army of a contrary intereſt, either by defending themſelves or attacking the others.

INCA'MPMENT (S.) the fixing or lying of an army in a regular method in the field.

INCANTA'TION (S.) a ceremonious pronouncing certain words that are pretended or deſigned for witchcraft or inchantment, to raiſe familiar ſpirits, dead perſons, &c.

INCA'PABLE (A.) inſufficient, not fit or able to do or perform a matter.

INCAPA'CIOUS (A.) that is pent up, or that wants proper room or ſufficient ſpace.

INCAPA'CITATE (V.) to diſqualify, make unable or unfit to do a thing.

INCAPA'CITY (S.) the want of power, ability, or other qualification to act or perform any thing.

INCARCERA'TION (S.) the impriſoning or hindering a perſon of their liberty.

INCA'RNATE (V.) to cover or cloath with fleſh; alſo to take the nature of man, or become fleſh and blood, as Chriſt did when he deſcended from heaven, and was united to the body that was born of the Virgin *Mary*.

INCARNA'TION (S.) the act of aſſuming or taking the human nature, and uniting or adding to it as Chriſt did, by uniting the Godhead and manhood in one perſon; and in *Phyſick*, it is the cauſing fleſh to grow in, over, or upon wounds.

INCA'RNATIVES (S.) medicines that cauſe fleſh to grow upon wounds or injured parts.

INCARTA'TION (S.) the *Chymiſt*'s term for purifying gold with ſilver and aqua-fortis.

INCE'NDIARY (S.) one who makes it his buſineſs to ſtir up and foment quarrels, make and keep up miſunderſtandings and ſtrife between private or publick perſons; alſo one that privately ſets peoples houſes on fire.

I'NCENSE (S.) an aromatick and odoriferous gum that iſſues out of a tree, called by the Ancients *thuriſera*, the leaves whereof are like a pear-tree; in the *Dog-Days*, they cut inciſions in it, and ſo draw out the gum; the male ſort is eſteemed the beſt, which is round, white, and unctuous within, and kindles into a flame as ſoon as it is put or ſtrewed upon the fire; the female is ſoft, more gummy, and leſs agreeable to the ſmell; both the Heathens and the Jews offered *incenſe* in their ſacrifices; the Jewiſh prieſts morning and evening burnt *incenſe*, and upon the great day of expiation the high prieſt took up *incenſe* pounded, and ready to be put into the cenſer with a ſpoon, and threw it upon the fire the moment he went into the ſanctuary, to prevent by its ſmoke, his too curious looking upon the ark and mercy-ſeat; ſometimes the ſacrifices and fat of the victims offered, is called by this name, as 1 *Chron.* vi. 46.

INCE'NSE (V.) to make angry, provoke, or inflame a perſon, by doing ſomething that is diſagreeable.

INCE'NSORY (S.) the pan, inſtrument, or place in or upon which incenſe is burnt.

INCE'NTIVE (S.) a motive or reaſon why a perſon ſhould do a particular action.

INCE'PTIVE (S.) a beginning or generative of ſomething, as a point of a line, a line of a plane, and a plane of a ſolid; in *Grammar*, thoſe verbs that expreſs the orderly proceſs of actions are called *inceptives*.

INCE'PTOR (S.) a beginner or enterer upon any thing; and at the *Univerſity*, ſignifies one that has lately taken the degree of maſter, &c.

INCERA'TION (S.) with the *Apothecaries*, is the moiſtening any dry matter till it comes to the conſiſtence of dough or ſoft wax.

INCE'RTITUDE (S.) doubtfulneſs, uncertainty, dubiouſneſs, &c.

INCE'SSANT (A.) continual, without any ſtop, delay, or ceaſing.

I'NCEST (S.) an unlawful marriage, or carnal conjunction of perſons related within the prohibited degrees.

INCE'STUOUS (A.) one that marries or commits the act of carnal copulation with a ſiſter, daughter, or other prohibited perſon.

INCH (S.) the 12th part of the meaſure commonly uſed among us, called a foot; alſo a ſmall conceſſion or agreement between parties.

Inch

Inch of Candle, a term in *Trade*, for the method uſed for ſelling ſhips, large parcels of merchandize, &c. by putting them up at a certain price, in order to induce the perſons preſent to bid more and more all the time an *inch of candle* is burning, at the expiration of which the higheſt bidder is the buyer.

INCH (V.) to incroach, or get by a little at a time, ſome advantages over a perſon.

INCHA'NT (V.) to bewitch, charm or lay a ſpell upon a perſon, by means of ſome unlawful practice or diabolical art, ſo that the perſon cannot act freely according to their choice and diſpoſition; much of this nature appears in the writings of old authors, but the penetration and better information of latter times, by the advantage of the improvements made in natural philoſophy and mathematicks, demonſtrates moſt of the famous boaſtings and ſtories of former times to be mere fiction, artifice and deluſion, to cheat and impoſe upon the more ignorant part of mankind.

INCHA'NTER (S.) one that has the art, ſkill, or power to do ſomething natural or ſupernatural, to render my or your actions at his diſpoſal, called alſo a magician, conjurer, ſorcerer, &c.

INCHA'NTMENT (S.) any ſort of ſpell, charm or influence over a perſon, that takes away his natural liberty and choice.

INCHA'NTRESS (S.) a woman that does, or pretends to ſomething extraordinary and ſupernatural, a witch, ſorcereſs, &c.

INCHA'SE or CHASE (V.) to ſet curious toys, jewels, ſtones, &c. finely in gold, ſilver, &c.

I'NCHIPIN (S.) in *Hunting*, is the loweſt gut of a deer.

I'NCHOATE (V.) to begin, generate, or put a thing into motion or being.

I'NCIDENCE (S.) a meeting together; with the *Mathematicians*, it means the direction with which one body ſtrikes or falls upon another, and the angle made by the line of direction upon the plane of the receiving body, is called the angle of *incidence*; with the *Opticians*, that point in which a ray of light does, or is ſuppoſed to fall on a piece of glaſs, is called the point of *incidence*.

I'NCIDENT (S.) an occaſional or accidental matter or thing; in *Law*, it is ſomething neceſſarily depending upon a matter ſuperior or antecedent, as a court baron upon a manor, &c. In *Writing*, and particularly in *Poetry*, it is a pleaſant and agreeable matter that may be introduced into the ſubject, as a natural conſequence of ſomething ſuppoſed or related to have been done by the principal actors, or flowing from the principal action.

INCIDE'NTAL (A.) the ſame with *accidental*, or happening by chance.

INCI'NERATE (V.) the *Chymiſts* term for reducing vegetables into aſhes for particular purpoſes, as fern to make glaſs, &c.

INCI'RCLE (V.) to encompaſs within a circle, or to draw a circle round a perſon or thing.

INCI'SION or INCI'SURE (S.) a cut or gaſh in the fleſh or other ſubſtance; a term particularly uſed by the *Surgeons*, who have knives of various forms, according to the purpoſe it is to be applied to, called *inciſion* knives.

INCI'TE (V.) to move, ſtir up, ſpur, ſet on, egg, or put forward.

INCI'TEMENT or INCITA'TION (S.) a motive, reaſon, or inducement for the doing or forbearing of a matter or thing.

INCIVI'LITY or INCI'VILNESS (S.) rudeneſs, unmannerlineſs, contrary or oppoſite to the rules of civility and good behaviour.

I'NCLE (S.) a ſort of tape uſed by women to tie their coats, aprons, &c. made of cotton; alſo a ſort of cotton uſed by the weavers to ſhoot with ſilk or thread, in ſome ſorts of broad goods.

INCLE'MENCY or INCLE'MENTNESS (S.) a harſhneſs, unkindneſs of temper or diſpoſition, ſeverity, unmercifulneſs, ſharpneſs, rigour.

INCLI'NABLE (A.) bending, yielding, prone, or agreeable to a thing.

INCLINA'TION or INCLI'NABLENESS (S.) the bent, or natural proneneſs of a perſon's diſpoſition for, or towards any thing; with the *Mathematicians*, it is the tendency or leaning of one plane, line or thing towards another, ſo as to make an angle at the point or contact; this is particularly ſtudied and regarded by thoſe, who conſtruct or make ſun-dials, as may be ſeen in any treatiſe upon that ſubject.

INCLI'NE (V.) to bend, lean, favour, or ſhew reſpect to a perſon or thing.

INCLO'SE (V.) to ſhut up, or ſurround a perſon or thing by a wall, bank, &c.

INCLO'SURE (S.) a field or parcel of ground parted from all others, by a wall, bank, &c.

INCLU'DE (V.) to contain, comprehend, or take in.

INCLU'SIVE (A.) a condition or expreſſion, whereby ſeveral perſons or things are taken in beſides the principal.

INCO'G or INCO'GNITO (A.) hid, concealed, diſguiſed, ſecret, unknown.

INCO'GITANCY (S.) heedleſſneſs, thoughtleſſneſs, careleſſneſs.

INCOHE'RENT (A.) that does not hang, or is not united together, and is commonly applied to a diſcourſe or ſpeech that is a mixture of ill ſuited matters, that have no regular dependence or connection upon or with another.

INCOMBU'STIBLE (A.) that cannot be burnt, or conſumed by the fire.

I'NCOME (S.) an eſtate or revenue, or other profit, whereby a perſon maintains himſelf and

and family, and defrays thoſe neceſſary and extraordinary expences that do or may ariſe.

INCOMME'NSURABLE or INCOMME'NSURATE (A.) that cannot be meaſured; and with the *Mathematicians*, it is applied to thoſe numbers and quantities that have no other exact or perfect diviſor but unity, and the number itſelf, as 7, 11, 13, 23, &c.

INCOMMO'DE (V.) to hurt, diſturb, or render a place or thing unfit, inconvenient, &c.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS or INCOMMO'DITY (S.) inconvenience, unfitneſs, troubleſomeneſs.

INCOMMU'NICABLE (A.) that cannot be imparted to another; alſo ſpoken of a perſon of an ungenerous, reſerved temper, that will not be free to declare ſuch uſeful things as he may be maſter of in order to benefit others.

INCOMMU'TABLE (A.) that is unalterable or unchangeable by nature.

INCOMPA'CT (A.) that is not well ordered or diſpoſed, that does not lie cloſe and well together.

INCO'MPARABLE (A.) that is beyond all compariſon, that is extraordinary or exceeding in its nature, that admits of no equal.

INCO'MPASS (V.) to hedge in, or ſurround.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE (A.) that has no tenderneſs or compaſſion for the calamities or misfortunes of another; hard-hearted, &c.

INCOMPA'TIBLE (A.) that does not agree, ſuit, or is not fit for another.

INCOMPE'NSABLE (A.) that cannot be ſufficiently rewarded or made amends for.

INCO'MPETENT (A.) unfit, unable, unqualified, or improper.

INCOMPLE'TE (A.) imperfect, unfiniſhed.

INCOMPO'SITE (A.) a term uſed by the *Arithmeticians*, for ſuch numbers as are made up and compounded of units only, that is, they are diviſible by no other numbers but themſelves and unity, and are called ſometimes primes, and ſometimes incommenſurables, as 117, &c.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE (A.) that is beyond or above the underſtanding, comprehenſion, or conception of man.

INCONCEI'VABLE (A.) that cannot be imagined, conceived or thought.

INCONCI'NNITY (S.) unfitneſs, irregularity, ill faſhionedneſs.

INCO'NGRUOUS (A.) improper, diſagreeable, unfit, unſeemly.

INCO'NGRUOUSNESS or INCONGRU'ITY (S.) impropriety, diſagreeableneſs, unfitneſs; with the *Phyſicians*, it is that property that hinders two fluids from mixing or uniting together, as water and oil, &c.

INCONNE'XION (S.) a not joining, agreeing with, or regularly depending upon ſome other thing.

INCONSI'DERABLE (A.) of little or no value; alſo a very ſmall quantity or ſpace.

INCONSI'DERATE (A.) raſh, precipitate, haſty; alſo unreaſonable, cruel, harſh.

INCONSI'DERATENESS or INCONSIDERA'TION (S.) thoughtleſſneſs, negligence, careleſſneſs; alſo cruelty, harſhneſs, unreaſonableneſs.

INCONSI'STENCE, INCONSI'STENCY, or INCONSI'STENTNESS (S.) diſagreement, unſuitableneſs, irregularity.

INCONSI'STENT (A.) contrary or diſagreeable to a thing, irregular, unconnected, unſuitable.

INCO'NSOLABLE (A.) ſo full of, or overwhelmed with grief, that no advice or comfort can make chearful or merry.

INCO'NSONANCY (S.) a diſagreeableneſs, or unharmoniouſneſs in ſound.

INCO'NSTANCY or INCO'NSTANTNESS (S.) ficklenеſs, changeableneſs, unſettledneſs.

INCO'NSTANT (A.) unfixed, wavering, unſettled, fickle, irreſolute, not to be depended on.

INCONTE'STABLE (A.) that admits of no diſpute, that is plain and evident beyond all contradiction.

INCONTE'STABLENESS (S.) the plain and evident certainty of a matter or thing.

INCO'NTINENT (A.) unchaſte, impure, given to whoring.

INCO'NTINENTNESS, or INCO'NTINENCY (S.) the act of unchaſtity, impurity, or whoredom; in *Phyſick*, it is the involuntary diſcharge of urine, or other natural purgations, that ſome weak perſons are ſubject to.

INCONVE'NIENCE (S.) trouble, difficulty, or diſturbance of any kind.

INCONVE'RSABLE (A.) that cannot be converſed with, one whoſe weak parts, or high paſſions, renders him unfit for company.

INCONVE'RTIBLE (A.) that cannot be changed, transformed, or altered.

INCO'RPORATE (V.) to make into a maſs, heap, lump, or mixture, by thoroughly uniting the particles of one body with thoſe of another; and in a *Political Senſe*, it ſignifies making or collecting the people of a borough, city, &c. into one body, by indulging them with particular privileges, for the better carrying on of trade.

INCORPO'REAL (A.) that has no body, a ſpiritual being, as God, angels, the ſoul of man, &c.

INCORRE'CT (A.) faulty, defective, imperfect.

INCO'RRIGIBLE (A.) hardened, ſtubborn, that will not be reformed by any means.

INCORRU'PT (A.) pure, undefiled, without taint, perfect, unblemiſhed.

INCORRU'PTIBLE (A.) that is not ſubject to vary, alter, change, decay, or waſte.

INCOU'NTER (V.) to ſtruggle, diſpute, fight, or engage with a perſon for the maſtery.

INCOU'RAGE (V.) a chear, heart[illegible]ack, ſupport, or puſh forward.

INCREA'SE (V.) to enlarge, grow, or become more in number or quantity; alſo to improve, or become more learned, ſkilful, or greater in dignity.

INCREA'TE (A.) that had no beginning, but exiſted eternally and neceſſarily, as God.

INCRE'DIBLE (A.) that is paſt all reaſon; probability, or belief; and ſometimes ſignifies only a very great number or quantity.

INCREDIBI'LITY or INCRE'DIBLENESS (S.) the act of unbelief; a ſlowneſs, heſitancy, or backwardneſs of giving credit to a thing; alſo the condition or ſtate of a thing or action that puts it paſt all credit or belief.

INCRE'DULOUS (A.) difficult of believing, one that will not give credit to what he ſees and hears, though ſupported by very good reaſons and authority.

INCREDU'LITY or INCRE'DULOUSNESS (S.) a fixed, reſolute diſpoſition of ſuſpecting or not believing any thing heard or ſeen.

I'NCREMENT (S.) an enlarging, encreaſing, or growing bigger; alſo a particular term for a fluxion that is continually flowing and encreaſing; and, according to *Leibnitz*, is a certain, fixed, infinitely ſmall quantity; whereas, according to the *Newtonian* ſcheme, it is conſidered without any particular ſize, but as always ariſing, though both anſwers the ſame end; and when it is applied to a decreaſing quantity, it is called its decrement.

INCRE'SSANT or INCRE'SCANT (A.) a term in *Heraldry*, whereby they expreſs the increaſe of the moon from the new to the full.

INCROA'CH (V.) to invade, or take in part of another man's lands or property, to get advantage by degrees.

INCROA'CHMENT (S.) an uſurpation, an irregular or unlawful advantage taken by one perſon upon or over another.

INCROA'CHINGNESS (S.) a covetous, niggardly, ſpunging diſpoſition, one that is continually taking hold of all opportunities to get an advantage from or over another.

INCRU'STED (A.) incloſed or covered with a cruſt, or hard, dry matter, as a ſore-head with ſcabs, water with ice, &c. In *Architecture*, it is a column of brick, common ſtone, &c. caſed over with agate, jaſper, curious marble, or other valuable matter, neatly cemented together, ſo as to appear a ſolid of the covering matter.

INCRUSTA'TION (S.) a plaiſtering or covering any thing over with ſome matter that will naturally or artificially grow or become hard, as the plaiſter called terraſs, or any matter that encloſes another, and is put into an oven, as a pye.

INCUBA'TION or INCU'BITURE (S.) the brooding or ſitting of hens upon eggs, in order to hatch or bring forth young ones.

I'NCUBUS (S.) among the *Witch writers*, is a ſuppoſed devil that aſſumes the body of a man, and has carnal knowledge of a witch; with the *Phyſicians*, it is a troubleſome ſuppreſſion of the animal ſpirits, commonly called the night-mare, that renders a perſon unable to ſtir or ſpeak for a time, and ſeems as if he was preſſed down, or laid upon by another perſon ſtronger than himſelf.

INCU'LCATE (V.) to inſtil, repeat often, or get by little and little into a perſon's mind or underſtanding, any thing that we would teach or have them remember.

INCU'LPABLE (A.) without fault, blameleſs, unreproveable.

INCU'MBENT (A.) lying, depending, or belonging to a perſon to do as his duty.

INCU'MBENT (S.) a clerk or prieſt that reſides upon, and performs the office of his cure.

INCU'MBER (V.) to embarras, trouble, fatigue, hinder, clog, or ſtop; alſo to take more buſineſs upon a perſon than he can well do or perform.

INCU'MBRANCE (S.) hindrance, trouble, fatigue, ſtop, clog, &c.

INCU'R (V.) to bring upon one's ſelf the anger of another, by doing or forbearing ſomething contrary to their inclinations.

INCU'RABLE (A.) that cannot be remedied, healed, cured, or amended.

INCU'RABLENESS (S.) the condition of being paſt remedy, cure, or help.

INCU'RIOUS (A.) negligent, careleſs, without judgment or diſtinction.

INCU'RSION (S.) the inroads of one enemy's ſoldiers into the country of another; a waſting, ſpoiling, &c.

INCURVA'TION or INCU'RVATURE (S.) a bending, bowing, or making crooked; in *Opticks*, it is a ray of light any ways deviating from the right line, in which it would naturally have gone, if the thickneſs of the medium through which it paſſes did not hinder or alter it; with the *Surgeons*, it is a ſwelling, tumour or bunch on the back, or the forced and unnatural bending of a bone, by a fall, blow or other accident.

INDAGA'TION (S.) a ſtrict, narrow, diligent ſearch or inquiry into, or after a matter or thing.

INDA'MAGE (V.) to hurt or prejudice.

INDA'NGER (V.) to render liable, or expoſe to hazard, danger, loſs, prejudice, or hurt.

INDEA'R (V.) to win the love or gain the affections of any perſon, by pleaſant, agreeable and kind behaviour.

INDEA'RMENT (S.) the act of rendering or making one's ſelf eſteemed, valued, or beloved, by winning carriage, and obliging behaviour.

INDE'BTED (A.) obliged, or owing ſomething to another,

INDE'CENT (A.) rude, immodeſt, unbecoming, irregular, or unſeemly.

INDE'CENCY or INDE'CENTNESS (S.) all manner of immodeſty, unhandſomeneſs, unſeemlineſs, &c.

INDECLI'NABLE (A.) a term with the *Grammarians*, for thoſe nouns that do not vary their endings.

INDE'COROUS (A.) unhandſome, unſeemly, undecent.

INDECO'RUM S.) unmannerly, unſeemly, or irregular behaviour.

INDEE'D (Part.) yes, truly, &c.

INDEFA'TIGABLE (A.) that cannot be wearied or tired with labour or application, is firmly bent and reſolute in the purſuit of any thing.

INDEFA'TIGABLENESS (S.) continual diligence, or unwearied application.

INDEFEA'SIBLE, or INDEFEI'SABLE (A.) a *Law Term*, that ſignifies the matter is ſo well fixed, that it cannot be defeated or made void; this term many are fond of in their political diſputes about ſucceſſion to the crown, but our conſtitution is ſo happy, that with us it is to be underſtood in a qualified ſenſe, according as the circumſtances of times vary.

INDE'FINITE (A.) unbounded, unlimited, unreſtrained.

INDE'FINITENESS (S.) the condition or ſtate of any thing that cannot be limited, or is not bounded or reſtrained.

INDE'LIBLE (A.) that cannot be put or blotted out, or cancelled.

INDE'MNIFY (V.) to ſave, keep, or bear harmleſs; to ſecure from charge or danger, &c.

INDE'MNITY (S.) an exemption, inſurance, ſafeguard, or protection from the damage or danger that may enſue from an act or perſon.

INDEMO'NSTRABLE (A.) abſurd, falſe, a propoſition whoſe truth cannot be proved or demonſtrated.

INDE'NT (V.) to cut in notches, or waving in and out, as parchments are, on which deeds, and their counter-parts are wrote, in order to prevent frauds, by their matching or checking.

INDE'NTURE or INDE'NTION (S.) a cutting or growing in notches, like the edges of many ſorts of leaves, or waving on the edges of paper, parchment, &c. alſo the name of a leaſe, deed, agreement, &c. ſo cut, which commonly begins with theſe words, *This indenture, &c.*

INDEPE'NDENT (A.) that which does not relate to, or depend upon another thing, as its cauſe; alſo a perſon or thing that is abſolutely at liberty; alſo the name of a ſect of Proteſtants, both in *England* and *Holland*, that deny all ſubordination in the miniſtry, and affirm, that every particular church or congregation has ſufficient power to act and do every thing relating to religious government within itſelf, and is no way ſubject or accountable to other churches or their deputies, or to their aſſemblies or ſynods; they [illegible]ere is no abſolute occaſion for ſynods or councils at all, and that their reſolutions are to be conſidered no other wiſe than wiſe or prudent advices, not as deciſions to be peremptorily obeyed; they affirm that one church may adviſe or reprove another, but has no authority to excommunicate or cenſure, &c. as to the general articles of faith and practice in all other matters, they agree with the generality of Proteſtants.

INDETE'RMINATE (A.) that is not particularly bounded, limited, or reſtrained; ſo with the *Algebraiſts*, thoſe queſtions or problems that will admit of a variety of anſwers, are called by this name.

INDEVO'TION (S.) a coldneſs or negligence in, or want of devotion, ths not having a due regard for, at, or about religious matters, whether it proceeds from careleſſneſs or irreligious principles.

I'NDEX (S.) a guide, pointer, or director; and when ſpoke of a *Clock*, means the hand, in a *Sun-dial* the ſtile, in a *Book* the table of contents, or references where the principal heads are treated of; in the *Logarithms*, or *Algebraick Proceſſes*, it is the exponent or figure that ſhews the number of places the abſolute number conſiſts of, or the power any quantity is raiſed to, &c. In the *Roman Church*, a catalogue of prohibited books is called the *index expurgatorius*.

I'NDIAN (S.) a native of *India*; alſo an appellative to any commodities brought from thence, as tea, muſlin, &c.

I'NDICANT (A.) ſignifying, ſhewing, pointing out, or declaring.

I'NDICATE (V.) to ſignify, hint, ſhew, diſcover, or declare.

INDICA'TION (S.) a ſign, ſymptom, hint, or prognoſtick.

INDI'CATIVE (A.) declarative, ſhewing, telling, or implying; and with the *Grammarians*, is the common name for their firſt rank of moods or manners of verbs, in which the aſſertion or denial of a thing is poſitively made.

INDI'CT (V.) to impeach, accuſe, or prefer a bill of complaint againſt a perſon, as an offender or criminal, according to due courſe of law.

INDI'CTABLE (A.) a matter againſt which a bill of complaint may be legally brought in due courſe of law.

INDI'CTMENT (S.) a complaint made in a court of juſtice againſt a criminal or an offence.

INDI'CTION (S.) a *Chronological Term*, that implies a revolution of 15 years, which ſome affirm was a tax ſettled for 15 years; among the *Romans*, it ſometimes ſignifies the convocation of an eccleſiaſtical aſſembly, as of a council or ſynod, and ſometimes a civil one, as of a diet or parliament.

INDI'FFERENT (A.) of ſmall value or little conſequence; alſo careleſs, or not ſolicitous whether an affair is ſo or not.

INDI'FFERENCY or INDI'FFERETNESS (S.) a condition or ſtate of mind whereby a perſon is not ſolicitous or earneſt whether an affair ſucceeds or not.

I'NDIGENCY or I'NDIGENTNESS (S.) poverty, needineſs, want, meanneſs, or lowneſs of eſtate, condition or fortune.

INDIGE'STIBLE (A.) that cannot be digeſted into food or nouriſhment; alſo any thing ſo confuſed and diſordered that it cannot be brought to regularity.

INDIGE'STED (A.) rude, ill-diſpoſed, not ſettled, raw, crude, confuſed, out of order, irregular.

INDIGE'STION (S.) badneſs of ſtomach, want of regular digeſtion, out of order, confuſion.

INDI'GITATE (V.) to mark, ſhew or point out plainly, to demonſtrate, or infallibly prove any thing.

INDI'GITES (S.) the old Heathens name for their heroes or demi-gods; alſo a name formerly given to the inhabitants of *Ampourdan*, in the principality of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

INDIGNA'TION (S.) ſcorn, diſdain, anger, wrath, &c.

INDI'GNITY (S.) an affront, or ill uſage, a treating a perſon below or contrary to his merit or character.

I'NDICO or I'NDIGO (S.) an *Indian* drug of a dark, deep, blue colour, uſed by the *Dyers* to dye linen, woollen, ſilk, &c. blue, which is heightened by ſome other ingredient, as occaſion requires; it is drawn from the leaves of a plant called by the *Spaniards anil*, by us *indigo*; when the plant is grown ripe, known by the juicineſs and criſpineſs of the leaves, they cut them down, and throw them into a vat, and cover them with water; theſe are boiled together for 24 hours ſpace; at the top ſwims a ſcum of all manner of colours; then they draw or let off the water into another veſſel, where they maſh or ſtir it with ſix long poles fixed together on purpoſe; this is done till the water becomes of a deep green; after this the matter ſubſides of itſelf; and when it is well ſettled they pour off the water, then they take the *indigo*, and tie it up in ſmall linen bags, and let it drain; that done, they put it in ſhallow wooden boxes, and as it dries they cut it in ſlices, and let them harden in the ſun; it is alſo ſaid to have abundance of phyſical virtues.

INDIRE'CT (A.) unfair, unjuſt, irregular, or unlawful means or ways of doing any thing; alſo the doing any thing as it were backwards, or contrary to the common way.

INDISCE'RNIBLE (A.) unperceivable, that cannot be ſeen, hid, ſecret, &c.

INDISCE'RPIBLE (A.) that cannot be parted, divided, torn, or rent. Dr. *Moor* contends very much for *indiſcerpible* atoms, &c. in his *Immortality of the Soul*.

IN DISCREE'T (A.) unwiſe, fooliſh, mad raſh, filly, unadviſed, unwary.

INDISCRE'TION or INDISCREE'TNESS (S.) raſhneſs, folly, precipitateneſs, inconſiderateneſs.

INDISCRI'MINATE (A.) not ſeparated, parted, or put aſunder, confuſed, mixed, jumbled, &c.

INDISPE'NSABLE or INDISPE'NSIBLE (A.) that cannot be forborn, or let alone, that muſt be done, that is really and abſolutely neceſſary.

INDISPO'SE (V.) to ſet a perſon againſt any thing, to render one unwilling to do a thing.

INDISPO'SED (A.) ſet againſt a thing, unwilling or diſliking of it; alſo ſick, ill, or out of order of body or mind.

INDISPOSI'TION (S.) ſickneſs, unwillingneſs, &c.

INDISPU'TABLE (A.) paſt all contradiction, that cannot be denied, plain, evident, demonſtrable.

INDISSO'LVABLE or INDI'SSOLUBLE (A.) that cannot be melted or diſſolved, looſened, broke, untied, or undone.

INDISTI'NCT (A.) confuſed, without regularity, order, or decency.

INDISTI'NGUISHABLE (A.) that is not, or cannot be known, or diſtinguiſhed.

INDI'TE (V.) to ſpeak or write words, letters, or ſpeeches for another.

INDIVI'DUAL (S.) the ſelf-ſame perſon or thing; alſo any thing that is not, or that cannot be ſeparated or divided into parts.

INDIVI'SIBLE (A.) that cannot be divided, parted, or ſeparated.

INDIVISIBI'LITY or INDIVI'SIBLENESS (S.) the capacity, ſtate, or condition of a thing that cannot be ſeparated, parted, or divided.

INDIVI'SIBLES (S.) things that cannot be divided, as the ſouls of men, &c. with the *Geometricians*, they are much the ſame with increments; it was anciently called exhauſtions, and is the infinitely ſmall particles that bodies are ſuppoſed to be compoſed of, the invention of which is attributed to *Archimedes*.

INDO'CILE or INDO'CIBLE (A.) of a nature not capable or fit to be taught, improved, or inſtructed; dull, ſtupid, blockiſh.

I'NDOLENCY or I'NDOLENTNESS (S.) idleneſs, careleſſneſs, negligence, remiſſneſs, inſenſibility.

INDO'RSE (V.) to write upon the back of a note, deed, or other inſtrument.

INDO'RSED (A.) a note or deed that has ſomething wrote and ſigned by the proper perſon upon the back of it; in *Heraldry*, it is a bearing of fiſh, &c. with their backs to one another.

INDO'RSEMENT (S.) a proper writing upon the back-ſide of a note, bond, &c. ſometimes called an aſſignment.

INDOW' (V.) to beſtow ſomething upon another, as to ſettle an eſtate for the maintenance

nance of a ſchool, hoſpital, church, or private perſon.

INDOW'MENT (S.) a gift beſtowed by one on another; alſo the accompliſhments of the mind both natural and acquired.

I'NDRAUGHT (S.) a gulf or bay running in between two lands from the ſea, and which contains a large quantity of water fit for ſhips to ride ſafely in.

INDU'BITABLE (A.) paſt all doubt diſpute, or queſtion, plain, clear, demonſtrable.

INDU'CE (V.) to incline, move, perſuade, lead, egg, or puſh on.

INDU'CEMENTS (S.) reaſons, or perſuaſions, or motives for a perſon's doing or forbearing any thing.

INDU'CT (V.) to introduce, lead, or put into poſſeſſion, eſpecially uſed at a parſon's taking the poſſeſſion of his church or living by giving him the keys, by the biſhop's commiſſary or deputy, &c.

INDUE' (V.) to qualify, ſupply, give, beſtow, or furniſh with.

INDU'LGE (V.) to permit, humour, pleaſe, allow or wink at, or give leave, play with or cocker.

INDU'LGENCE (S.) an allowance or permiſſion of mere favour and goodneſs; in the church of *Rome*, it is a pardon for ſins, and ſometimes ſo extenſive, as to be for the paſt, preſent, and to come, wrote upon parchment, and ſealed and ſigned by the pope or his delegates.

INDU'LGENT (A.) kind, favourable, tenderhearted, fond, mild, or gentle.

INDU'LTO (S.) a particular grant of the pope to any ſociety, corporation, or private perſon to do ſomething, for which, without that privilege, they would be proſecutable by the canon law; alſo a power granted to kings by the pope, to nominate perſons to conſiſtorial benefices; alſo a duty, tax or cuſtom paid to the king of *Spain*, for all ſuch commodities as are imported from the *Weſt-Indies* in the galleons.

INDU'RABLE (A.) that may be borne, ſuffered, ſuſtained, undergone or indured.

I'NDURATE (V.) to harden, to render or make ſtiff, ſtubborn, or obſtinate.

INDU'RATE (A.) hard, inflexible, obſtinate, ſtubborn, &c.

INDU'RE (V.) to bear, ſuffer, ſuſtain, go thro', to remain, continue, laſt, abide.

INDU'STRIOUS (A.) careful, diligent, laborious, pains-taking.

I'NDUSTRY or INDU'STRIOUSNESS (S.) cloſe application, earneſt and diligent minding or doing buſineſs, conſtant labour, or pains-taking.

INE'BRIATE (V.) to fuddle, to intoxicate, or make drunk; and ſometimes ſignifies increaſing, heightening, or promoting the natural pride of a perſon.

INE'FFABLE (A.) that cannot be expreſſed in words, unutterable; in *Arithmetick*, the roots of ſurd numbers are ſo called, becauſe they cannot be found out or expreſſed, otherwiſe than by the ſign.

INEFFICA'CIOUS, INEFFE'CTIVE or INEFFE'CTUAL (A.) fruitleſs, vain, to no purpoſe, ſhort, defective.

INE'LEGANT (A.) coarſe, ordinary, mean, baſe, without beauty or art.

INE'PTITUDE (S.) unfitneſs, incapacity, weakneſs, fooliſhneſs.

INEQUA'LITY (S.) the ſtate or condition where one thing or perſon is ſuperior, larger, longer, &c. than another.

INERGE'TICAL (A.) ſluggiſh, heavy, dull, ſlow of motion, unactive.

INESCU'TCHEON (S.) a term in *Heraldry*, for a ſmall eſcutcheon that is borne within a great one, containing one fifth part of the field, and is borne within it as an ordinary; 'tis ſometimes called a ſcutcheon of pretence, and then it carries the arms of a man's wife when he hath married an heireſs.

IN E'SSE (S.) with the *Philoſophers*, is ſomething that really is exiſting and preceptible by the ſenſes.

INE'STIMABLE (A.) too valuable, or of more worth than can be computed, reckoned, or eſteemed.

INE'VITABLE (A.) that can no ways be avoided, prevented, or ſhunned.

INE'VITABLENESS (S.) unavoidableneſs, abſolutely neceſſary, no ways to be ſhunned.

INEXCO'GITABLE (A.) unconceivable, that can no ways be found out or thought of.

INEXCU'SABLE (A.) unpardonable, that will admit of no palliation, ſoftening, or excuſe.

INEXHAU'STIBLE (A.) that cannot be emptied, or all taken away.

INE'XORABLE (A.) that cannot be wrought upon by any prayers, tears, or entreaties whatever.

INEXPE'DIENT (A.) unfit, inconvenient, improper.

INE'XPIABLE (A.) that cannot be ſatisfied, or atoned for.

INE'XPLICABLE (A.) that cannot be explained, made plain, clear, or eaſy to be underſtood.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE (A.) beyond the reach of words, unutterable.

INEXPU'GNABLE (A.) that cannot be conquered, or overcome by art, ſtrength, or power.

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE (A.) that cannot be quenched, or put out.

INEXTI'RPABLE (A.) that cannot be rooted out, or utterly deſtroyed.

INE'XTRICABLE (A.) too difficult to be maſtered, conquered, overcome, or got rid of.

INEXU'PERABLE (A.) that cannot be exceeded, ſurpaſſed, or overcome.

INFA'LLIBLE (A.) out of the power or danger of erring, miſtaking, or being deceived, abſolutely certain, poſitive, and true.

I'NFAMOUS (A.) ſcandalous, wicked, notoriouſly bad, and oppoſite to virtue and honour.

I'NFAMY or I'NFAMOUSNESS (S.) ſcandal, bad report, or character; alſo the ſtate or condition of thoſe, who live vilely or wickedly.

I'NFANCY (S.) the firſt ſtate of human life, or childhood; alſo the beginning of a ſtate, city, art, ſcience, or undertaking, before it is perfected.

I'NFANT (S.) in *common Speech*, means a young child, or one under ſeven years old; but in *Law*, all under twenty one years old are ſo called.

INFA'NTA (S.) the appellative or name given to the daughters of the kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*.

INFA'NTE (S.) the ſon of the king of *Spain* or *Portugal*.

I'NFANTRY (S.) the foot ſoldiery of any nation or army.

INFA'TUATE (V.) to charm, bewitch, beſot, intoxicate, or overcome the reaſon of any perſon, ſo as to act contrary to their true intereſt or common ſenſe.

INFATUA'TION (S.) deluſion, ſtrong, or great prepoſſeſſion in favour of any perſon or opinion, tho' in itſelf ridiculous.

INFE'CT (V.) to taint, poiſon, corrupt, ſpoil, or communicate a diſeaſe from one to another; to inſtil bad principles or opinions into a perſon.

INFE'CTIOUS (A.) of a poiſonous, tainting, or corrupting nature.

INFEE'BLE (V.) to render or make weak, or unable to do or perform a thing.

INFELI'CITOUS (A.) unhappy, unfortunate, unſucceſsful.

INFELI'CITY (S.) trouble, vexation, ſorrow, unhappineſs, unſucceſsfulneſs.

INFE'OFFE (V.) to add, unite, join to, or enlarge the fee.

INFE'OFFMENT (S.) a ſettlement in fee.

INFE'R (V.) to draw, conclude, gather, or reſolve upon ſomething from a propoſition or argument laid down.

I'NFERENCE (S.) a corollary, concluſion, argument, or reſolution drawn from ſomething that went before.

INFE'RIOR (A.) beneath, below, or under, both in reſpect of place and dignity, and alſo in number or quantity.

INFERIO'RITY or INFE'RIORNESS (S.) the ſtate, rank or condition of ſubordination.

INFE'RIORS (S.) a term in converſation, for perſons of a lower ſtate, condition, or quality, as a knight to a duke, a cobler to a gentleman, or a ſervant to his maſter.

INFE'RNAL (A.) helliſh, deviliſh; of, or belonging to hell.

Infernal Stone, in Surgery, is a continual cauſtick, ſometimes called the ſilver cautery.

INFE'RTILE (A.) unfruitful, barren, dry, that does not bring forth or increaſe.

INFERTI'LITY or INFE'RTILENESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of barrenneſs, drineſs, or unfruitfulneſs.

INFE'ST (V.) to trouble, plague, hurt, damage, annoy, or incommode, like thieves that frequent ſome one particular place.

I'NFIDEL (S.) one that does not believe or profeſs the truth; and with *Chriſtians*, it is applied to the *Pagans*, *Turks*, *&c.* by the *Turks* to the *Chriſtians*, *&c.*

INFIDE'LITY (S.) unbelief; alſo the condition or ſtate of an obſtinate rejecter of demonſtrable truths; alſo unfaithfulneſs, diſhoneſty, or diſloyalty.

I'NFINITE (A.) without any bounds, limits, end, number or quantity that can be comprehended conceived, or underſtood; and ſometimes means only indefinite; it is applied variouſly, ſometimes to that which had no beginning, nor will have end; ſometimes to that which had a beginning, but will have no end; ſometimes it only ſignifies ſomething very far off, or exceedingly near, a prodigious large number or quantity, or a very ſmall one, &c.

INFINITE'SIMALS (S.) a term ſome mathematicians uſe for fluxions.

INFI'NITIVE MOOD (S.) in *Grammar*, is ſo called, becauſe no particular number or perſon is thereby expreſſed.

INFI'NITY, I'NFINITENESS or INFI'NITUDE (S.) boundleſſneſs, unmeaſurableneſs, unnumberableneſs, &c.

INFI'RM (A.) weak, ſickly, out of order, indiſpoſed, decaying, crazy.

INFI'RMARY (S.) an hoſpital, appartment, or lodging for ſick people.

INFI'RMITY or INFI'RMNESS (S.) indiſpoſition, weakneſs, ſickneſs, crazineſs, feebleneſs.

INFI'X (V.) to faſten or ſet one thing in another, as a jewel in a ring, &c.

INFLA'ME (V.) to ſet on fire, to kindle or excite an earneſt paſſion or deſire in a perſon, to provoke or ſtir up anger; alſo to promote or increaſe jealouſy, miſunderſtandings, or quarrels.

INFLA'MMABLE (A.) capable of being ſet on fire, of a combuſtible nature.

INFLAMMA'TION (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a burning, heat, or very troubleſome ſwelling or diſorder, and frequently very pernicious and dangerous.

INFLA'MMATIVE (A.) of a heating, burning, or inflammable nature or quality.

INFLA'TION (S.) a puffing or blowing up, or filling with wind.

INFLE'CT (V.) to bend, bow, or turn inwards.

INFLE'CTION or INFLE'XION (S.) a bending, bowing, or turning inwards; in *Grammar*, eſpecially in the learned languages, it is varying the endings or terminations of nouns and verbs according to the caſe, tenſe, mood, or number; in *Opticks*, it is the return or bending

bending the contrary way, by the rays paſſing through a thicker medium; in *Geometry*, it is when a curve has gone its whole extent, and then bends or goes a contrary way.

INFLE'XIBLE (A.) that cannot be moved, turned, bent, or rendered otherwiſe than it is; ſpoke alſo of an obſtinate, reſolute, ſtiff, determined, poſitive temper or perſon.

INFLI'CT (V.) to puniſh, lay a fine upon a perſon, or force or impoſe ſomething upon him contrary to his inclination.

INFLI'CTION (S.) a puniſhing, a reſtraint or prohibition laid or executed upon a perſon.

I'NFLUENCE (S.) a power with, over, or upon, to cauſe to act, or bring forth.

I'NFLUX (S.) a flowing or running into, particularly of water agitated by the tides.

INFO'LD (V.) to wrap up, or incloſe one thing within another.

INFO'RCE (V.) to urge, or prevail upon by threats, reaſons, arguments, or preſents; to compel, conſtrain, or oblige.

INFO'RCEMENT (S.) an additional reaſon why a thing ſhould be done or let alone; alſo a compulſion or reſtraint.

INFO'RM (V.) to inſtruct, teach, acquaint, or make known.

INFO'RM (A.) without ſhape, ugly, irregular.

INFORMA'TION (S.) a declaration, telling, or making a thing known to a magiſtrate, a complaint; alſo inſtruction or teaching.

INFO'RMER (S.) one who inſtructs, teaches, or makes a thing known to another; but is commonly underſtood in an ill ſenſe, for one that exhibits complaints to a magiſtrate, in order to get money.

INFO'RTUNATE (A.) unſucceſsful, unhappy, unlucky, miſerable, &c.

INFO'RTUNES (S.) with the *Aſtrologers*, are ſuch planets as indicate ill ſucceſs or unhappineſs to the native, particularly *Saturn* and *Mars*.

INFRA'CTION (S.) an illegal and violent breaking into or through a compact, agreement, league, treaty, peace, &c.

INFRA'NCHISE (V.) to make or ſet free, to entitle a perſon to all the privileges of a community, ſociety, or body politick.

INFRA'NCHISEMENT (S.) the act of making free, or entitling to the privileges of a common-wealth; alſo a releaſing, diſcharging, or excuſing from a debt, duty, or other obligation.

INFRA'NGIBLE (A.) durable, ſtrong, laſting, that is not to be broken.

INFRE'QUENT (A.) ſeldom, rare, uncommon, that does not happen often.

INFRI'NGE (V.) to intrude, invade, or gain upon the property or privilege of another, to break in or violate the laws or cuſtoms.

INFRI'NGEMENT (S.) an invaſion or incroachment upon, or violation of another's property.

INFU'SE (V.) to put or ſteep in liquor, to inſtill, hint, or inculcate into the mind or opinion of another.

INFU'SION (S.) a pouring or ſteeping one thing or liquor in or into another.

INGA'GE (V.) to contend with, to fight; alſo to contract with or obligate.

INGE'MINATE (V.) to repeat often, to double, or increaſe.

INGE'NDER (V.) to beget, to cauſe to be produced or brought forth.

INGE'NDERABLE (A.) that cannot be produced, brought forth, or begotten.

INGE'NIOUS (A.) artful, ſkilful, cunning, witty, exquiſite, curious.

INGENU'ITY or INGE'NIOUSNESS (S.) the natural and improved diſpoſition, ſkill, or parts of a perſon that produces fine works, writings, paintings, or performances, of any ſort.

INGE'NUOUS (A.) honeſt, ſincere, plain, downright, free, without reſerve, &c.

INGLO'RIOUS (A.) mean, baſe, diſhoneſt, of bad reputation.

I'NGOT (S.) the name given by the refiners to a wedge of gold or ſilver, when melted, and run into a regular pig, bar, &c. and is of various weights at the humour of the owner.

INGRA'FT (V.) to fix, put, imprint, or implant, to inſtil or cauſe to grow up in a perſon or thing.

INGRA'IL (V.) to notch, dent, or cut in upon the edges of any thing.

INGRA'TE (S.) the hateful and reproachful name given to an unworthy, unthankful perſon, that does not make ſuitable returns for favours received.

INGRA'TIATE (V.) to get into a perſon's favour by degrees; to do whatever is fit or proper to pleaſe, humour, and gain the approbation of another.

INGRA'TITUDE (S.) a neglect of duly thanking or otherwiſe rewarding a perſon for favours received from him; alſo a returning evil for good.

INGRE'DIENTS (S.) the ſeveral particulars of a compoſition, but moſt generally applied to phyſical preparations or medicines.

I'NGRESS (S.) an entrance into a place; with the *Aſtronomers*, it is particularly uſed for the ſun's going into the firſt ſcruple of any of the cardinal ſigns, eſpecially *Aries*.

INGRO'SS (V.) in *Trade*, is the ſame as to monopolize, or get all or the greateſt part of any particular commodity together into one perſon's poſſeſſion; in *Law*, it ſignifies to copy the rough draught of an inſtrument fair over in large writing, and commonly upon parchment, to render it both legible and durable.

INGRO'SSER (S.) he that copies or writes the rough draught of a deed, &c. fair over; alſo he that buys up or monopolizes a commodity.

INGU'RGITATE (V.) to ſwill, devour, or

ſwallow any thing greedily, whether it be meat or drink.

INHA'BIT (V.) to reſide, live or dwell conſtantly in a place.

INHA'BITABLE (A.) a place or country fit to dwell or live in.

INHA'BITANT (S.) a perſon that reſides or ordinarily dwells or lives in a place or houſe; but in *Pariſh Law*, they only who pay the ſeveral taxes, and are liable to ſerve offices, are called *inhabitants*; all others are termed inmates.

INHARMO'NICAL (A.) not according to the laws of harmony.

INHE'RE (V.) to grow in, or ſtick very faſt to.

INHE'RENT (A.) the quality or property of growing up with or in a thing.

INHE'RIT (V.) actually to poſſeſs or enjoy an eſtate, &c. that was my father's or other relations, by virtue or right of ſucceſſion.

INHE'RITANCE (S.) a perpetuity in lands and tenements to a man and his heirs; alſo an eſtate in poſſeſſion, whether gained by purchaſe or ſucceſſion.

INHE'RITOR or INHE'RITRIX (S.) the ſame with heir or heireſs, he or ſhe that holds lands, &c. by inheritance.

INHE'SION (S.) a ſticking, cleaving, growing, or abiding to or in a thing.

INHI'BIT (V.) to forbid, prohibit, charge, or warn, to let alone or forbear, to reſtrain or hold in.

INHIBI'TION (S.) a reſtraint, prohibition, or check; in *Law*, it is ſometimes a writ to order a judge to proceed no farther in a cauſe before him; and ſometimes means the iſſuing a writ from out of a ſuperior court to an inferior one.

INHO'SPITABLE (A.) churliſh, niggardly, covetous, unkind, ſevere, uncivil.

INHU'MAN (A.) fierce, ſavage, cruel, barbarous, contrary to the tenderneſs love and compaſſion that ought to adorn the human nature of all mankind.

INHUMA'TION (S.) a covering, burying, or interring; in *Chymiſtry*, it is the covering of two pots ſet one upon another (the lowermoſt of which is full of ſmall holes) with earth, and cauſing the vapours to ſweat thro' in the diſtillation, by means of a wheel fire; alſo a digeſtion made by burying the materials in dung, or in the earth.

INJE'CT (V.) to caſt or throw water or other cleanſing liquor into a wound to clean it, by help of a ſquirt, ſyringe, or any other force.

INJE'CTION (S.) the caſting, ſquirting, or throwing of liquor into a place or wound.

INI'MITABLE (A.) beyond or above imitation; and is commonly ſpoken of ſomething exceedingly curious.

INJOI'N (V.) to lay upon, command, or require.

INJOY' (V.) to poſſeſs, take pleaſure in, occupy, or uſe.

INJOY'MENT (S.) ſatisfaction, pleaſure, poſſeſſion.

INI'QUITY (S.) all ſorts of ſin, wickedneſs, and diſorderlineſs.

INI'TIAL (A.) of or belonging to the entrance into, or beginning of a thing.

INI'TIALS (S.) a term in *Printing*, ſignifying thoſe large ornamental letters put at the beginning of a book, argument, or ſubject.

INI'TIATE (V.) to enter, introduce, or inſtruct in an art, ſcience, or buſineſs.

INITIA'TION (S.) an entrance or admittance into any buſineſs or art.

INJUDI'CIOUS (A.) unſkilful, fooliſh, weak, or improper.

INJU'NCTION (S.) an order or command; in *Law*, it is a writ iſſued to give the plaintiff poſſeſſion upon the defendant's non-appearance, grounded upon an order in chancery.

I'NJURE (V.) to hurt, damage, prejudice, wrong, or abuſe.

INJU'RIOUS (A.) hurtful, prejudicial, abuſive, contrary to right and juſtice.

I'NJURY (S.) an outrage, abuſe, affront, or prejudice.

INJU'ST (A.) illegal, wrongful, offenſive.

INJU'STICE (S.) arbitrary and illegal proceedings, unfair and diſhoneſt practices.

INK (S.) a liquid commonly uſed to write with, for the moſt part of a black colour, though it may be of any other, as red, blue, &c.

I'NK-HORN (S.) a univerſal name to all ſorts or ſmall inſtruments, uſed for the holding and eaſy carriage of ink to write with, tho' they be made of ſilver, braſs, &c.

INKI'NDLE (V.) to light, ſet on fire, break out into a flame; alſo to foment or ſtir up a quarrel.

I'NKLING (S.) a deſire, or hankering after; alſo a hint or intimation.

I'NKY (A.) ſmutted, ſmeared, daubed, or covered over with ink.

I'NLAND (A.) far from the ſea, in the middle of a country.

Inland Bill, in *Trade*, is one drawn and payable in the ſame city or kingdom.

Inland Towns, ſuch as ſhips cannot come at or near, and that have not the advantage of water-carriage.

INLA'RGE (V.) to encreaſe or make bigger, to explain or expound a matter in many words, to make it clearly underſtood

INLA'RGEMENT (S.) a making bigger, or adding ſomething to a thing, matter, or ſubject; alſo a ſetting at liberty or making free, or letting out of priſon, &c.

INLAY' (V.) to beautify or adorn things, by cutting away part of the ground in the form of flowers, birds, &c. and inſerting or putting wood, gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, &c. of another colour, ſort or kind in, to fill up and enrich it.

I'NLET (S.) an entrance or paſſage to a place or thing; alſo a means of doing a thing.

INLI'GHTEN (V.) to give light, to cauſe to underſtand, to clear up, or prove a matter.

INLI'ST (V.) to enter or enrol a ſoldier in the pay or ſervice of a prince or ſtate.

INLI'VEN (V.) to give life, ſpirits, or courage to a perſon, to make briſk, airy, &c.

I'NMATE (S.) a perſon that occupies one or more rooms in a houſe under another, who is the poſſeſſor or owner of the whole.

I'NMOST (A.) that which is fartheſt or deepeſt in a thing.

INN (V.) to houſe, lodge, or ſet up at a publick *inn* upon the road.

INN (S.) a publick houſe of entertainment for travellers; alſo the ancient names of noblemens, biſhops, &c. great houſes; and now applied to certain colleges or places where the ſtudents and practiſers of the law conſtantly or accidentally reſide.

INNS OF COURT (S.) are colleges for the entertainment of ſtudents and practitioners of the law; of theſe there are four principal ones in *London*, *viz.* the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, *Lincoln's-Inn* and *Gray's-Inn*; which with the two *Serjeants-Inns*, and *eight Inns* of Chancery, make a ſort of law univerſity; in the *Saxon* times, and after the conqueſt, till the reign of *Henry* III. the lawyers were generally clergymen, and afterwards the lord chancellors, lord treaſurers, judges, and maſters of the rolls were taken from among the clergy, but for the laſt century they have been wholly lay-men.

INNA'TE (A.) ſomething born and growing up with a perſon; the conteſt about theſe principles or ideas is ſet in ſo clear a light by Mr. *Locke*, that none but through a reſolute obſtinacy can miſs ſeeing the abſurdity of the aſſert on.

INNA'VIGABLE (A.) generally means ſuch rivers, ſeas, or other waters that cannot be navigated or ſailed upon by large ſhips.

I'NNER (A.) that which is in the middle, or fartheſt from the outſide or entrance of a thing or place.

I'NNERMOST (A.) that room or place that is fartheſt from the entrance of a houſe, palace, &c.

I'NNOCENCE, I'NNOCENCY, or I'NNOCENTNESS (S.) harmleſſneſs, free from guilt or fault, without any intention of fraud, ſimpleneſs, or plainneſs.

I'NNOCENT (S.) a fool, or half-witted, ſilly fellow; alſo one free from guile or blame.

I'NNOCENT (A.) harmleſs, blameleſs, that is no ways guilty or concerned with wicked perſons, &c.

I'NNOCENTS (S.) the children that were ſlain by the command of *Herod*, when he intended to kill our Saviour preſently after his birth, in commemoration of which, the church hath appointed a feſtival to be celebrated in the weſt the 28th of *December*, in the eaſt the 29th of *December*.

I'NNOVATE (V.) to introduce, bring in, or practiſe new cuſtoms, opinions, or laws, after a ſly, clandeſtine manner.

INNOVA'TION (S.) a new law, cuſtom, alteration, or opinion ſlily brought in.

INNOVA'TOR (S.) one that changes or alters the old manners, cuſtoms, or faſhions, for new ones.

INNUE'NDO (S.) ſomething to be underſtood, a hint or doubtful expreſſion; in *Law*, it is the explaining, repeating, or fixing the ſenſe of a doubtful or ſuſpicious ſentence, or nominating poſitively a particular perſon where there are ſeveral, and the repetition is not ſufficiently clear.

INNU'MERABLE (A.) that cannot be numbered, counted, diſtinguiſhed, or told.

INOBSE'RVANCE (S.) heedleſſneſs, careleſſneſs, &c.

INOCULA'TION (S.) in *Gardening*, is an artificial operation, whereby the bud of one fruit tree is graſted or ſet into the ſtock or branch of another, by which means different ſorts of fruit are made to grow upon the ſame tree; in *Phyſick*, it is the tranſplanting a diſtemper from one ſubject to another, and particularly the ſmall-pox, which is thus performed; the well perſon is firſt dieted and purged, and then two inciſions are made; one in the muſcular part of the arm, much about where iſſues are commonly cut, the other in the leg of the oppoſite ſide; then a ſmall drop of well concocted variolous matter, choſe from the diſtinct, or beſt ſort of puſtules, before the turn of the diſtemper, inbibed by two ſmall doſſils of lint are inſerted into the inciſions whilſt the matter is warm, and ſo bound up with a bandage; and after about two days the bandages are opened, the lint thrown away, and a freſh cole-wort leaf is daily applied upon the inciſions, which uſually grow ſore, inflame, and inlarge of themſelves, and diſcharge matter more plentifully as the diſtemper ariſes. The eruptions generally appear within eight or ten days after the operation, during which time the patient is not confined or obliged to any ſtrict regimen; great conteſts have been about this practice, for which the curious are referred to thoſe who have wrote on both ſides.

INOFFE'NSIVE (A.) harmleſs, quiet, juſt, honeſt, good-natur'd.

INO'RDINATE (A.) immoderate, extravagant, exceſſive, without any regularity or bounds.

INORGA'NICAL (A.) without proper or fit organs, parts, or compoſition.

I'NQUEST (S.) an enquiry or ſearch into a matter or buſineſs, but more particularly in a judicial manner, by a jury; and ſometimes the jury itſelf is ſo called, as at *Hicks's-Hall* the grand jury is called the grand *inqueſt*; alſo the court for the determining complaints preferred by freemen of the city of *London* againſt one another upon account of debts under

der 40 l. is called the court of *inqueſt*, but vulgarly the court of *conſcience*.

INQUI'ETUDE (S.) uneaſineſs, reſtleſſneſs, diſſatisfaction, diſquiet; in *Phyſick*, it is a convulſive motion of the muſcles in the limbs, which occaſions the patient to toſs and roll about very reſtleſsly and frequently.

INQUI'RABLE (A.) that may or ought to be ſearched into or examined after.

INQUI'RE (V.) to examine, ſearch, look into, aſk, demand, after or for.

INQUI'RY or INQUISI'TION (S.) a ſearch into or after any thing, an examination, aſking, or demanding; alſo the name of an eccleſiaſtical court in the church of *Rome*, called the *Holy Office*, particularly erected and uſed in *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, and the countries depending thereon, for the puniſhment of hereſy; though other countries have had them, but upon account of the extraordinary ſeverity and cruelty uſed in the puniſhment of thoſe called offenders, it has been laid down in *France*, and many other countries that ſtill retain the *Popiſh* religion. Take the following account of its riſe and progreſs: Before the converſion of *Conſtantine the Great*, the biſhops only examined into doctrines, and puniſhed hereſy with excommunication; but after the emperors became Chriſtians, they ordained that ſuch as were convicted and excommunicated, ſhould be alſo baniſhed and forfeit their eſtates; this continued till about the year 800, when the weſtern biſhops power was enlarged to the authority of citing perſons to their courts, both to convict and puniſh them by impriſonment or penances; this continued till the 12th century, when hereſy, as it was then called, being very much increaſed by the *Albigenſes* and *Waldenſes*, pope *Gregory* IX. in a council held at *Tholouſe* in 1229, eſtabliſhed new conſtitutions, committing the whole management to the biſhops; but afterwards thinking theſe too indulgent, he gave the direction of his *inquiſition* to the *Dominicans*, who for their cruelty were baniſhed *Tholouſe* by the inhabitants, ſo that this court was never firmly ſettled in *France*; all *Italy* received it except the kingdom of *Naples*. This tribunal takes cognizance of *Hereſy*, *Judaiſm*, *Mahometaniſm*, *Sodomy*, and *Polygamy*. People ſtand in ſo much fear of it, that parents deliver their children, and huſbands their wives to its officers, without daring to murmur in the leaſt; the priſoners are ſhut up in frightful dungeons, where they are kept for ſeveral months till they accuſe themſelves, being never confronted by witneſſes; their friends go in mourning for them as if dead, and dare neither ſolicit their pardon, nor come near them, and are frequently forced to fly the country for fear of being taken likewiſe; the power of the *inquiſition* is very much curbed in *Venice*, where it ſeems rather a political inſtrument to preſerve the ſtate than the church; in the *Indies*, it is extravagantly ſevere, for though there muſt be the oaths of ſeven witneſſes to condemn a man, the depoſition of ſlaves and children are allowed and taken, and the perſon is tortured till he condemns himſelf; the ſlighteſt expreſſion againſt the church or *inquiſition*-office, is a ſufficient fault; in *Law*, an *inquiſition* is the proceeding in matters criminal by the office of the judge, or by the great inqueſt before juſtices in eyre.

INQUI'SITIVE (A.) curious, buſy, deſirous, of knowing much; alſo a buſy-body, or one that troubles himſelf with other peoples concerns.

INQUI'SITOR (S.) one that makes an enquiry or examination into matters; in our *Law*, ſheriffs, coroners, &c. are ſo called; but in the church of *Rome*, this officer is called *inquiſitor*-general, firſt appointed by pope *Urban* IV. in 1263, whoſe power was enlarged ſo far at laſt by ſundry popes, that in 1564 *Pius* IV. and afterwards *Pius* V. not only commanded all eccleſiaſtical perſons to ſubmit to him, but ordered all princes, judges, and other miniſters of juſtice, to put the orders of the *inquiſitor*-general in execution, whoſe buſineſs it is to præſide over the inquiſition courts, and judge of all matters of faith, hereſy, doctrine, &c. all inferior officers are ſubject to him, and in *Spain* the king nominates, and the pope confirms him.

INRA'GE (V.) to make angry, to ſtir up to wrath, to provoke or diſpleaſe.

INRI'CH (V.) to improve or make better, as farmers do land, maſters their ſcholars, &c. alſo to increaſe or add to a perſon's ſubſtance, by gain in trade, gifts of friends, &c. alſo to beautify or adorn, as writing-maſters do great letters with flouriſhes, carvers with ſculpture, painters by gilding, &c.

INRI'CHMENT (S.) a making rich and beautiful by ornamenting a garment or other thing with gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, carving, painting, &c.

I'NROAD or I'NRODE (S.) the invaſion or coming in of an army into the lands or territories of another to commit hoſtilities.

INRO'L (V.) to enter or write down in a liſt or roll, commonly called regiſtring, recording, or entring of a perſon or thing in a proper manner, as of apprentices in the chamberlain's court, recognizances, ſtatutes, fines, &c. in the court of *Chancery*, *Exchequer*, *King's-Bench*, *&c.*

INSA'NABLE (A.) incurable, paſt all hopes of recovery.

INSA'NE (A.) ſickly, out of order, mad, or diſtracted.

INSA'TIABLE (A.) of a temper not to be ſatisfied, or contented with any thing, unappeaſable, extravagantly covetous, craving, or deſirous of more.

INSCO'NSE (V.) to hide or incloſe behind a ſmall fort or defence, ſome part of an army that are appointed to keep or defend a paſs.

INSCRI'BE (V.) to write within or upon a thing; alſo to dedicate or offer a book, &c. to a perſon; in *Geometry*, it is the drawing one figure within another in ſuch a manner, that the angles of the inſcribed figure touch the angles or ſides of the inſcribing figure or plane.

INSCRI'PTION (S.) ſomething wrote or carved over, in, or upon a monument, tomb, medal, &c. and was originally intended to preſerve the memory of famous actions among the ancients, and are ſtill retained amoug us for the ſame purpoſe.

INSCRU'TABLE (A.) that cannot be ſearched or found out.

I'NSECT (S.) any creature that flies or creeps, that is not divided into joints and limbs, but ſurrounded with rings or diviſions, capable of being ſeparated without deſtroying life, as worms, &c. or may have the head eaſily ſeparated from the body, and yet remain alive for a long time after, as bees, flies, &c. there are a very great variety of theſe creatures, too tedious for me to enumerate.

INSECTA'TION (S.) a reviling, rating at, or following perſons with bad or foul language.

INSECTA'TOR (S.) a ſlanderer, back-biter, reviler; alſo a proſecutor at law, or a litigious perſon.

INSECU'RE (A.) dangerous, hazardous, want of ſafety.

INSENSIBI'LITY or INSE'NSIBLENESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of not perceiving or feeling; that has no idea of or compaſſion for the wants, neceſſities, troubles, or difficulties of another.

INSE'NSIBLE (A.) that is void of ſenſe, perception, tenderneſs, or knowledge.

INSE'PARABLE (A.) that cannot be parted, or put aſunder.

INSE'RT (V.) to put, bring in, graft, or place in or between.

INSE'RTION (S.) a putting in, a grafting or placing between.

INSI'DIOUS (A.) deceitful, treacherous, baſe, falſe, hollow-hearted, wily, inſnaring.

I'NSIGHT (S.) knowledge, ſkill, or light into a matter.

INSIGNI'FICANT (A.) of ſmall or no value, eſteem, or worth.

INSI'NUATE (V.) to wheedle, wind, or get one's ſelf into the love, eſteem, or affection of another, by ſly, artful methods, and ſometimes by belying the innocent; alſo to intimate, hint, or point out a matter, by ſpeaking in a ſort of diſguiſed manner.

INSINUA'TION (S.) a ſly, artful, diſguiſed, way of information, and creeping into favour by degrees.

INSI'NUATIVE (S.) of a temper or diſpoſition that is apt to get the aſcendency over another, by obliging, humouring and complying with what they perceive is agreeable to their diſpoſition, humour or inclination.

INSI'PID (A.) taſteleſs, nothing worth, unſavoury; in *Writing*, it means a mean, ſpiritleſs, fooliſh performance.

INSI'ST (V.) to contend earneſtly, or ſtand upon a matter ſtrenuouſly, to urge, preſs, require, or demand a thing to be done, to continue or remain poſitive in one's deſigns, or pretenſions; in *Geometry*, it is the angle of a ſegment, ſtanding upon the arch of another ſegment below.

INSLA'VE (V.) to bring into bondage, to compel or force a perſon to drudge or work very hard.

INSNA'RE (V.) to draw or bring a perſon into trouble, by ſly, artful, or cunning methods; to ſurprize, catch, or take at unawares.

INSO'CIABLE (A.) of a ſurly, quarrelſome diſpoſition, unfit for ſociety or converſation.

INSOLA'TION (S.) a drying, bleaching, hardening, or whitening in the ſun, as potters do their pans, or whitſters their cloth.

I'NSOLENT (A.) proud, haughty, ſaucy, bold, imperious, domineering.

INSO'LVABLE or INSO'LVENT (A.) unable to pay or make ſatisfaction.

INSO'LVENTNESS or INSO'LVENCY (S.) an incapacity or inability to pay debts, or ſatisfy thoſe juſt demands that a perſon has upon one.

INSPE'CT (V.) to examine ſtrictly, look into or ſuperviſe.

INSPE'CTION (S.) a ſtrict examination, narrow ſearch into, or ſupervifion of a matter.

INSPE'CTOR (S.) an examiner, ſurveyor, or a perſon to whom the care and direction of any thing is committed.

INSPI'RE (V.) to breathe into, to ſtir up or excite in a perſon's mind ſomething very extraordinary, either contrary to or above the natural abilities of men, by the influence of the holy ſpirit or power of God, whereby future events are foretold with the ſame certainty, as paſt or preſent actions are known or related, by theſe who are or were eye-witneſſes thereof; in an *inferior Senſe*, it means the ſpirit of emulation, whereby a perſon endeavours to equal or exceed another in the performance of ſome art, or to gain the reſpect, love, or applauſe of ſome perſon.

INSPI'RIT (V.) to encourage, hearten, cheer up, or enliven.

INSPI'SSATE (V.) to thicken, as liquor by evaporation, or mixing ſugar, &c. with it.

INSTABI'LITY (S.) fickleneſs, irreſoluteneſs, changeableneſs, unfixedneſs.

INSTA'BLE (A.) inconſtant, irreſolute, changeable, uncertain.

INSTA'L (V.) to compleat, finiſh, or put a perſon in poſſeſſion of an office, benefice, &c.

INSTALLA'TION or INSTA'LMENT (S.) the act of putting into, or conferring upon a knight, biſhop, &c. his honour, office, power, place, or authority.

I'NSTANCE (S.) a requeſt, petition, deſire, prayer,

prayer, &c. alſo a pattern, model, example, &c.

I'NSTANT (S.) in *Philoſophy*, that momentaneous portion of time, in which we perceive no ſucceſſion, or in which we employ only one idea of the mind, and is to time, as a point to a line; in *common Speech*, it is that very particular time in which any action is done or performed.

INSTANTA'NEOUS (A.) now, immediately, without any ſucceſſion of time.

INSTAURA'TION (S.) the reſtoring a perſon or thing to the ſtate or condition he or it was formerly in; a repairing, amending, or renewing.

I'NSTEP (S.) the top or upper part of the foot next to the leg, where the ſhoe is commonly buckled or tied.

I'NSTIGATE (V.) to egg, or ſpur on; to encourage or put forward.

INSTIGA'TION (S.) perſuaſion, requeſt, deſire, encouragement, or abetting.

INSTIGA'TOR (S.) a promoter, encourager, mover or abettor.

INSTI'L (V.) to put in by a little at a time, to inculcate, inſinuate, or teach by degrees, as maſters do their ſcholars.

INSTI'MULATE (V.) to prick, puſh, or drive forward, to promote or egg on.

I'NSTINCT (S.) the natural propenſion or inclination that all creatures have to ſome thing in particular; and in *Birds, Beaſts, &c.* is what is reaſon, deſire, love, &c. in man.

I'NSTITUTE (V.) to ordain, appoint, command, or eſtabliſh.

I'NSTITUTES (S.) principles of an art or ſcience; ordinances, laws, precepts, or commandments of a king, biſhop, church, &c. alſo the firſt part of the four volumes of the civil law, made by the command of the emperor *Juſtinian*, for the benefit of young ſtudents; alſo the name of ſeveral *Engliſh* law books that contain a body of laws, as *Wood's Inſtitutes, &c.*

INSTITU'TION (S.) an eſtabliſhment, appointment, or command; alſo education or inſtruction; and in *Church Affairs*, it is the act of the biſhop or his commiſſary, whereby any clerk or prieſt is inveſted with the ſpiritualities of a rectory, vicarage or parſonage.

INSTRU'CT (V.) to teach, inform, or make wiſer or better than a perſon was before.

INSTRU'CTION (S.) direction, teaching, education, command.

INSTRU'CTIONS (S.) particular heads, directions, or manners of behaviour given to a perſon that has the management of any affair of conſequence for another, as an ambaſſador, &c.

INSTRU'CTIVE (A.) of an informing, helping, teaching, directing nature or diſpoſition.

I'NSTRUMENT (S.) any ſort of tool to work with, as a hammer, ſaw, chiſſel, &c. alſo a proper perſon to do or bring about a matter or buſineſs; but in a particular manner, all ſorts of muſical *inſtruments*; alſo a deed of conveyance, or other law-matter that contains certain agreements between different parties.

INSTRUME'NTAL (A.) helpful, or conducive to the performing certain affairs or buſineſs.

INSUCCA'TION (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is the moiſtening of drugs, with the juice of violets, roſes, &c.

INSUCCE'SSFUL (A.) unfortunate, that does not ſucceed or proſper, that is diſappointed in a thing.

INSUFFI'CIENCY or INSUFFI'CIENTNESS (S.) the want of power, capacity, ability, &c. for the doing any thing.

INSUFFI'CIENT (A.) not capable or able to do or perform a thing, unequal to the buſineſs undertaken or required.

INSU'LT (V.) to affront, abuſe, aſſault, mock, game, jeer, or make ſport of.

I'NSULT (S.) an affront, abuſe, or aſſault.

INSU'PERABLE (A.) too great or difficult to be conquered or overcome, invincible.

INSUPPO'RTABLE (A.) that cannot be borne with, ſuſtained, or undergone.

INSU'RANCE (S.) a protection or aſſurance from loſs or damage from fire, or the ſea, for which people pay a ſmall ſum of money to an office, or otherwiſe, according to the ſtate or condition of the matter or thing inſured.

INSU'RE (V.) to give money to be protected from, or have the damage made good, that may happen; alſo to protect, defend, or make good from damage or hurt that may happen by fire, the ſea, &c.

INSU'RER (S.) a perſon that enters into obligation to make good any loſs that may be ſuſtained by fire, water, pirates, &c. for a certain præmium paid by the owner for that purpoſe.

INSURMOU'NTABLE (A.) that cannot be got over, vanquiſhed, or overcome.

INSURRE'CTION (S.) a riſing, uproar, riot, or ſmall ſort of civil war or rebellion among the populace, upon account of ſomething very diſagreeable done or required by the magiſtrates.

INTAI'L (V.) to fix an eſtate upon certain perſons that are to ſucceed hereditarily, and that cannot be kept from it by any deed or conveyance of the preſent poſſeſſor, without their own conſent.

INTAI'L (S.) the perſon or perſons who have a legal right to enjoy an eſtate after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor.

INTA'NGLE (V.) to teaze, perplex, or make an affair very difficult, irkſome, or uneaſy.

INTA'NGLEMENT (S.) an uneaſineſs of circumſtances, an embarraſſment or troubleſome difficulty.

I'NTEGER (S.) in *Arithmetick*, ſignifies ſome one whole thing, as a horſe, a man, a pound, a ton, &c.

I'NTEGRAL (A.) whole, compleat, intire, without parts or fractions.

I'NTEGRATE (V.) to renew, reſtore, revive, or make whole, to put into the ſame condition that a perſon or thing was in before.

INTE'GRITY (S.) ſincerity, plainneſs, honeſty, truth, and ſimplicity.

INTE'GUMENT (S.) the *Surgeons* term for the ſkin or other membranes that cover either the whole body, or any particular parts.

I'NTELLECT (S.) the rational ſoul, or faculty of diſcerning or judging.

INTELLE'CTUAL (A.) that belongs to the mind, ſoul, or underſtanding.

INTE'LLIGENCE (S.) the information or correſpondence that a ſtate or merchant receives or holds with perſons in foreign courts or countries, relating to the condition of the ſtate or trade, that is or may be carried on there; alſo the ſkill, knowledge, or judgment a perſon may have in any art, ſcience, or buſineſs.

INTE'LLIGENCER (S.) a ſpreader, informer, or teller of news.

INTE'LLIGENCIES (S.) angels, or other ſpiritual beings.

INTE'LLIGENT (A.) of a good capacity, or ready wit to take in, underſtand, or perceive the inſtructions that are given, or buſineſs talked about; alſo one well ſkilled in any art, ſcience, or buſineſs.

INTE'LLIGIBLE (A.) that may be eaſily perceived or underſtood.

INTE'MPERANCE or INTE'MPERATENESS (S.) a riotouſneſs, or diſorderly living, whether it be applied to eating and drinking, or government, rule, or behaviour.

INTE'MPERATE (A.) irregular, diſorderly, immoderate.

INTE'MPERATURE (S.) a diſorderly diſpoſition of the air, humours of the body, &c.

INTE'ND (V.) to deſign to do ſomething hereafter, to mean, or purpoſe; alſo to ſupervife, rule, or govern.

INTE'NDANCY (S.) the power, office, rule, or government of an intendant.

INTE'NDANT (S.) a governor, ſupervifor, or director.

INTE'NDMENT (S.) the real, true, and juſt meaning or deſign of a perſon, word, or action.

INTE'NSE (A.) exceſſive, or very great.

INTE'NT or INTE'NTION (S.) the deſign, meaning, or purpoſe of a perſon; in *Philoſophy*, it is the degree of any quality encreaſed very much; in *Phyſick*, it is a certain method of cure formed in the mind of the phyſicians, from a due conſideration of the ſymptoms, &c.

INTE'NT or INTE'NTIVE (A.) fixed, or cloſely applied to, or upon any thing.

INTE'NTIONAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the deſign, purpoſe, aim, or intention of a perſon.

INTE'RCALATE (V.) to put ſomething in between others, as with us a day in the month of *February* between the 24th and 25th days in every four years, in what we call leap-year; ſo the *Jews*, in like manner, uſed to add a 13th month to their lunar year, at the end of every two or three years, becauſe in the circle of 19 years there are ſeven of 13 months each, and the reſt but 12 months, and this was done between *February* and *March*, and this was called the firſt and ſecond *Adar*.

INTE'RCALARY DAYS (S.) thoſe added upon extraordinary occaſions, to make the time even; in *Phyſick*, they are the 3, 5, 9, 13 and 19, in which, by the violence of the diſeaſe, nature is provoked to throw off her load unſeaſonably, by the vehemency of the fit, or ſome external cauſe.

INTERCALA'TION (S.) the act of inſerting, or putting a day, month, &c. to the common computation at the end of ſome certain period of time, to regulate ſome deficiency.

INTERCE'DE (V.) to pray, beg, or deſire a favour for another.

INTERCE'PT (V.) to ſtop, prevent, hinder, or take by ſurprize, as when one ſtate or kingdom takes away, opens, or delays the poſt or packets of letters going to another, &c.

INTERCE'PTED (A.) ſtopped, hindered, caught, or taken priſoner; in *Mathematicks*, ſomething taken, contained, or comprehended between two others, as an angle between two lines, &c.

INTERCE'SSION (S.) a coming in between two parties, to beg, pray, or deſire a favour for one that has offended; a mediation.

INTERCE'SSOR (S.) a mediator, or one that prays or deſires favours in behalf of another.

INTERCHA'NGE (V.) to mutually exchange, or reciprocally return the ſame kind of things on both ſides, whether they be compliments, writings, &c.

INTERCI'SION (S.) a cutting off between.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION (S.) the diſtance or ſpace that one pillar or column in a building is off or from another.

INTER-CO'MMONING (S.) the joining or feeding upon the commons belonging to two different manors promiſcuouſly, as tho' they were only one common and one manor.

I'NTERCOURSE (S.) a free and mutual correſpondence between different perſons.

INTERCU'RRENT (A.) running between two lands, as a river.

INTERCUTA'NEOUS (A.) that is or lies between the fleſh and the ſkin.

I'NTERDICT or INTERDI'CTION (S.) an eccleſiaſtical cenſure, which the church of *Rome* pretended to a right to pronounce againſt all thoſe who would not comply with her wicked uſurpations; which conſiſted in a forbidding the adminiſtration of the ſacraments, and the performance of all other divine

vine ſervices to a kingdom, province, or town; which is ſaid to take its riſe in the ninth century, and more frequently exerciſed in *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*, than elſewhere, upon account of the princes and great men, who before were but governors, making themſelves abſolute maſters of thoſe provinces, and the biſhops and pope perceiving they ſlighted perſonal excommunication, took upon them to put the *interdict* in practice, by which they were permitted only to baptize infants, take confeſſions, and give abſolution to dying penitents; theſe *interdicts* occaſioned abundance of blood to be ſhed, of which *England* is a fatal inſtance in the 12th century.

I'NTEREST (V.) to concern one's ſelf in an affair, to eſpouſe the cauſe of another.

I'NTEREST (S.) the premium or reward paid by a borrower to a lender for the uſe of a certain ſum of money a certain time; and by *Arithmeticians*, it is put under two heads or claſſes, the one called *ſimple intereſt*, or purely the bare *intereſt* of the ſum lent for any quantity of time, according either to a fixed rate for a fixed time, as appointed by the laws of the land (which is here in *England*, at this time, five pounds for the uſe of one hundred pounds one year) or according to the private or publick contracts of private perſons, or publick bodies or corporations, as in the *India* company they have ſome bonds at three *per Cent. intereſt*, and others at three and a half, &c. the other is called *compound intereſt*, or *intereſt* upon *Intereſt*, which is when a perſon that has borrowed a ſum of money, and can neither pay off the principal nor *intereſt*, conſents, that as the *intereſt* becomes due, it ſhall become a principal, and ſo both the principal and *intereſt* continually increaſes; but this is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than in the conſideration of buying annuities, places for life, or eſtates. Alſo the concern, right, title, advantage, power, or benefit that a perſon has in any matter or buſineſs.

INTERFE'CTION (S.) the killing, ſlaying, or deſtroying a perſon.

INTERF'ECTOR (S.) a killer, wounder, ſlayer, or deſtroyer; and in *Aſtrology*, it is the poſition of a deſtroying planet, either 5 degrees before the cuſp, or 25 after it in the eighth houſe.

INTERFE'RE (V.) to concern one's ſelf with another's buſineſs, to meddle with, to claſh or diſagree, or come between a thing, perſon, or affair.

INTERJA'CENT (A.) caſt, thrown, or lying between two or more different perſons, places, or things.

INTERJE'CT (V.) to caſt, throw, or lay between.

INTERJE'CTION (S.) a *Grammatical Term* for a ſudden and abrupt crying out, &c. where a perſon, through ſurprize, or for want of time and reflection, makes uſe of but one word, to expreſs a great many, the meaning of which is to be underſtood by the various circumſtances, manner of expreſſion, &c. and are ſometimes called adverbs, ſometimes conjunctions, &c. and throughout this work all thoſe claſſes are called particles.

I'NTERIM (S.) a name given to a formular, or kind of confeſſion of ſome articles of faith obtruded upon the Proteſtants after *Luther*'s death, by the emperor *Charles V.* when he had defeated their forces; ſo called, becauſe it was only to take place in the *interim*, till a general council ſhould have decided all points in queſtion between the *Proteſtants* and the *Roman Catholicks*.

I'NTERIM (Part.) during a certain ſpace of time, or in the mean while that ſomething is done or forborn.

INTE'RIOR (A.) the inward or inmoſt part of a place or thing.

INTERLA'CE (V.) to inſert or put in between or among.

INTERLA'RD (V.) to lard or put in pieces of fat between the lean parts of a piece of meat.

INTERLEA'VE (V.) to put additional leaves into a book between the written or printed ones, to make notes or obſervations upon.

INTERLI'NE (V.) to write between two lines already written ſomething that was left out, or proper to explain what is written; alſo to put, write, or print one line of *Latin* and one of *Engliſh*, *French*, or any other language alternately, that is the tranſlation or ſenſe the one of the other, to make the unknown language known to the ignorant or unlearned.

INTERLI'NEARY (A.) a book, letter, deed, &c. that has ſomething written between the regular lines, either for explanation or correction; alſo the method of printing Bibles, &c. in different languages, with one line of one tongue, and another of another, &c.

INTERLINEA'TION (S.) the writing one or more lines between the lines of a deed, letter, or other writing, after the former was wrote, either to explain what was before written or omitted.

INTERLOCU'TION (S.) a ſpeaking at the ſame time, or while another is ſpeaking, an interruption or breaking in upon another's diſcourſe; in *Law*, it is a determining ſome ſmaller matter relating to a cauſe, before the whole or general cauſe can be decided, for the benefit and advantage of the cauſe itſelf, without relating to the principal matter of right or other part of the diſpute.

INTERLO'PE (V.) to intrude or thruſt one's ſelf into a buſineſs or matter where we have no right.

INTERLO'PERS (S.) hangers on, retainers to, or dependers upon other people; alſo meddlers, buſy-bodies, intruders into other mens poſſeſſions, rights, or properties, as the exerciſing a trade or profeſſion without legal

ſervitude or permiſſion, and bearing the common charge, hazard, and trouble relating thereunto, or conforming to the rules, orders, and by-laws of the company or corporation, who have a charter for the more effectually and advantageouſly carrying on, and improving ſuch a particular part of trade or commerce, &c.

INTERLUCA'TION (S.) the cutting down, or lopping off branches, to permit or let in the light between trees that grow too thick, and render the walk or grove below gloomy.

INTERLU'CENT (A.) ſhining or giving light between.

INTERLUDE (S.) in a *Play*, is any ſort of amuſement or diverſion between the acts, while the actors change their dreſs to perform the remaining parts, as ſinging, dancing, &c. in *Muſick*, eſpecially in church muſick, and other vocal performances, it is the voluntary overture, or other performance upon one or more inſtuments, to give the quiriſters or ſongſters time to recover breath, &c.

INTERLU'NIUM (S.) that ſpace of time between the old and new moon, or that wherein ſhe makes no viſible appearance with us.

INTERME'DDLE (V.) to concern one's ſelf in another's buſineſs or affairs.

INTERME'DIA (S.) in *Tragedies* and *Comedies*, is that which is played or ſung between the acts, to divert the ſpectators; after the *Romans* took away the chorus, inſtead thereof they introduced their Mimi and Embolariæ; the Mimi were a ſort of perſons that acted a dumb comedy, and expreſſed their meanings by their geſtures without words, and the Embolares did the ſame by their ſongs and jeſts; we now call theſe *interludes*; which ſee.

INTERME'DIATE (A.) ſomething that lies betwixt any two things, but commonly means the ſpace of time that paſſes between any two actions.

INTERME'SSES (S.) in *Cookery*, are certain courſes ſet on the table between the principal diſhes.

INTERME'WING (S.) in *Falconry*, is the act of a hawk's mewing, from the beginning to change her coat till ſhe turn white.

INTE'RMINATED or INTE'RMINABLE (A.) unbounded, unlimited, without any end of time, place, or courſe; a term uſed by *Cunn* in his doctrine of decimal fractions.

INTERMI'NGLE or INTERMI'X (V.) to mix or put together ſeveral ſorts of perſons or things.

INTERMI'SSION (S.) a ceſſation, leaving off, or diſcontinuance.

INTERMI'T (V.) to reſt, ceaſe, or forbear for a time, and then begin to return again.

INTERMI'TTENT (A.) that leaves off for a while, and then begins again, as fevers do that return at certain periods, as after one day, two days, &c.

INTERMI'X (V.) to put or mingle ſeveral things together.

INTERMI'XTURE (S.) the act of mixing ſeveral things together; alſo the maſs ſo mixed.

INTERMU'RAL SPACE (S.) the ſpace or diſtance contained between two walls.

INTE'RNAL (S.) inward, on the inſide, or within a perſon, place, or thing,

Internal Angles, in *Geometry*, are thoſe made by the croſſing of two right lines parallel to one another by a right line croſſing the parallels, and are thoſe contained within the ſpace of the parallel, and of each ſide the croſſing line.

Internal Digeſtives, in *Phyſick*, are thoſe medicines that are preſcribed to prepare the body by purgation, to render the humours fluid, &c. by thinning the clammy and tough ſubſtance, and tempering the ſharp humours, &c.

INTERPLEA'D (V.) in *Law*, is to try a point which accidentally falls out before the determination of the main cauſe, as when two perſons prove themſelves to be heirs to the ſame eſtate or lands, ſo that it is doubtful who ought to have poſſeſſion given him. in this caſe the prior or ſuperior right muſt be firſt tried, to determine which is the right heir, &c.

INTE'RPOLATE (V.) to foiſt or crowd in, to alter or change ſome word, ſentence, or paragraph in an original deed, manuſcript, &c.

INTERPOLA'TION (S.) a foiſting or crowding in, a changing, altering, or falſifying a part of an original copy; alſo the matter ſo changed, altered, or put in.

INTERPOLA'TOR (S.) one who changes, alters, or falſifies an original copy.

INTERPO'SE (V.) to come in between, or meddle with the affairs of another.

INTERPOSI'TION (S.) the acting or ſtepping in between, or meddling with the affairs, buſineſs, or concerns of another.

INTE'RPRET (V.) to expound, explain, tranſlate, or make known what is expreſſed in another language, or in dubious and enigmatical terms.

INTE'RPRETABLE (A.) that is capable of being explained, cleared up, or made known.

INTERPRETA'TION (S.) an expoſition, comment, tranſlation, or explanation.

INTE'RPRETER (S.) one that unfolds, explains or makes known what was dark, hid, or contained in a ſtrange language or doubtful words; and is generally underſtood of one that attends ambaſſadors, or foreigners, that cannot ſpeak the language of the country where they are, and ſo employ ſomebody to ſpeak for them.

INTE'RR (V.) to bury a dead perſon after the manner, and with the funeral pomp of any particular country.

INTE'RRMENT (S.) the act of burying, or putting perſons under ground after the mode or faſhion of any particular country.

INTER-RE'GNUM (S.) in *Monarchical Kingdoms*, that ſpace of time from the death of one king to the ſucceſſion of another; which in *Hereditary Kingdoms*, is properly ſpeaking none at all; but in *Elective Ones*, it is till the new king is choſe and confirmed, as in *Poland*.

INTER-RE'X (S.) a regent, who in elective kingdoms governs from the death of one king to the election and confirmation of another; this office was much uſed among the *Romans*, as well while their government was a kingdom as a commonwealth, but after it became an empire this office ceaſed.

INTER'ROGATE (V.) to examine or aſk queſtions of another perſon, in order to find out the truth, and is the method of proceeding in the biſhop's court, and in the court of Chancery.

INTERROGA'TION (S.) an examination or queſtioning; alſo the name of a point or ſtop made uſe of at the end of a ſentence that aſks a queſtion, marked thus (?).

INTERRO'GATIVE (A.) queſtioning, aſking, demanding, or examining.

INTERRO'GATORIES (S.) queſtions; and in *Law*, are ſuch proper ones, as the prudence of a duly authorized magiſtrate aſks for the diſcovering and finding out of the truth of any matter in diſpute.

INTERRU'PT (V.) to diſturb, hinder, ſtop, break off, or diſcontinue.

INTERRU'PTION (S.) a diſturbance, hindrance, breaking off, or diſcontinuing.

INTERSCRI'BE (V.) to interline, or write in between what was before written, either to ſupply an omiſſion, or explain a difficulty, &c.

INTERSE'CT (V.) to cut off a part between the extreams of any thing.

INTERSE'CTION (S.) a cutting off from between the extreams; in *Mathematicks*, it ſignifies the croſſing or cutting of one line or plane with or by another.

INTERSE'MINATE (V.) to ſow among or between.

INTERSOI'L (S.) in *Huſbandry*, is the laying one kind of ſoil or earth upon another.

INTERSPE'RSE (V.) to mix, ſcatter, or ſprinkle here and there, up and down, in all parts or among.

INTE'RSTICES (S.) ſmall or little ſpaces between the component parts of a body or any matter which are greater or leſſer according to the denſity or rarity of the matter.

INTERTE'XTURE (S.) the weaving, mixing, or compoſing of any thing between another, as a checked cloth, &c.

I'NTERVAL (S.) the ſpace or diſtance between two extreams and ſometimes relates to time, as from childhood to manhood, &c. and ſometimes to place, as the ſpace between one man, tree, houſe, &c. and another; in *Muſick*, it is the difference between any two tones or notes, as they are graver or acuter the one than the other, and this, as it is greater or leſſer, conſtitutes what is called chords or diſcords.

INTERVE'NE (V.) to come in between accidentally, or by chance, to thruſt or put one's ſelf into an office, to meddle or concern one's ſelf with other people's buſineſs.

INTERVE'NTION (S.) a voluntary interpoſition or concerning one's ſelf with others affairs.

I'NTERVIEW (S.) the meeting of princes or great perſons upon ſome extraordinary affair; alſo the meeting together by appointment of any others univerſally.

INTERWEA'VE (V.) to weave, mix, or put in between or among, things of one ſort with thoſe of another.

INTE'STATE (A.) ſpoke of one that dies without making a will, which formerly was eſteemed a very infamous thing, becauſe by the decrees of the ancient councils every one was to leave a part of their effects to be diſtributed to pious uſes; and that this ſhould not be neglected, the pariſh-prieſts were enjoined to exhort dying perſons to confeſs their ſins, and diſpoſe of ſome part of their eſtate to the church or poor, which cuſtom prevailed ſo far, as to deny abſolution and the ſacrament to thoſe who refuſed to comply with this advice; and if any died *inteſtate*, he was looked upon as a murderer of himſelf, and it was thought reaſonable, that their affects ſhould be forfeited to their reſpective lords, eſpecially if they lay any time ſick, and did not die ſuddenly; it being deemed ſcandalous not to leave a religious legacy, it was decreed that the biſhops, for the intereſt of the perſon ſo deceaſed, ſhould make ſome charitable diſtributions out of his eſtate; and for this reaſon, they were to have the adminiſtration of his goods and chattels, to ſatisfy his creditors, and to perform every thing in the ſame manner, as if they had been executors by will; but the covetouſneſs of the temporal lords put them upon ſeizing this privilege themſelves, alledging that as *inteſtate* perſons were eſteemed *felos de ſe*, their goods and chattels were forfeited to them, and ſo neither paid the debts of the deceaſed, nor gave alms of any part of them; this occaſioned the *Engliſh* biſhops to complain of them at a council at *Lambeth* in 1261, and at a council in *London* in 1342; this cuſtom of the ſecular lords ſeizing their vaſſals goods was afterwards practiſed by biſhops with reſpect to their clergy, and by the popes with reſpect to their biſhops.

INTE'STINE (A.) within, inward.

Inteſtine War, is a war carried on within a city, county, or kingdom, by one part of the inhabitants againſt the other; ſometimes called a civil war.

INTE'STINES (S.) the bowels, entrails, guts, or inwards of any creature.

INTHRA'L (V.) to bring into trouble, bondage, affliction, ſlavery, or ſervitude.

INTHRA'LMENT (S.) bondage, ſervitude, trouble, affliction, uneaſineſs.

INTHRO'NE (V.) to ſeat, put, or inveſt with or upon a throne, to give the kingly or ſupreme power to any perſon.

INTI'CE (V.) to draw, allure, perſuade, or bring over a perſon to do ſomething by fair ſpeeches, or flattering promiſes.

INTI'CEMENT (S.) an allurement, or drawing in by fair ſpeeches, or flattering promiſes.

I'NTIMACY (S.) the freedom with which friends, relations, and familiar acquaintance uſe one another; alſo knowledge, acquaintance, friendſhip.

I'NTIMATE (V.) to hint, to give notice by ſigns, to ſpeak at a diſtance, to ſhew or ſignify what is deſired to be done.

I'NTIMATE (A.) familiar, well acquainted with, or known to.

I'NTIMATE (S.) a particular friend or acquaintance with whom a perſon is very free, and conſults upon all occaſions.

I'NTIMATENESS or I'NTIMACY (S.) particular freedom, ſtrict friendſhip, great familiarity.

INTIMA'TION (S.) a private or ſecret hint or declaration of ſomething not publickly known.

INTI'MIDATE (V.) to frighten, diſhearten, put in fear, diſpirit.

INTI'RE (A.) whole, compleat, perfect, without mixture, alteration, adding to, or taking from.

INTI'TLE (V.) to make or give a right, claim or demand to a thing; alſo to name or call a perſon or thing by ſome diſtinguiſhing character.

INTI'TLED (A.) having a right, claim, or demand to an eſtate, goods, &c. alſo a name or character to call by.

INTO' (Part.) within, or in the inſide or middle of a place or thing, and commonly means the action of moving or going into a houſe, city, &c.

INTO'LERABLE (A.) unſufferable, that cannot or ought not to be allowed, borne, permitted or ſuffered.

INTO'MB (V.) to incloſe, bury, or put into a tomb or ſepulchre.

INTONA'TION (S.) in *Muſick*, is the giving the pitch, tone, or key of the ſong or compoſition.

INTO'XICATE (V.) to ſuddle, make giddy or drunk, to poiſon or bewitch either the body or the mind, by filling it with ſtrange, whimſical notions.

INTOXICA'TION (S.) a making drunk, ſudling or bewitching.

INTRA'CTABLE (A.) not to be taught, managed, governed, or ruled.

I'NTRAILS (S.) the guts, bowels, &c. of any living creature.

INTRA'NCED (A.) caſt into a ſwoon or trance, or a ſeeming ſtate of inſenſibility, without reflection or motion, and ſometimes means being in a dream or viſion, &c.

INTRA'NSITIVE (A.) a *Grammatical Term*, for ſuch verbs as do not paſs their ſignification upon the ſubſtantive that ſtands next after it.

INTRA'P (V.) to catch in a ſnare, gin or trap, to watch what words ſhall come out of another's mouth, and to aſk queſtions on purpoſe to lay hold of the anſwer to another's diſadvantage.

INTREA'T (V.) to beg, pray, or deſire earneſtly, to ſupplicate, or humbly requeſt ſomething.

INTREA'TY (S.) an humble or ſubmiſſive begging, praying, or deſiring ſomething of another.

INTRE'NCH (V.) to fortify a camp, army, &c. with a trench, ditch, or rampart; alſo to uſurp, encroach, or get by degrees.

INTRE'NCHMENT (S.) a defenſive work made to ſecure a poſt, an army, &c. againſt the attacks of the enemy, and is ſometimes a ditch, and ſometimes a breaſt-work; alſo an encroachment, or unfair and illegal going into or upon another man's property.

INTRE'PID (A.) without fear, dauntleſs, reſolute, that no danger can terrify.

INTRE'PIDNESS or INTREPI'DITY (S.) courageouſneſs, reſoluteneſs, fearleſſneſs, undauntedneſs.

INTRICATE (A.) difficult, perplexed, intangled, hard to be done or underſtood.

I'NTRICATENESS or I'NTRICACY (S.) difficultneſs, perplexity, intanglement.

INTRI'GUE (S.) an aſſemblage of events or circumſtances occurring in an affair, and perplexing or troubling the perſons concerned therein; it is ſometimes applied to the deſign or plot of a play; but the common and moſt uſual acceptation is when an amour or love affair is carried on by parties who are otherwiſe engaged, as between the wife of one man and the huſband of another woman; it is alſo applied to any plot or private affair, that has difficulty in the management.

INTRI'GUE (V.) to plot, cabal, contrive, or carry on ſecret affairs.

INTRI'NSICK or INTRI'NSICAL (A.) real, true, genuine, internal.

INTRODU'CE (V.) to lead or bring in a ſubject, matter, or perſon.

INTRODU'CTION (S.) an entrance or beginning; alſo leading, ſhewing, or bringing into a place or acquaintance.

INTRODU'CTIVE (A.) any thing that ſerves to begin, lead, or direct to a perſon or thing.

INTROSPE'CTION (S.) a narrow ſearching, or looking into any matter or thing.

INTRU'DE (V.) to thruſt one's ſelf rudely into another's company, buſineſs or concerns, to preſume to do a thing without leave or conſent.

INTRU'DER (S.) one who rudely and uninvited thruſts himſelf into other people's company or buſineſs; alſo an uſurper or tyrant that breaks through the laws; alſo a perſon who gets poſſeſſion of lands that are void by the death of a tenant for life.

INTRU'SION (S.) an irregular and unmannerly thruſting or forcing one's ſelf into another perſon's company, buſineſs, &c. and in *Law*, an illegal ſeizing upon lands or tenements.

INTRU'ST (V.) to put confidence in a perſon, to commit money, goods, &c. to his keeping, to rely or depend upon the fidelity and honeſty of another.

INTUI'TION (S.) a clear, perfect, and diſtinct perception or knowledge of the agreement or diſagreement of any two ideas immediately compared together; alſo the ſpeculation, conſideration, thinking upon, or ſtudying of a matter; but the moſt generally accepted ſenſe, is that knowledge of the nature of things that the ſouls of good men have or ſhall have after their departure out of this life, and that angels now enjoy.

INTUI'TIVE (A.) ſpeculative, clear, plain, comprehenſive, and as it were inſpired.

INTUME'SCENCE (S.) a ſwelling, puffing, or riſing up, an extending or growing preternaturally large.

INVA'DE (V.) to come violently, illegally, unfairly, or unjuſtly into the lands, poſſeſſions, or country of another; and is commonly underſtood of the army of one nation's coming ſuddenly and unprovoked into another's kingdom or country, and keeping poſſeſſion of all or part thereof by violence, or driving away the cattle, making priſoners of the people, or doing other acts of hoſtility.

INVALI'D (S.) a ſoldier who through age, maims, wounds, or loſs of limbs is become uncapable of the ſervice, and is therefore provided for by the ſtate in ſome hoſpital, or otherwiſe allowed a penſion for his maintenance.

INVA'LID (A.) weak, infirm, ſickly, crazy; and in *Law*, means a title, teſtimony, &c. that is not ſufficient, good, or allowed.

INVA'LIDATE (V.) to weaken, ſet aſide, make of no uſe, benefit, or advantage.

INVA'RIABLE (A.) unchangeable, unalterable, firm, reſolute, conſtant, ſtedfaſt.

INVA'RIABLENESS (S.) unalterableneſs, unchangeableneſs, firmneſs, &c.

INVA'SION (S.) the violent, ſudden, and illegal entering of an army, &c. into another's country, and keeping poſſeſſion, or committing hoſtilities.

INVE'CTIVE (S.) a ſatyrical writing, or railing, virulent, reproachful accuſation, reflection, repreſentation, or character.

INVEI'GH (V.) to rail, find fault, ſpeak againſt, or accuſe vehemently.

INVEI'GLE (V.) to inſinuate into a perſon's affections or inclinations, to allure, entice, or deceive with fair words or ſpecious pretences.

INVE'LOP (V.) to encloſe, wrap, or fold up, to entangle, trouble, or engage in difficulties.

INVE'NOM (V.) to infect, poiſon, or corrupt.

INVE'NT (V.) to compoſe, find out before all others, deviſe, contrive, or bring into order; and in *converſation*, to feign, forge, or make a ſtory.

INVE'NTION (S.) an art, ſcience, machine, &c. found out or diſcovered; alſo the faculty of the mind, whereby the genius or inclination of a perſon is known, and his underſtanding, judgment, and readineſs of wit or preception are diſcovered; alſo a feſtival in the church of *Rome*, kept in memory of the day on which the croſs of our Saviour was found by the empreſs *Helena* in the time of *Conſtantine the Great*, which is called the *Invention of the holy Croſs*, and which is ſaid to be in this manner; ſhe being at *Jeruſalem*, was informed that the croſs of our Saviour was buried in his ſepulchre; upon this ſhe ordered them to dig, where they found the croſs and nails, together with the croſſes of the two thieves, but the wood on which the inſcription was written being parted from the croſſes, they could not diſtinguiſh our Saviour's from the reſt, till *Macarius* biſhop of *Jeruſalem* put them upon the following expedient; he ordered a dying woman to be brought and placed upon the croſſes, two of which gave her no manner of relief, but being ſet upon the third, ſhe perfectly recovered the firſt moment ſhe touched it, by which they concluded this was our Saviour's; the empreſs built a ſtately church in the place where the croſs was found, where ſhe left ſome part of the wood richly ornamented, carrying the reſt with the nails to *Conſtantinople*; this ſtory wants no comment, it is ſufficiently loaded with lying abſurdities not to need confutation.

INVE'NTIVE (A.) ready-witted, ſuited to the projecting or diſcovering of new matters or things.

I'NVENTORY (S.) a catalogue, liſt, or orderly account of goods; and this is applied to a perſon's eſtate when he begins a ſet of books in the mercantile form, he firſt makes or takes *an inventory* or particular of his ſtock or eſtate, and then digeſts them under proper heads, and makes them debtors to ſtock for the value; alſo when a perſon dies and his houſhold goods, or ſtock in trade is valued, the commons require an *inventory*; but when they are ſold by auction, &c. it is called a catalogue; ſo books the ſame, but parcels or portions of land, tenements, &c. is called a particular.

INVE'RSE (S.) backward, or contrary, inſide out, or upſide down; ſo in *Arithmetick*, it is called the *inverſe* or *backward rule of three*, where the third or queſtioning number does

does not bear the ſame proportion to the fourth as the firſt does to the ſecond; as if I lend a perſon 100*l.* for ſix months, how long muſt he lend me 50*l.* to requite the favour? The anſwer is 12 months; here 50 does not bear the ſame, but a much greater proportion to 12 than 100 does to 6.

INVE'RSION (S.) a changing the order, proportion, or diſpoſition of things, words, &c. by making the laſt firſt, &c.

INVE'RT (V.) to change the order or diſpoſition of things into a contrary way, to turn backward or inſide out.

INVE'ST (V.) to put into, inſtal, or confirm a perſon in an office, poſſeſſion of an eſtate, dignity, or title; and in *War*, it is to circumſcribe a place, town, or city ſo ſtrictly and vigorouſly, that no poſſible communication or relief can be brought to it without the beſiegers knowledge and conſent.

INVE'STIGATE (V.) to diſcover or find out by what ſteps, methods, or ways a geometrical problem or other difficult propoſition may be anſwered, explained or made known.

INVESTIGA'TION (S.) the tracing, finding out, or anſwering difficult queſtions in *Geometry*, *&c.*

INVE'STITURE (S.) the ceremony uſed upon ſome extraordinary occaſions, to put perſons into the poſſeſſion of a dignity, revenue, &c. and it is either *proper* or *improper*; the *proper* is when the thing itſelf, or part of it is delivered to the party, as by delivering or giving a lump or turf of earth; *improper*, when it is conferred by delivering a ſword, ſpear, banner, wand, ring, arrow, &c. as the enſign of an office.

INVE'TERATE (A.) well-fixed, reſolute, ſtubborn, grown rooted, thoroughly ſettled by long continuance of hatred, anger, &c.

INVE'TERATENESS or INVE'TERACY (S.) a ſettled, thorough, unalterable, grudge, ill-will, hatred or malice.

INVIDIOUS (A.) malicious, ill-natured, unkind, ſtrained or forced.

INVI'DIOUSNESS (S.) envy, anger, ill-will, hatred, malice.

INVI'GORATE (V.) to ſtrengthen, put life, ſpirit, vigour, and reſolution into a perſon or thing.

INVI'NCIBLE (A.) unconquerable, that cannot be maſtered or overcome.

INVI'OLABLE (A.) ſacred, that muſt be carefully obſerved, and diligently regarded, kept, done or performed.

INVI'RON (V.) to encompaſs about, to ſurround, or hedge in on all ſides.

INVI'SIBLE (A.) that cannot be ſeen or perceived by the eye.

INVI'SIBLES (S.) the followers of *Oſiander*, *Flacius Illyricus*, *Swenkfeld*, *&c.* were ſo called, becauſe they denied the perpetual viſibility of the church.

INVI'SIBLENESS or INVISIBI'LITY (S.) the nature or property of beings that are not objects diſcernable by the eye; and this may ariſe from many cauſes, as the exceeding or great diſtance of ſpace between the object and the eye, the minuteneſs of the objects being too ſmall for our natural perception, though otherwiſe near enough; as are all thoſe creatures that are brought to our knowledge and ſight by the help of microſcopes, &c. and laſtly, the immateriality of the being, as of the ſoul, angels, and God.

INVI'TE (V.) to aſk, deſire, call, or offer kindneſſes, rewards or encouragements to come to a place, or do a thing; and is commonly applied to people's being deſired to come to a feaſt, or merry entertainment.

INVITA'TION (S.) a friendly bidding or requiring a perſon's attendance or company at a feaſt, an offering rewards, or ſettling great encouragements upon thoſe that do any thing at the requeſt of another.

INUNDA'TION (S.) a ſudden and violent breaking in of, and overflowing with water.

I'NVOCATE or INVO'KE (V.) to beg of, call upon, pray, beſeech, or deſire, help, aid or aſſiſtance from another; but moſt commonly is underſtood of praying to God for his help and aſſiſtance in any particular, or the common affairs of life.

INVOCA'TION (S.) a begging for help, a calling for aſſiſtance, eſpecially in a religious ſenſe; the ancient poets, and the moderns in imitation of them, in the entrance of their poems called upon the Muſes, &c. and the heathens upon their great men or heroes after their death; and ſo by degrees, the martyrs and ſaints who were in great veneration among the primitive chriſtians, were honoured with orations and rhetorical apoſtrophe's, after their deceaſe, upon a belief of their preſence at their tombs, which at laſt crept into an idolatrous worſhip, and univerſal invocation, ſo as to have particular offices inſerted into the common ſervice-books; and is now ſo extravagant among the more blinded or ignorant part of the *Romiſh* church, as to offer ten prayers to the *Virgin Mary* for one to God Almighty; the eaſtern church begun in the 5th century by calling upon the dead, and demanding their ſufferage as preſent in the divine offices; but the weſtern church carried it ſo far as frequently to canonize thoſe they had any regard for, though the wickedneſs of their lives gave them no title to any ſuch honour, to make proceſſions, maſſes, litanies, prayers and oblations for and to them.

I'NVOYCE (S.) an account of goods ſhipped in one place, and conſigned to a factor, &c. at another, by which he is capable of knowing the quantity and charge, and regulating himſelf in the reception or ſale of them.

INVO'LVE (V.) to roll, fold, or wrap up any thing; alſo to entangle, encumber, or engage in any troubleſome affair; in *Arithmetick*, or *Algebra*, it is the multiplying a num-

ber or root one or more times into or by itſelf.

INVO'LUNTARINESS (S.) unwillingneſs, or the doing or forbearing any thing againſt the natural deſire, will, or inclination of a perſon.

INVO'LUNTARY (A.) contrary to, or againſt a perſon's will, inclination, or conſent; in *Phyſick*, any infirmity that occaſions the excretions, ſuch as urine in the diabetes, &c. to come away againſt the will of the patient, through the weakneſs of the veſſels to retain it.

INVOLU'TION (S.) the wrapping or folding a thing up; but is commonly applied to the numerical multiplying a root or number into, or by itſelf, which when done once is called the ſecond power, or a ſquare; when that product is again multiplied by the root, or original number, it is called the third power, or the cube, &c.

INU'RE (V.) to accuſtom, to uſe, to cauſe a perſon to do the ſame thing often.

INVU'LNERABLE (A.) that cannot be hurt or wounded.

I'NWARD (A.) on or towards the inſide of a thing.

JOB (S.) the name of one of the canonical books of the Old Teſtament, concerning the author of which there are abundance of conjectures; ſome think it was wrote by *Job* himſelf in *Arabick* or *Syriack*, and that *Moſes*, or ſome other *Iſraelite* tranſlated it into *Hebrew* afterwards; ſome, that *Elihu*, one of *Job*'s friends, wrote it; others, that *Moſes*, *Solomon*, *Iſaiah*, &c. were the authors; but it is generally allowed the original language of it is *Hebrew*, but blended with many *Arabick* and *Chaldee* expreſſions, and ſeveral particular turns that are not to be met with in *Hebrew*, for which reaſon it is a very difficult and obſcure book to tranſlate truly; it is written in verſe, but not confined to any particular meaſure or cadence, and the beauty conſiſts principally in noble expreſſions, bold and ſublime thoughts, lively emotions, fine deſcriptions, and a great diverſity of characters; all antiquity does not furniſh a poem more copious, lofty, magnificent, diverſified, adorned or affecting than this.

JOBB (S.) a piece of work of any ſort or kind, but commonly applied to a ſmall thing or matter, eſpecially in the repairing or mending way.

JO'BBER (S.) one that does ſmall pieces of work, eſpecially in repairs; alſo the name of one that deals in buying and ſelling of ſhares in companies ſtocks, annuities, or other government ſecurities.

JOBBERNOW'L (S.) a large-headed, ignorant, ſtupid fellow, a blunderbuſs or blockhead.

JO'CKEY (S.) a dealer in, breeder, teacher, or trainer of horſes.

JO'CKEY (V.) to impoſe upon, to chouſe, cheat, diſappoint, thruſt out, ſet aſide.

JOCO'SE or JO'CULAR (A.) merry, jeſting, wanton, arch, waggiſh, full of play.

JOCO'SENESS, JO'CULARNESS, or JOCULA'RITY (S.) mirth, jeſting, wantonneſs, waggery, humorouſneſs.

JO'CUND (A.) blithe, joyful, gay, pleaſant, merry, ſportive.

JOG or JO'GGLE (V.) to give a gentle hunch with the elbow, to ſhake or ſhove.

JOG or JO'GGLE (S.) a thruſt, ſhake, or gentle blow with the elbow.

JOIN (V.) to add one part or thing to another, to knit, unite, or marry together.

JOI'NER (S.) an artificer or worker in the moſt curious part of wood work, ſuch as cabinets, pulpits, all ſorts of wainſcotting, &c. ſo called from the frequent occaſion he has of joining many ſmall pieces to make a plain, as in fineering, &c.

JOI'NERY (S.) the art of performing the curious part of wood work, ſuch as the wainſcotting of rooms, pewing churches, making pulpits, cabinets, &c.

JOI'NING (S.) adding, uniting, cementing, gluing, &c. two or more things together.

JOINT (S.) in *Mechanicks*, the place where two ſtones are cemented by mortar, or pieces of wood by glue; in *Nature*, wherever any flexure or bending of the part is, by means of certain bones turning upon a ſocket, as the wriſt, elbow, knee, &c. in *Trade*, with the *Butchers*, a whole leg, ſhoulder, &c. is ſo called.

JOI'NTER (S.) a very large plane or inſtrument uſed by coopers, carpenters, joiners, &c. to plane their ſtaves, boards, &c. ſo as to fit exactly.

JOI'NT HEIR (S.) one that is an equal heir or co-heir with another in an eſtate, &c.

JOI'NTLY (Part.) in conjunction or agreement with one or ſeveral perſons.

JOI'NTURE (S.) ſo much as a huſband ſettles upon the wife, in lieu of her fortune or dowry, in money, &c. which at marriage ſhe brings him.

JOI'NTURE (V.) to ſettle or make over to a wife, or truſtees, for her uſe, money, or an eſtate, &c. at the time of marriage.

JOISTS (S.) the ſtrong timbers that the floors of houſes, &c. are laid upon.

JOKE (V.) to pun, jeſt, or talk waggiſhly, merrily or humorouſly.

JOKE (S.) a pun, droll, or merry, but oftentimes ſatyrical ſpeech.

JO'LLITY or JO'LLINESS (S.) mirth, gaiety, feaſting, ſporting.

JO'LLY (A.) fat, luſty, gay, merry, &c.

JOLT (V.) to ſhake or joſtle by a coach's going over a hollow or rugged way; alſo to toſs to and fro by the trotting of a horſe, or by haſtily taking up and ſetting down.

JOLT (S.) a violent ſhock, occaſioned by the irregular motion of a coach, or waggon, or the hard trotting of a horſe, &c.

JOLT or JO'LTER-HEAD (S.) a large head; alſo a dull, ſtupid fellow, or blockhead.

JO'NICK (S.) an order in *Architecture*, commonly called the third by the Moderns; its diſtinguiſhing character is the ſlenderneſs and flutings of its columns, and the volutes or rams horns that adorn its capital; among the *Ancients*, there was a ſect of philoſophers, whoſe favourite tenet was, that water was the origin of all things, and theſe were called the *Ionick* ſect, of whom *Thales* was the founder.

JOT (S.) a point, title, or very ſmall part of a matter.

JOVE (S.) the Heathens name for *Jupiter*, or the great God, ſuppoſed a contraction of the *Hebrew* word *Jehovah*.

JO'VIAL (A.) merry, briſk, gay, jolly, &c.

JOU'RING or JOU'ERING (S.) a grumbling like a dog, a continual murmuring, uneaſineſs, or quarrelling.

JOU'RNAL (S.) a diary, or daily account of what happens, either in trade, travelling, or otherwiſe; among *Merchants*, the *journal* is a principal book, into which all the particulars of their trading tranſactions are fairly copied and digeſted, and made debtors under proper heads, from the pocket-books, memorandums, or waſte books of themſelves or ſervants, in order to be poſted into the ledger.

JOU'RNEY (S.) ſo far as a perſon goes or travels from home, and is commonly underſtood to be on land; if by ſea, it is called a voyage.

JOU'RNEY (V.) to travel from one place or country to another.

JOU'RNEY-MAN (S.) one hired by a maſter of a trade to work for him, without expecting any other profit, than being paid a certain ſum for his wages.

JOU'RNEY-WORK (S.) ſuch as is done at ſo much *per* day or yard, &c. without reckoning materials, that being found by the employer.

JOWL or JOLL (S.) the head, neck, or upper part of a ſalmon.

JOW'LER (S.) a common name for a hunting dog.

JOY (S.) mirth, gladneſs, rejoicing, pleaſure, ſatisfaction.

JOY'FUL or JOY'OUS (A.) glad, pleaſant, merry, agreeable.

JOY'LESS (A.) deſpairing, ſorrowful, without proſpect or hope of being better.

JOY'NDER or JOI'NDER (S.) in *Law*, is the uniting two perſons in one ſuit or action againſt a third.

JOY'NING OF ISSUE (S.) in *Law*, when contending parties agree to refer their cauſe to the trial of a jury.

JOY'NT TENANTS (S.) ſuch as come to and hold lands and tenements by one title.

I'PSWICH (S.) in *Suffolk*, formerly called *Gipeſwich*; its ſituation is low, in a bottom, and forms a ſort of ſemi-circle, by the ſide of the river; the town is large, extending a mile from St. *Matthews* to St. *Hellens*, upon the road, and as much from north to ſouth; it has a good bridge over the river *Gippan*, by ſome called the *Orwell*; formerly it had a commodious haven, and a very great trade, which occaſioned it to be very populous, and to have abundance of rich merchants in it; but at preſent its trade and ſhipping is much decreaſed. It is divided into four wards, which contain twelve pariſhes, with very large ſtreets, and but few people; the town is neat and commodious, though built in the ancient faſhion; the market place is very ſpacious, and the butchery (which was built by cardinal *Woolſey*, who was born here, and whoſe father was a butcher) is fine, the inns are good, and all manner of proviſions cheap. It is a corporation governed by two bailiffs, who are juſtices of the peace, ten portmen, four of which are juſtices of the peace, two coroners, 24 common-council-men, two chamberlains, a recorder, and a town-clerk, &c. ſends two burgeſſes to parliament: The bailiffs paſs fines and recoveries, hold pleas for all manner of actions, both civil and criminal, and appoint the aſſize of bread, &c. No freeman can be forced to ſerve on juries out of the town againſt his will, or bear any offices for the king, but ſheriffs for the county; are toll free in all other parts of the kingdom, are intitled to all waifs and eſtrays, &c. and to all goods caſt on ſhore within their admiralty juriſdiction, which extends on the coaſt of *Eſſex* beyond *Harwich*, and on both ſides the *Suffolk* coaſt; diſtant from *London* 55 computed, and 68 meaſured miles. This town has ſix markets a week for proviſions, but the three chief are Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, when all ſorts of goods are brought out of the country; formerly there were 21 churches in this town, of which 12 are ſtill remaining, and the ruins of moſt of the others; it has yet a good maritime trade, though nothing near ſo great as formerly; it is very remarkable, that though ſhips of 500 tons burden may, upon a ſpring tide, come up very near to the town, and ſeveral as large have been built there, yet the river is ſcarce navigable for the ſmalleſt boats above the town.

IRA'SCIBLE (A.) ſubject or inclinable to be angry, or fly into a paſſion.

IRE (S.) anger, diſpleaſure, wrath, fury.

IRE'BY (S.) in *Cumberland*, an ancient, but mean town, which has a ſmall market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 225 computed, and 290 meaſured miles.

I'RIS (S.) the rainbow; alſo the darkiſh circle about the nipples of womens breaſts; the painters repreſented it by a young nymph with large wings, ſtretched in the form of

a ſemicircle, the plumes being ſet in rows of divers colours, with her hair hanging before her eyes, her breaſts like clouds, and drops of water falling from her body, holding in her hand a rainbow or flower-de-luce.

IRK (V.) to teaze, trouble, vex, or be uneaſy in the mind.

I'RKSOME (A.) troubleſome, uneaſy, afflictive, tireſome.

I'RON (S.) a hard, fuſible, and malleable metal, conſiſting of an earth, ſalt, and ſulphur, but very impure and irregularly mixed, which occaſions it to be very liable to ruſt; it is the hardeſt, drieſt, and moſt difficult of all metals to melt; it may be ſoftened by heating it and hammering it often, and permitting it to cool naturally; it is hardened by quenching it in the water; it may be made white by cooling it in ſal armoniac and quick-lime; the ſtrongeſt temper of *iron* is ſaid to be that in which it takes the juice of ſtrained worms; a red-hot *iron* applied to a roll of ſulphur, diſſolves and ſinks into a fine duſt; *iron* has a great conformity with copper, and are very difficult to ſeparate, when ſoldered together; the *Chymiſts* call this metal *Mars*, and repreſent it by this character ♂.

I'RON (V.) to ſmooth linen-cloth, as women do while it is damp, by rubbing it over with a ſmooth and hot iron; alſo to puniſh offenders, by putting them into irons or chains.

IRO'NICAL (A.) after a mocking and jeering manner, ſaying one thing and meaning the quite contrary.

I'RONMONGER (S.) a perſon that deals in various ſorts of iron wares.

I'RON-SICK (A.) a ſhip or boat is ſaid to be ſo, when the bo't ſpikes or nails are ſo eaten away with ruſt, that they ſtand hollow in the planks, by means whereof the ſhip leaks.

I'RONY (S.) a figure in *Rhetorick*, by which we ſpeak the direct contrary of what we mean, intend or purpoſe.

IRRA'DIATE (V.) to enlighten, or caſt forth beams.

IRRA'TIONAL (A.) void of, or contrary to reaſon, prudence or common ſenſe; in *Arithmetick*, ſuch numbers as are not capable of having their roots exactly found or extracted, are called ſurd or *irrational* numbers; and in *Geometry*, ſuch lines or figures as are incommenſurable to rational ones, are called *irrational* lines or figures.

IRRATIONA'LITY or IRRA'TIONALNESS (S.) the want or defectiveneſs of reaſon.

IRRECONCI'LEABLE (A.) inveterately hating, unappeaſable; alſo contradictory, or that cannot be made to agree.

IRRECO'VERABLE (A.) loſt for ever, paſt all poſſibility of getting again.

IRRE'FRAGABLE (A.) paſt all contradiction, undeniable, plain, clear.

IRRE'GULAR (A.) diſorderly, contrary to rule, method, or diſcipline; in *Geometry*, thoſe bodies that are not terminated by equal and like ſurfaces, are called *irregular* bodies.

IRREGULA'RITY (S.) unevenneſs, diſorderlineſs, contrariety to the rules, laws, or commands of our ſuperiors.

IRRELI'GION (S.) prophaneneſs, a deſpiſing or acting contrary to the commands and reſtraints of religion.

IRREME'DIABLE (A.) paſt all poſſibility of helping or preventing, that can no ways be mended; deſperate.

IRRE'PARABLE (A.) that cannot be mended or repaired; alſo a loſs too great to be compenſated.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE (A.) that cannot be chid, blamed, or condemned.

IRRESI'STIBLE (A.) too mighty to be withſtood, that cannot be reſiſted, ſtopped, checked, or overcome.

IRRE'SOLUTE (A.) unſtable, unfixed, unreſolved, undetermined.

IRRETRIE'VABLE (A.) paſt all recovery, that cannot be altered, amended, or reſtored.

IRRE'VERENCE or IRRE'VERENTNESS (S.) undecent or unſeemly behaviour, eſpecially at religious exerciſes, and in religious places.

IRREVE'RSIBLE (A.) unalterably fixed, that cannot be changed or recalled.

IRRE'VOCABLE (A.) that cannot be recalled, revoked, altered, or changed.

I'RRITABLE (A.) that may be made angry, inflamed, ſtirred up, or provoked.

I'RRITATE (V.) to enrage, make angry, provoke, or incenſe.

IRRITA'TION (S.) a provoking, or making angry, a ſtirring up to wrath.

IRRU'PTION (S.) a violent breaking out of water, fire, an army into a neighbouring country not as yet at war, &c.

IS (V.) the third perſon ſingular of the verb ſubſtantive *I am*, aſſerting the being or exiſtence of ſome other perſon or being beſides one's ſelf.

ISCURE'TIC (A.) of a forcing nature; and in *Phyſick*, it is a medicine to force urine, when ſtopped by the ſtone, gravel or other diſorders.

I'SCURY (S.) a ſtoppage or ſuppreſſion of the urine.

I'SICLE (S.) a ſmall portion of water at the eaves of a houſe, or any other place or thing where water drains from, and by the ſeverity of the weather is congealed or froze into long thin ſtreaks of ice.

I'SING-GLASS (S.) a ſort of glue made from a fiſh that breeds in the river *Danube* in *Germany*, and which has no bones but about the head, which being cut into ſmall pieces, and boiled to a jelly, while warm, is ſpread abroad and dried, and then brought to us, as we ſee it; as it is very glutinous, ſo it is conſequently good in all diſorders ariſing from too thin and ſharp a ſtate of the fluid

I'SIS (S.) the principal goddeſs or deity of the *Egyptians*, and imagined to be the ſame with *Io*, beloved by *Jupiter*, who having through the hatred of *Juno* been metamorphoſed into a cow, withdrew into *Egypt*, where *Jupiter* reſtored her to her natural ſhape; here ſhe married *Oſiris* the king, who together with *Iſis* governed ſo gently and wiſely, and were ſo remarkably ſerviceable to all the country, by improving huſbandry and manufactures, that the *Egyptians* paid them divine honours; they repreſented *Iſis* with the head of a cow, or at leaſt with a creſcent on her head, and between the horns of the creſcent they placed a globe, to ſignify her univerſality; ſhe is ſometimes figured with a bird upon her head, ſuppoſed to be the *Ibis*, and ſometimes with a key, a croſs, and a whip in her hand; many other nations worſhipped an *Iſis*, but theirs was not this *Iſis*; expoſitors have made *Iſis* all the goddeſſes round; anciently the feaſts called *Iſia* were ſolemnized in honour of her, which were full of abominable impurities, for which reaſon thoſe who were initiated, were obliged to take an oath of ſecreſy; theſe feaſts held nine days ſucceſſively, but were ſo abominable, than the *Roman* ſenate aboliſhed them under the conſulate of *Piſo* and *Gabinius*, which the emperor *Commodus* 200 years after reſtored, and aſſiſted at them himſelf, carrying the *Annubis*; her prieſts were called *Iſiaci*, who carried a branch of ſea wormwood in their hands inſtead of olive, and wore linen garments, and ſhoes made of the thinneſt bark of the tree *Papyrus*.

I'SLAND (S.) the name of a large iſland of the north or frozen ſea, peopled by the *Norwegians*; the two chief cities whereof are *Hola* and *Scholholt*, which are both biſhops ſees; beſides theſe there are but about ſix or ſeven towns more, the inhabitants commonly living in caves of the mountains; the caſtle of *Beſtode* is the reſidence of the governor for the king of *Denmark*; the people formerly worſhipped *Jupiter* by the name of *Thor*, and *Mercury*; Chriſtianity was eſtabliſhed among them about the year 1000, and the reformation was introduced by *Chriſtern* III. It is about 200 leagues long, and 100 broad; its longeſt day in the ſummer ſolſtice is 24 hours without any night, and ſo contrarily when the ſun enters *Capricorn*, there is no day; the air is extream ſharp, and the ground generally mountainous and barren; yet on ſome level parts there are paſtures and meadows ſo rich, that the beaſts that are put therein muſt be fed by meaſure, or they would burſt themſelves with feeding; the oxen of this iſland have no horns, and ſcarce any trees are to be found in it but juniper-buſhes; it hath very high mountains covered at the top with ſnow: which nevertheleſs at times vomit fire; the higheſt is called *Hecla*, in which three are rich mines of brimſtone, wherewith the merchants drive a great trade; there is alſo a fountain with ſmoaking water, whoſe exhalations turn every thing into ſtone without altering the form of it; there is alſo another fountain whoſe water kills all that drink of it.

I'SLANDER (S.) an inhabitant of, or dweller upon an iſland.

ISLE or I'SLAND (S.) a country ſurrounded or encompaſſed with the ſea or rivers.

ISLES (S.) in *Architecture*, are the wings or ſides of a building; this term is particularly uſed in the diviſion of the inſide of churches upon the floor or pavement, where they are called the ſide and the middle *iſles*, the upper parts being called galleries.

I'SLET (S.) a ſmall, diminutive, or little iſland; alſo a ſmall round hole worked round about with thread or ſilk like a button hole, is called an *iſlet-hole*.

ISO'CHRONAL (A.) of equal portions of time, like the vibrations of a well-regulated pendulum.

ISOME'RIA (S.) a reducing, bringing, or dividing any thing into equal parts; and in *Algebra*, it is the freeing an equation from fractions, by reducing them all to one denomination.

ISOPERI'METERS or ISOPERI'METRAL FIGURES (S.) ſuch as have equal perimeters or circumferences.

ISO'SCELES (S.) ſuch triangles as have two legs or ſides equal to one another.

I'SSUANT (A.) a term in *Heraldry*, for a lion or other creature in a coat of arms, that ſeems coming out or from under a chief, feſſe, houſe, wood, &c. and ſhews but half his body.

I'SSUE (S.) in *Law*, ſignifies ſometimes the children begotten between a man and his wife; ſometimes the profits ariſing from fines, amerciaments, &c. ſometimes the profits of lands or tenements; ſometimes the point or matter depending in a ſuit; in general, it ſignifies an effect or reſult that ariſes or comes from ſome cauſe preceding.

I'SSUE (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a ſmall artificial inciſion or aperture made in the fleſhy part of the body, in order to draw off or drain ſome ſuperfluous humours which afflict it.

I'SSUE (V.) to come forth, out of, or from, to publiſh, make known, or declare.

I'SSUELESS (A.) without offſpring, one that has no children.

I'STHMIAN-GAMES (S.) games celebrated every three years in honour of *Neptune*, among the ancient *Greeks*, and which were the third order of ſacred ſports, inſtituted by *Theſeus* in the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*, in imitation of *Hercules*, who inſtituted the *Olympian* games; the reward was a crown of parſley, which was afterwards changed into a crown of pine, and a reward of 100 ſilver drachmæ added.

I'STHMUS (S.) a neck of land which ſepa-

rates two ſeas, and joins two lands; in *Anatomy*, ſuch parts as bear a reſemblance by their ſituation, as the ridge that ſeparates the noſtrils, &c. are called *iſthmuſſes*.

ITA'LIAN (A.) ſomething belonging to, coming from, or growing in the country called *Italy*.

ITCH (S.) an uneaſy, troubleſome diſtemper, that occaſions the patient to be continually rubbing or ſcratching the affected part; it is of two ſorts or kinds, the *humid* and the *dry*, both infectious; the *humid* breaks out in ſmall puſtles or watry bladders, which contain a great number of minute living creatures ſhaped like a tortoiſe, which are ſuppoſed to gnaw the fibrous parts of the fleſh and ſkin, for which reaſon, waſhes made of ſalts, ſulphurs, mercury, &c. are properer cures for it than ointments, as being more ſubtil, and entering into the pores of the ſkin more eaſily, and ſo deſtroying the eggs as well as the creatures; ſometimes it is applied to a ſtrong deſire for, or propenſion to a thing, as one addicted to gaming, is ſaid to have the *itch* of gaming upon him, &c.

I'TEM (S.) a hint, warning, or caution; alſo a particular, or an article in an account, indenture, agreement, &c.

ITE'RATE (V.) to do a thing over again, to repeat often.

ITI'NERANT (A.) travelling from one place to another.

ITI'NERARY (S.) a journal, or particular account of a journey or voyage, in which the moſt remarkable actions and things are deſcribed.

JU'BILANT (A.) joyful, merry, ſinging, or exulting for joy.

JU'BILEE (S.) a time of publick and ſolemn feaſting, rejoicing, ſporting, and praiſing God; among the *Jews*, it was the fiftieth year, or that which fell out after ſeven weeks of years, which began on the firſt day of *Tizri*, or about our *September*, being near the autumnal equinox; in this year no one either ſowed or reaped, but all were ſatisfied with what the earth and trees brought forth of themſelves, and thoſe who had ſold or mortgaged their lands entered into free poſſeſſion again; all *Hebrew* ſlaves were ſet at liberty, with their wives and children, on the tenth day of this month, the firſt nine being ſpent in all manner of joy, pleaſure, and rejoicings, during which times the ſlaves did not work for their maſters, but only feaſted at their expence; on the 10th day the counſellors of the *Sanhedrim* ordered the trumpets to ſound, at which inſtant the ſlaves were declared free; in imitation of which, the popes grant indulgences to all of their communion, whereby they pretend to releaſe them from the ſlavery and puniſhment of ſin, by a plenary remiſſion and indulgence. *Boniface* VIII. firſt inſtituted a *jubilee* in 1300, and ordered it to be obſerved every 100 years; *Clement* VI. reduced it to 50 years; *Urban* VI. to 30; and *Sixtus* V. to 25, where it now continues; beſides which, the popes, upon their exaltation to St. *Peter*'s chair, have frequently celebrated a *jubilee*, and alſo upon other extraordinary occaſions; the ceremony is thus performed: The pope goes to St. *Peter*'s church to open what they call the holy gate, which is walled up, and opened on this occaſion only, knocking three times with a golden hammer, repeating the 19th verſe of the 118 *Pſalm*, *Open to me the gates of righteouſneſs, and I will go into them and praiſe the Lord*; at which time the maſons break down the wall, which done, the pope kneels down before it, whilſt the penitentiaries of St. *Peter* waſh him with holy water, then taking up the croſs, begins to ſing the *Te Deum*, and enters the church, the clergy following him; in the mean time, three cardinal legates are ſent to open the three other holy gates with the ſame ceremonies, in the churches of St. *John* of *Lateran*, of St. *Paul*, and St. *Mary the greater*; this is performed at the veſpers of *Chriſtmas-Eve*, and the next morning the pope gives his benediction to the people in the *jubilee* form. When the holy year is expired, they ſhut the gates again in this manner; the pope after bleſſing the ſtones and mortar, lays the firſt ſtone and leaves there twelve boxes full of gold and ſilver medals; formerly abundance of people of all ſorts went to *Rome* from all parts at theſe times, but latterly few go but thoſe who live in *Italy*, the pope allowing them to keep *jubilees* in their own country, to which are annexed the ſame favours as if they went to *Rome*.

JUDAI'CAL (A.) of or belonging to the ceremonies or people of the *Jews*.

JU'DAIZE (V.) to imitate or practiſe the ceremonies of the *Jews*, eſpecially in religious matters.

JUDGE (V.) to reaſon, think, ſuppoſe or imagine; alſo to hear and determine a controverſy.

JUDGE (S.) one appointed by the power and authority of a king or other ſupreme magiſtrate to determine criminal matters, according to the laws of the country where he lives; among the *Jews*, they were a number of the heads of every tribe to whom the whole power of magiſtracy was committed.

JU'DGMENT (S.) a faculty of the ſoul, by which ſhe perceives the relation that is between two or more ideas; in a *Legal Senſe*, it is the ſentence or deciſion pronounced by the king or other ſupreme magiſtrate, in perſon, or by thoſe delegated by him; in a *Religious Senſe*, it means the puniſhment that God inflicts upon thoſe who wilfully offend him, and more properly to be underſtood of thoſe plagues, &c. that he ſends according to the prophecies of ſome of his meſſengers or ſervants; alſo the ſkill, knowledge, or underſtanding a perſon has in any art, ſcience, or buſineſs is ſo called.

JU-

JU'DICATURE (S.) the profeſſion, power, or authority of thoſe who preſide in law-courts; alſo the court itſelf.

JUDI'CIAL or JUDI'CIARY (A.) according to the regular orders, methods, or directions of a court of law; alſo *Aſtrology*, or that ſcience that pretends to foretel future events, or relate paſt ones, by the poſitions and influences of the ſtars.

JUDI'CIOUS (A.) wiſe, ſedate, calm, regular, done with ſkill and underſtanding.

St. IVES or *St.* II'ES (S.) in *Cornwall*, upon the ſea-banks, and as it were hangs over the ſea like a tongue; it was formerly called *Pendennis*, is a neat town for this county; the inhabitants are wealthy, and have a good trade in pilchards, and the haven below it is called St. *Ives Bay*, which is now but inconſiderable, by reaſon of the bay's being almoſt choaked up with ſand; it is a borough that ſends two members to parliament; king *Charles* I. *anno* 1641, renewed their charter, by which he grants them to have a common ſeal, a mayor, 12 capital, and 24 inferior burgeſſes, a recorder, town clerk, &c. of which the mayor in his office, and a year after, the ſenior burgeſs and recorder ſhall be always juſtices of the peace; they have two market weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday; the election for members of parliament is made by the corporation, and all the inhabitants that pay ſcot and lot; diſtant from *London* 229 computed, and 279 meaſured miles.

St. IVES (S.) in *Huntingdonſhire*, is a fair, large, and ancient town, that has a very good market for cattle weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 49 computed, and 57 meaſured miles.

JUG (S.) an earthen pot, commonly made with a ſwelling in the belly, and a ſlender neck, thoſe made ſtreight or cylindrical being called mugs; alſo a pleaſant, familiar nick-name for *Joan*, or any country woman.

JU'GLING (S.) uſing ſleight of hand; alſo clandeſtinely or underhandedly cheating or impoſing upon a perſon.

JU'GULAR (A.) of, belonging, or appertaining to the neck, throat, or windpipe.

JUICE (S.) the moiſture or gravy of meat; alſo the liquid part of plants; alſo ſeveral of the liqu'd parts of a human body.

JUI'CELESS (A.) dry, without any ſort of moiſture.

JUI'CINESS (S.) the having a liquid ſubſtance naturally mixed or interſperſed with or among the dry and ſolid parts of any matter.

IVI'NGO (S.) in *Buckinghamſhire*, a pleaſant town, ſeated among woods, with a weekly market on Friday; diſtant from *London* 30 computed, and 45 meaſured miles.

JUKE (V.) to ſtand or pearch as a hawk does upon a tree, &c.

JU'LAP or JU'LEP (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is a pleaſant, eaſy potion preſcribed to ſick perſons, which uſually conſiſts of diſtilled waters or light decoctions, commonly ſweetened with ſugar or clarified juices; ſometimes uſed as a diet-drink, but moſtly as a vehicle for other medicines.

JU'LIAN PERIOD (S.) is a revolution of 7980 *Julian* years, compoſed of three cycles multiplied continually one into another, to wit, of the ſun, conſiſting of 28 years, of the moon of 19 years, and of the indiction of 15 years, which is done thus; take for the firſt, ſecond, third, &c. year of this period that which hath the firſt, ſecond, third, &c. of the cycle of the ſun; the firſt, ſecond, third, &c. of the cycle of the moon; and firſt, ſecond, third, &c. of the cycle of the indiction, which will require 7980 years to return to a year marked with the ſame number in each cycle; this period was invented by *Jupiter Scaliger* about 1580; the uſe of this period is to have a fixed rule for the computing of years among the different opinions of chronologers, who do not agree in the epocha and calculation of years from the creation of the world; the firſt year of the Chriſtian æra, in all our computations, is univerſally allowed to be the 4714th of this period, ſo that to find the year of the *Julian* period any year of Chriſt is, is only adding the given year to 4713, and the ſum is the year of the period; as this preſent year 1754 is the 6466th year of the period; or any action being given in the year of the *Julian* period, to know what year of Chriſt it happened in, if the given number exceed 4713, ſubſtract that from it, and the remainder is the year of the action; as ſuppoſe, I ſay the revolution in *England* happened in the 6401 year of the *Julian* period, what year of Chriſt was it? Anſwer, 1688; but if the queſtion be how many years before Chriſt was any action; as ſuppoſe *Rome* was ſaid to be built in the 3962 year of the period, this taken from 4714, leaves 752 years before Chriſt, &c.

JU'LIAN YEAR (S.) is that lately uſed in *England* and ſeveral other countries, called the old year, introduced by *Julius Cæſar*, which for 3 years together has but 365 days, but every fourth year 366 days, upon account that 6 hours and 365 days was the mean ſolar year, and 4 times 6 hours made one natural day; but this, by experience, is found to be too much by about 11 minutes, ſo that in about 131 years this account will be one day too late, which occaſions the difference between the *Julian* and *Gregorian* account or year.

JULY' (S.) the name of the ſeventh month, according to the vulgar computation, and formerly the fifth, but now alſo the ſeventh, according to the civil account; about the 30th day of this month, what are commonly called the dog days begin, which by reaſon of the ſultrineſs of the air is ſeldom ſo healthful as the other ſeaſons of the year; the *Painters* repreſent this month by a ſtrong robuſt man, having a light yellow jacket on,

eating

eating cherries, or other red fruits, which are now in their full prime and ripeneſs, with a ſwarthy, ſun-burnt face, neck, and hands, his head crowned with a garland of centaury and thyme, bearing a ſcythe on his ſhoulder, with a bottle hanging at his girdle, and a lion by his ſide.

JU'MBALS (S.) a pleaſant confection, or ſugared paſte.

JU'MBLE (V.) to ſhake or mix confuſedly together, to make a hodge-podge.

JU'MBLE (S.) a confuſed maſs or heap, a chaos, or hodge-podge.

JUMP (V.) to leap with both feet cloſe together.

JUMP (S.) the act of leaping with both feet cloſe, or the ſpace of ground that a perſon throws his whole body at one time in ſuch a manner.

JUMPS (S.) an inferior kind of ſtays or boddice, worn by ſome women, not ſo ſtiff or full boned as ſtays, but higher and ſtiffer than a quilted waiſtcoat or jacket.

JU'NCTO or JU'NTO (S.) a company of conſpirators, or a factious aſſembly of male-contents met together, either to exerciſe that authority which their rebellion has put in their power, or to conſult of ways and means of carrying on and ſupporting their preſent and future deſigns.

JUN'CTURE (S.) a joining, cementing, or coupling together; alſo the very inſtant of time that any thing is done or tranſacted in; alſo the ſtate, condition, or poſture that any affairs are in.

JUNE (S.) the ſixth month by the vulgar computation, and formerly the fourth, but now alſo the ſixth by the civil reckoning; the ancients repreſent this month by a young man cloathed in a mantle of a deep green colour, having his head ornamented with a coronet of bents, king-cobs, and maiden-hair, holding in his left-hand an angle, in his right *Cancer*, and on his arm a baſket of ſummer-fruits.

JU'NETIN, JE'NNETTING, or JOHN-APPLE (S.) a ſmall eating apple that is firſt ripe in the month of *June*.

JU'NIOR (A.) one younger in age, or of a ſhorter ſtanding in a college, &c. than ſome others.

JU'NIPER (S.) the name of a tree, or the berries growing thereon, from which a diſtilled liquor called by the vulgar geneva, is made.

JUNK (S.) any part or parcel of old cable, hawſers, &c. which are uſed to hang for fenders by the ſhip's ſides, or elſe it is untwiſted, and made into plates for cables, rope yarn, or finnet, and if it be rotten they make oakum of it.

JU'NKETTING (S.) merry making, feaſting, eating ſweet-meats, &c.

JU'NO (S.) among the *old Heathens*, was called the goddeſs of kingdoms and riches; ſhe was the daughter of *Saturn* and *Rhea*, otherwiſe called *Cybele* and *Ops*, and the wife of *Jupiter*, and queen of the gods; ſhe goes by abundance of names, and is reported to have bathed herſelf in a particular fountain every year, where ſhe ſtill recovered her youth, virginity, and vigour.

JUNO'NIA (S.) certain feaſts celebrated in honour of *Juno*, at which time the maids of all ages ran races, and petitioned her to give them huſbands; at *Rome* an altar was erected to her as the goddeſs of marriage, where the new-married couple offered either a white cow, geeſe, or ravens, from which they took the gall before they ſacrificed, and threw it behind the altar, to intimate that in that ſtate of life no bitterneſs of ſpirit ſhall remain.

I'VORY (S.) elephant's teeth, or the leaves or plates cut out, off, or from the ſolid parts of the large tuſks of elephants.

JU'PITER (S.) called by the heathens the father of the gods and men; he went by abundance of names, and has as many monſtrous, abſurd actions attributed to him as the extravagancy of a corrupted invention could poſſibly invent; in the *preſent Aſtronomy*, it is one of the ſeven planets marked ♃; its orbit is between *Saturn* and *Mars*, has a rotation round its own axis in 9 hours 56 minutes, and a periodical revolution round the ſun in 4332 days 12 hours, and is the biggeſt of all the planets, and is ſuppoſed to have a ſurface 400 times as large as that of the earth; in its courſe it is eclipſed by the moon, by the earth, and by *Mars*; *Galileo* firſt diſcovered the 4 little ſtars or moons which move round him, called his ſatellites; the firſt or innermoſt of theſe makes its revolution in 1 day, 18 hours, 32 minutes; the ſecond in 3 days, 13 hours, and 12 minutes; the third in 7 days, 3 hours, and 50 minutes; the fourth in 16 days, 18 hours, and 9 minutes; to a beholder placed in *Jupiter*, theſe ſatellites muſt afford a very agreeable proſpect; ſometimes they riſe all together, ſometimes they are all together in the meridian ranged one under another, and ſometimes all appear together in the horizon in different parts, and frequently undergo eclipſes; the day and night are of the ſame length all over its ſurface, *viz.* five hours; there are four different kinds of months, and 4500 new moons, which are as often eclipſed as when in oppoſition to the ſun they fall into the ſhadow of *Jupiter*; among the *Alchymiſts*, *Jupiter* ſignifies the philoſophers ſtone; the *Aſtrologers* ſignify by it magiſtrates, ſcholars, riches, pleaſures, religion.

JU'RATS (S.) in ſome counties, as at *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, *Rye* in *Eſſex*, &c. are in the nature of aldermen for governing their ſeveral corporations; ſo in *Jerſey*, they have a bailiff and 12 *jurats*, or aſſiſtants to govern the iſland.

JURI'DICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the law; ſo *juridical* days are ſuch whereon courts

courts are held for the diſpatch of law buſineſs.

JURISDI'CTION (S.) the power or authority committed to a perſon to decide matters brought before him; the power of a court, or the extent of any government or authority whatever.

JU'RIS-CONSULTUS (S.) among the *Romans*, was a perſon ſkilful or learned in the law; with *Us*, it means a council, ſerjeant, judge, &c.

JU'RIS-PRUDENCE (S.) the learning, ſkill, knowledge, or ſcience of the laws, cuſtoms, ſtatutes, or other binding obligations upon any people or nation, for the well governing and regulating the commonwealth.

JU'ROR (S.) a ſwearer, or one that takes an oath, and is commonly applied to thoſe who are ſworn (12 of them, or 24, called a jury) to deliver truth upon ſuch evidence as is given upon any cauſe in their hearing in an open court of judicature.

JU'RY (S.) in *Common Law*, ſignifies thoſe 24 or 12 men who are ſworn to inquire into the truth of the matter of fact, according to the evidence given; the *jury* ought to be choſe out of the ſame claſs or rank with the accuſed, and if he be a foreigner, he may demand the *jury* to be half foreigners, and half *Engliſhmen*; 36 are choſe, againſt which the accuſed may object to 24, and ſo pick out 12 at his pleaſure, who muſt all agree in their verdict, and unanimouſly declare him guilty or innocent, according to which the judge paſſes ſentence as the law directs.

JU'RY-MAST (S.) is a yard, or other maſt put down into the ſtep of the fore or main-maſt, and faſtened into the partners, which being furniſhed with ſails, &c. the ſhip is ſteered and ſailed as well as they can, when by ſtorm or battle the fore or main-maſt is loſt.

JUST (A.) ſincere, honeſt, meet, fit, right, reaſonable.

JUST (S.) a ſport or exerciſe formerly uſed at the courts of princes, ſometimes called tournaments or tiltings, which conſiſted in fighting on horſeback, armed with armour, and a ſpear or lance, one perſon to one.

JU'STICE (S.) equity, reaſonableneſs, uprightneſs, or legality of a matter or thing; alſo the name of a ſupream civil officer or magiſtrate appointed by the king or commonwealth to do right to the complainants by way of law; of theſe there are many ſorts and diſtinctions, as *juſtices* of the peace, who are, or at leaſt ſhould be perſons of wealth, credit, and unexceptionable character, appointed by the king's commiſſion to attend the peace of the county where they live, of which ſome are called of the *quorum*, or ſuperior to the reſt, without the preſence or aſſent of whom no buſineſs of importance may be tranſacted; their office is to call before them, and examine and commit to priſon all thieves, murderers, conſpirators, rioters, or other diſturbers of the publick peace, or to admit ſome to bail, and order others to be whipped, &c. according to the nature of the offence. *Juſtice* is painted in a crimſon mantle trimmed with ſilver, and was called the goddeſs *Aſtrea*, who holds a pair of ſcales in one hand, and a ſword in the other.

Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, are thoſe who are appointed to hear and determine what is to be done with offenders againſt the publick peace, as inſurrections, riots, theſts, &c.

Juſtices of Gaol Delivery, are thoſe who are commiſſioned to determine the cauſe of thoſe, who are committed to goal upon offences committed againſt the publick peace and ſafety of the commonwealth.

Juſtices of the Peace, are ſuch gentlemen or perſons of worth and credit, as are appointed by the king to hear complaints, and determine ſuch ſmall breaches of the publick peace, as by ſeveral acts of parliament are referred to them, and for the better regulating the providing of the poor, quartering of ſoldiers, committing of felons, &c. and theſe have juriſdiction either within ſome particular corporation, liberty or county, of which ſome are called of the *quorum*, or chief, from the words *quorum vos unum eſſe volumus*, that was in their commiſſion.

Juſtices of Niſi Prius, and *Juſtices of Aſſize*, are now the ſame, and try cauſes of right and property between man and man.

Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, is by his office a lord, whoſe buſineſs it is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown, *viz.* treaſons, felonies, &c.

Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, hears and determines all cauſes at the common-law, that is, all perſonal and real cauſes; and he is likewiſe a lord by his place.

Lords Juſtices, are ſuch of the nobility to whom by deed the power of the executive part of the law is deputed by the king, during his abſence abroad in foreign countries.

JUTI'CIARY (S.) one who acts as a juſtice, and adminiſters right.

JU'STIFIABLE (A.) that may be vindicated, defended, or proved to be in the right.

JUSTIFICA'TION (S.) the vindication or clearing a perſon's character from ſome blame, or accuſation that was laid upon him; in *Divinity*, it is clearing a tranſgreſſor from the puniſhment threatened in the divine law, by applying or imputing Chriſt's righteouſneſs to the ſinner, and pleading his merits and ſufferings in behalf of the offender.

JU'STIFY (V.) to vindicate, defend or clear, to prove right, innocent, or harmleſs; in *Printing*, it is the amending certain irregularities that ariſe by the letters in a form not being exactly fixed, and ſo rendering the lines uneven.

JU'STLE or JO'STLE (V.) to ſhake, move, jog, or thruſt againſt ſuddenly.

JU'STNESS (S.) when applied to behaviour, ſignifies honeſty, ſincerity, piety, &c. when ſpoke of language, means the uſing the moſt pure, proper and ſignificant phraſes; when to thought, it means the arranging the ideas of the mind ſo methodically, that the truth or falſehood of a propoſition appears undeniably certain.

JUT (V.) to ſtand out or beyond the plane or line of another thing, part, or building.

JUT or JU'TTY (S.) any part of a thing that ſtands out or beyond the other parts.

JUTU'RNA (S.) a goddeſs or nymph worſhipped by the *Romans*, and eſpecially by the women and maids; by the firſt, becauſe they expected by her aſſiſtance to have eaſy and ſafe deliveries in child-birth; by the latter, that they might have good matches or huſbands; the ſtory is, that being a maid of great beauty *Jupiter* fell in love with her, and for the favour of mutual affection, he beſtowed immortality upon her, either by changing her into a fountain, or making her the guardian of it, whoſe water was uſed in the ſacrifices, eſpecially in thoſe of the goddeſs *Veſta*.

JU'VENILE (A.) youthful, imperfect, not yet ſufficiently ripe, &c.

JUXTA-POSITION (S.) a term in *Natural Philoſophy*, expreſſing that order of aſſemblage of the component parts of any body, that nature has appointed it, whereby one body or matter is known and diſtinguiſhed from another, by the ſeveral properties wherewith it is endowed, and the uſes it is fitted for.

IVY (S.) a particular plant that twines about trees, as the oak, ſticks cloſe to walls, or creeps upon the ground, according to its ſituation for its ſupport; it is an ever-green, and was formerly conſecrated to *Bacchus*, whoſe votaries had the form of an *ivy* leaf impreſſed upon them with an hot iron.

IXWORTH (S.) in *Suffolk*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 64 computed, and 74 meaſured miles.

K.

GREAT diſputes have ariſen, and are ſtill maintained by the *Grammarians*, whether K be a different letter from C, becauſe the *Latins* very ſeldom uſed it otherwiſe than as a numeral; the *French*, in imitation of them, have likewiſe very little uſe for it excepting in the foreign names of places, men, or things, &c. upon which account ſome would alſo have it left out in thoſe *Engliſh* words derived from the *Latin*, which the common *Engliſh* uſage is to ſtrengthen, by adding K to it, as *muſick*, *arithmetick*, &c. and therefore I ſhall deem it a diſtinct letter, upon account of the *Hebrew* names in the Bible, as *Kadeſh*, &c. In our *Alphabet*, it is the tenth letter, and a great number of words that are begun with K, others begin with C, as *Katharine*, or *Catharine*, &c. ſimply, as a numeral it ſtood for 250, but with a daſh over it, thus, $\overline{K}$, 150,000.

KAA'RL CAT (S.) a country word for a male or bore cat.

KAB (S.) a *Hebrew* meaſure, holding about our pint.

KA'BIN or KE'BIN (S.) a temporary ſort of marriage permitted in *Turkey* and *Aſia*, by which a man may take a woman to him for his wife for any particular certain time limited, by entering his promiſe before the cadi, of giving her a ſum of money agreed upon, at his leaving her, or at the expiration of the time limited.

KA'LENDAR (S.) a diary, almanack, or ephemeris, that ſhews the ſeveral days of the week, month, year, &c.

KA'LENDS (S.) the name of the firſt day of every month, according to the *Roman* computation of time; their month conſiſted of *kalends*, nones and ides, for the underſtanding of which we are to obſerve, 1. That betwixt the nones and ides there is always a week's interval. 2. That only the *kalends* are fixed to a certain time of beginning, the nones falling ſometimes at one time and ſometimes at another, the greateſt difficulty being upon account of the unequal length of the months themſelves, *January*, *March*, *May*, *July*, *Auguſt*, *October*, *December*, having 31 days each, *February* of 28, and ſometimes of 29 days, *April*, *June*, *September*, and *November* of 30 days each; and the *Roman* method of reckoning was backwards; you muſt obſerve, that in thoſe months of 31 days, whoſe ides fall on the 13th of the ſame month, the 14th day is called the 19th before the *kalends* of *February*, the 15th is called 18, &c. till you come to the 31ſt, which is called *pridie kalendas* or the day before the *kalends*; but this computation being extream difficult to be clearly expreſſed and underſtood by words, I refer you to the kalendar of the *Latin* Common-prayer-book for tables, &c.

KA'LI (S.) the ſea-herb called glaſs-wort, upon account that the aſhes of this weed being burnt, are made uſe of in making glaſs, ſoap, &c.

KAN (S.) a *Perſian* name for a governor, or principal magiſtrate.

KAW (V.) to make a noiſe, or cry out like a jack-daw; alſo to breathe with great difficulty.

KAY or KEY (S.) a wharf, or place made fit for, and ordered to be uſed as a place to land goods, certain rates, fees, or charges being ſettled for that purpoſe.

KAY'AGE or KEY'AGE (S.) money paid

for wharfage, or the liberty of landing or ſhipping goods at a wharf or key.

KE'BERS or KE'BBERS (S.) a ſort of renegades or apoſtate heathens that are tolerated at *Iſpahan* in *Perſia*, and dwell in the ſuburb *Kerabath*; they have nothing common with the other *Perſians* ſave only the language, their habit is wholly different, they wear great beards contrary to the cuſtom of the country; they have neither temples nor prieſts, nor do they uſe any books of morality or devotion, yet they believe the immortality of the ſoul, and ſomething of a hell and *Elyſian Fields*, conformable to the opinions of the old heathens; when any one dies, they let out a cock into the field from the houſe of the deceaſed perſon, and if it happens to be ſnapped up by a fox, they conclude the ſoul of the departed to be ſafe; beſides this method of trial, they dreſs the corpſe up in its beſt cloaths, and ornaments, and carry it to the church-yard or burying place, and prop it up againſt the wall by the help of a forked ſtick, and if the ravens or other birds of prey chance to pick out its right eye, they infallibly conclude him ſafe; but if the left eye, then they are as certain he is damned, and in a diſgraceful, contemptuous manner throw the body into the pit with its head downwards.

KE'BLEH, KI'BLEH, or KI'BLAH (S.) the name of the temple of *Mecha*, or to ſpeak more properly of the ſquare tower, which is in the midſt of the amphitheatre of that moſque; it ſignifies, in *Arabick*, a place to which men turn their faces, and for that reaſon the *Turks* call that part of the moſque at *Mecha*, towards which they are to turn their faces in prayer by this name, and accordingly there is a niche in the wall of all the moſques of *Turkey* that looks towards *Mecha*, which ſerves for a direction to the people which way to turn themſelves when they pray.

KECK or KE'CKLE (V.) to make a noiſe in the throat, by reaſon of a difficulty in fetching breath, and alſo by reaſon of ſomething nauſeous to the ſtomach, that occaſions a perſon to reach, as though they were going to vomit.

KE'CKLE (V.) among the *Sailors*, is to wind a ſmall rope about the cable to preſerve it from galling in the hawſe or ſhip's quarter.

KECKS (S.) the ſtalks or hollow ſtems of plants, &c. thoroughly dried in the ſun, or otherwiſe, by means whereof they become exceeding light.

KEDGE (V.) when in a narrow river a ſhip is to be brought up or down, the wind being contrary to the tide, and the ſhip is to go with the tide, then they ſet the fore-ſail, or fore-top ſail, and the mizen, and ſo let her drive with the tide, which is done to ſtat her about, if ſhe come too near the ſhore; alſo a ſmall anchor is uſed in the head of the boat with a hawſer that comes from the ſhip, which is let fall in the middle of the ſtream, if the ſhip come too near the ſhore, and ſo wind her head about by that, and then liſt up the anchor again.

KE'DGER (S.) the ſeaman's name for the anchor of a ſmall ſhip, veſſel, or boat.

KEEL (S.) the firſt timber that is laid in a ſhip, to which all the others are faſtened; ſo much as lies in a ſtraight line, the one end whereof is ſcarfed in the ſtem, and the other is let into the ſtern-poſt; to this all the ground timbers fore and aft are bolted, and the upper works raiſed; when a ſhip has a deep *keel*, it is ſaid to have a rank one, which is proper to keep her from rolling; after a ſhip is built, and ſhe floats too much, they put on a falſe *keel*, or another over that with which ſhe was built, to make her take deeper hold in the water.

KEE'LAGE (S.) a duty paid by ſhips at their entrance into ſome ports.

KEEL-HA'LING or RA'KING (S.) a ſea puniſhment exerciſed on malefactors, thus; a rope being faſtened under the arms, about the waiſt, and under the breech of the offender, he is hoiſted up to the end of the yard, from whence he is let down into the ſea, and being drawn under the ſhip's keel, is taken up on the other ſide of the ſhip.

KEE'L-ROPE (S.) a rope which runs along upon the keel within the ground-timbers, one end coming out before, the other abaft; the uſe of it is to clear thoſe holes when they are filled with ballaſt, or any thing elſe, ſo as the water which lies betwixt thoſe timbers cannot come to the well of the pump.

KEE'LSON (S.) the loweſt piece of timber within the ſhip's hold, that lies all along upon the ground timbers, directly over the keel, through which the bolts are driven, which faſten the keelſon ground-timbers and the keel together.

KEEN (A.) ſharp, cutting, applied both to edge tools, and alſo to ſatyrical, witty writings.

KEE'NNESS (S.) wittineſs, ſharpneſs, or fitneſs to cut; ſatyricalneſs, cunningneſs, ſubtilneſs.

KEEP (V.) to preſerve or retain in one's cuſtody, to look after, nouriſh, or preſerve.

KEE'PER (S.) an officer to whom the care and ſafety of a perſon, place or thing is committed, that it may be ready for the uſe it was intended whenever it was called for; many officers under the crown are called *keepers* or wardens, as the *keeper* or warden of the *Mint*, the foreſt, the great ſeal, &c. the *keeper* of the great ſeal is a lord by his place, and one of the king's privy council, through whoſe hands all charters, commiſſions, and grants from the king paſs, which without being ſealed with the great ſeal are not valid; becauſe, in the ſenſe of the law, the king is a corporation, and paſſeth nothing firmly but under the ſaid ſeal, which is a ſign of the publick faith of the kingdom, and therefore to

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be held in the higheſt eſteem and reputation.

KEE'PING-CULLY (S.) one that maintains a whore or miſtreſs, and parts with his money very freely to her.

KEG, KAG, or KIT (S.) any ſmall barrel or veſſel, particularly thoſe bread. fiat ones in which pickled ſalmon or other fiſh is barrelled up.

KE'FFAL (S.) a horſe.

KE'LTER (S.) order, diſpoſition, regularity, fitneſs, or preparedneſs for a thing.

KEMB or COMB (S.) an inſtrument to clean and untangle a perſon's hair with; alſo to dreſs flax, &c.

KEMB (V.) to dreſs or clean hair, flax, hemp, &c.

KE'MBO (V.) to ſet or put one's hand upon one's hip, to ſtrut or look big.

KEN (S.) a cant name for a dwelling-houſe of any ſort, but more particularly cottages.

KEN (V.) to know, diſcover, perceive, or find out at a diſtance; ſo when a perſon may be ſeen and known at a diſtance, he is ſaid to be within *ken*.

KE'NDAL (S.) in *Weſtmoreland*, a large, fair, trading town, particularly for the manufactures of cottons, cloths, druggets, hats, ſtockings, &c. King *James* I. chang'd their old charter for a new one, by which he put the government of the town in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 burgeſſes or common-council men, with inferior officers; the town is pleaſantly ſeated in a good air upon the river *Can*, and conſiſts of two great ſtreets croſſing one another, and in them a great market weekly on Saturdays for proviſions, and alſo a great beaſt market once a fortnight; to this town belongs ſeven trading-companies, *viz.* mercers, ſheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylors and pewterers, each of which have an hall to meet in; the church is very large and beautiful, having five rows of pillars in it, and has 12 chapels of eaſe, with a good free-ſchool well endowed with exhibitions for its ſcholars in *Queen's-College*, *Oxford*; the clothing trade was firſt ſettled here by king *Edward* III. who brought over divers *Dutchmen* to teach the *Engliſh*, and placed them in ſeveral counties for that purpoſe; diſtant from *London* 203 computed, and 257 meaſured miles.

KE'NILWORTH (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, a handſome, large town, formerly noted for a fine caſtle upon which *Robert* earl of *Leiceſter* ſpent 60,000*l.* in building, repairing, and beautifying thereof; diſtant from *London* 78 computed miles.

KENK (S.) a *Sea* term for a rope or cable that doubles or twiſts upon the pully or block and ſo does not run freely.

KE'NNEL (S.) the hole or lodging place of a dog, fox, &c. alſo the vulgar name for a channel or common place where the water drains off in ſtreets; alſo a pack or company of hounds or hunting dogs are called a *kennel* of hounds.

KENT (S.) is a maritime county, bounded on the eaſt and part of the ſouth by the ſea, and the other part by *Suſſex*, on the weſt by part of *Surrey*, and on the north by the *Thames*; the length from *Ramſgate* in the iſle of *Thanet* in the weſt, to the iſle of *Grain* northward is about 56 miles, and about 26 miles broad, which makes the circumference about 160 miles; in the time of the heptarchy it was an intire kingdom by itſelf; it is in the form of the head of a battle ax; the air, though thick, upon account of the vapours ariſing from the ſea and rivers that ſurround it, is yet both wholeſome and temperate; the ſoil towards the eaſt is uneven, riſing into little hills; the weſt is more level and woody, in all places fruitful, and equals any other part of the realm for plenty; it is divided into five laths, and they into ſundry hundreds, in which are about 39,300 houſes, 408 pariſhes, and 30 towns; it ſends ten members to parliament, and contains about 250,000 inhabitants.

KERB or KIRB (S.) the uppermoſt or top ſtone or timber upon the mouth of a well; alſo the large timbers that are put to dyers vats, &c.

KE'RCHIEF or CO'VER-CLOTH (S.) a thin light garment, made of all ſorts of ſtuff, ſometimes to be tied or thrown round the neck or head of a perſon, or to wear in the pocket to be taken out by the hand to wipe off the duſt, ſweat, or other mucus of nature.

KE'RMES (S.) a kind of huſk or excreſcence, as is generally imagined, about the ſize of a juniper-berry, round, ſmooth, and ſhining, of a beautiful red, and full of mucilaginous juice of the ſame colour, that ſticks to the holm-oak of *Spain*, and other hot countries; it has a vinous ſmell, but a bitter, yet agreeable taſte, and its liquor contains abundance of ſmall eggs or ſeeds, which become inſects of a ſcarlet colour, by ſome uſed both in dying ſcarlets, and alſo as a cordial, for which reaſon they are confected.

KERN or CORN (V.) to ſalt beef, pork, fiſh, &c. that it may keep ſweet a great while.

KERN (S.) a ſoldier in the *Iriſh* infantry, who uſed formerly to be armed with a dart and a ſword which had a ſmall rope faſtened to it, that when they threw or caſt it at their enemies (which was their cuſtom) they might draw it back again; in *our Statutes*, it ſignifies a ſtrolling vagabond.

KE'RNEL (S.) the inſide or eatable part of a nut, the ſeeds or ſtones of an apple, orange, apricot, &c. alſo the beſt or choiceſt part of a book, ſpeech, &c.

KE'RSEY (S.) a woollen manufacture, between a ſtuff and a cloth.

KE'SWICK (S.) in *Cumberland*, was formerly a place of good note, but now much decayed; it is ſeated in a vale, ſurrounded by very high hills, and is now chiefly inhabited by miners

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(there being ſeveral mines in and near it) who have their ſmelting-houſe by the *Darwent* ſide, which runs by this town, which is the only noted place in *Europe*, where black lead is found; the market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 218 computed, and 283 meaſured miles.

KE'TCH (S.) a ſmall ſhip or boat that is uſed to bring fiſh to market, and for tenders to large ſhips.

KE'TTERING (S.) in *Northamptonſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing ground, is a handſome town, and hath a well-frequented market on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 57 computed, and 72 meaſured miles.

KE'TTLE (S.) a broad open veſſel uſed to boil liquors, food, &c. in.

KEY (S.) an inſtrument wherewith locks are opened and ſhut; in *Muſick*, it is that note in which the airs of every compoſition are ſuppoſed to cloſe or end, and which is called flat or ſharp, according as the third note above it is two whole tones, or one and a half; A and C are the two natural *keys* that uſe no artificial ſharps or flats; A is naturally flat, and has one whole tone and a half above it, and a whole tone below it; C is naturally ſharp, and has two whole tones immediately above it, and a half note or tone below or under it, and whenever the other letters are uſed, they muſt be flatted or ſharped to make them anſwer this definition. In *Architecture*, the *key* of an arch or vault is the top or laſt ſtone that is put in to fill up the ſpace, and is uſually ſet a little protuberant beyond the reſt, both for diſtinction and ornament-ſake, and according to the different orders it is uſed in, it is differently ornamented; in *Church Matters*, it is the power of excommunicating or abſolving; and in *Secret Writing*, it is the alphabet or manner of interpreting the marks, characters, contractions, orders, &c. uſed to conceal what is written from vulgar eyes; in *Muſical Inſtruments*, ſuch as ſpinets, organs, harpſichords, &c. they are thoſe little pieces of flat wood, ivory, &c. upon which the fingers are placed to raiſe the jacks.

KEY'NSHAM (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, a foggy, ſmoaky town, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; it has a fine ſtone bridge over the *Avon*, and its principal trade is malting; in the neighbourhood of this town is a quarry, in which are frequently found ſtones in form of ſerpents, but generally without any repreſentation of a head.

KHA'ZINE (S.) the grand ſeignior's treaſury, where the accounts of the ſeveral provinces are kept, and alſo part of the wardrobe.

KIBES (S.) a troubleſome ſore that ariſes in the heels of children, and ſome grown people, occaſioned by ſevere cold.

KICK (V.) to ſtrike a perſon with one's foot, and which is commonly deemed very ignominious.

KI'CK-SHAWS (S.) dainties, niceties or rarities, as cheeſe-cakes, fricaſies, &c.

KID (S.) the young of a goat; alſo a nick-name for a child or young perſon.

KI'DDERMINSTER (S.) in *Worceſterſhire*, a large, compact, and well inhabited town, ſituate on the *Sour*; the people are wholly employed in weaving woollen cloths and lindſey-woolſeys, which latter are very rarely made any where elſe; it is governed by a bailiff, 12 capital burgeſſes, 25 common-council men, and proper ſubordinate officers; it has a good market, weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 89 computed, and 104 meaſured miles.

KI'DNAP (V.) to trepan or ſteal away children or young perſons, by deluding them with ſpecious pretences.

KI'DNAPPER (S.) one that decoys children away, and ſhips them, or ſells them for the plantations.

KI'DNEYS (S.) that part of an animal whoſe uſe is to ſeparate the urine from the blood; their number is commonly but two, though ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, which are ſituate the one between the liver and muſculus lumbaris on the right ſide, the other between the ſpleen and the ſame muſcle on the left ſide; in man the right is lower than the left; but in quadrupeds it is commonly the contrary; they are faſtened to the loins and the diaphragm, by their exterior membrane, and to the bladder by the ureters; their figure ſomewhat reſembles a bean; they are of a glandulous ſubſtance, interſperſed with very ſmall urinary pipes or canals; they are covered with two membranes, each of which have arteries and veins. In *common Converſation*, it means a party, or a perſon's inclination, as, He is one of the *kidney*, *&c.* or, He is one of a ſtrange *kidney*, meaning of an odd humour or diſpoſition; there is alſo a pleaſant ſort of ſummer pulſe called *kidney* beans by ſome, or *French* beans by others.

KIDWE'LLY (S.) in *Carmarthenſhire*, *South-Wales*, a mean, tho' a mayor-town, ſeated on the *Severn*, frequented chiefly by fiſhermen, and has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Thurſday and Saturday; diſtant from *London* 174 computed, and 222 meaſured miles.

KI'LGARREN (S.) in *Pembrokeſhire*, *South-Wales*, ſeated on a rock, a very long town, conſiſting of one ſtreet, governed by a portreeve and bailiffs, with a good market weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 160 computed, and 189 meaſured miles.

KI'LHAM (S.) in the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a town about half a mile long, drily ſituated upon the Wolds; it has a market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 157 computed, and 200 meaſured miles.

KILL or KILN (S.) a furnace or place where bricks, pipes, potters ware, &c. are burnt; alſo a method of drying malt.

KILL (V.) violently to take away, deprive of,

or deſtroy the life of any creature, tree, or plant.

KIMBO'LTON (S.) in *Huntingdonſhire*, a pretty town, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 47 computed, and 54 meaſured miles.

KIN or KI'NDRED (S.) relations, or thoſe allied both by blood and marriage.

KIND (S.) the ſort, ſpecies, or manner of a thing.

KIND (A.) loving, affectionate, tender, well diſpoſed.

KI'NDLE (V.) to light, ſtir up, increaſe, or cauſe fire where none appeared, to begin and promote quarrels, diſſenſions, &c. alſo ſpoken of the bringing forth young by rabbits.

KI'NDNESS (S.) good offices, friendly actions, beneficence, charity, &c.

KING (S.) the ſupream magiſtrate, monarch, or potentate, in thoſe nations where a ſingle perſon has the power over the people, as in *England*, *France*, *Spain*; among the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, they were both rulers and prieſts. The common language of *kings* is *we*, which began in *England* in the time of *king John*; with *Us*, the law makes it high treaſon barely to imagine or intend the death of the *king*; he is impowered by the prerogative of his office, to make war or peace, leagues and treaties; to give commiſſions for impreſſing ſoldiers, diſpoſe of magazines, caſtles, ſhips, publick monies, &c. he convokes, adjourns, prorogues and diſſolves parliaments, and may refuſe his aſſent to any bill paſſed by both houſes, without giving his reaſons for it; he may increaſe the number of members of either houſe of parliament at pleaſure, by creating new peers, and beſtowing privileges on towns to ſend, that at preſent have no right of ſending burgeſſes; he may enfranchiſe an alien, and make him a denizen; debts due to him are always to be firſt ſatisfied in caſe of an executorſhip, &c. and till his debt is ſatisfied, he may protect the debtor from the arreſts of others; he may diſtrain for his whole debt of a tenant that holds but part of the land, is not obliged to demand his rent as others are, may ſue in what court he pleaſes, and diſtrain where he liſts; in all doubtful caſes, no ſtatute reſtrains him, unleſs he be particularly named. In caſes where the *king* is plaintiff, his officers with an arreſt may enter, and if denied, may break open the houſe, and ſeize the party; he has the cuſtody of the eſtates of ideots and lunaticks, and all eſtates revert to him when no heir is to be found; all treaſure trove, that is, money, plate or bullion found, and the owners not known, belongs to him; and alſo all waifs, ſtrays, wrecks, lands recovered from the ſea, &c. He can unite, ſeparate, enlarge, or contract the limits of biſh pricks or eccleſiaſtical benefices, and by his letters erect new biſhopricks, colleges, &c. he can diſpenſe with the rigour of ſuch eccleſiaſtical laws that are not confirmed by act of parliament, as for a baſtard to be a prieſt, a biſhop to hold a benefice *in commendam*, *&c.* he can diſpenſe with ſuch acts of parliament where he himſelf alone is concerned, to moderate the ſeverity of the law according to equity, to pardon a man condemned by law, except in appeals of murder; the laws aſcribe various perfections to him, belonging to no other man; no flaw or weakneſs is found in him, no injuſtice or error, no negligence, infamy, ſtain or corruption of blood; he is ſaid to be a corporation in himſelf, and ſo not liable to death; the minute one *king* dies, his heir is *king* fully and abſolutely, without any ceremony of coronation, &c. yet, notwithſtanding all theſe great privileges, he cannot make new laws, or raiſe new taxes, without the conſent of the people aſſembled by their repreſentatives in parliament. There are ſome officers that have this appellative, and are called *kings at arms*, which are the principal heralds to pronounce the *king*'s pleaſure, as to peace, war, &c. Formerly they were created by the *king* himſelf, but now the ceremony is performed by the earl marſhal, who is commiſſioned for this purpoſe, by an inſtrument duly ſigned by the *king* himſelf; at the creating *garter king at arms*, the following particulars are provided, *viz.* a book and a ſword to be ſworn upon, a gilt crown, and a collar of SS, a bowl of wine, which is the new *garter*'s fee, and a coat of arms, of velvet richly embroidered: The form of coronation is as follows; firſt, *garter* kneeling down before the *king*, or his repreſentative the earl marſhal, his majeſty's ſword lying on a book, *garter* lays his hand upon the book and ſword, while *Clarencieux* reads the oath, upon which *garter* kiſſes the book and ſword; then *Clarencieux* reads the letters patents of his office, at the cloſe of which the earl marſhal takes the bowl of wine, and pouring it upon his head, names him *garter*; after this he puts on him his coat of arms, the collar of SS about his neck, and the crown upon his head: *Clarencieux* and *Norroy* are much the ſame. A common herald has no crown, and his collar of SS is plain ſilver, and his coat is only ſattin embroidered with gold: The difference between a herald and purſuivant is, that the latter's coat of arms is damaſk embroidered, and the oaths ſomewhat different.

King's Widow, was the widow or relict of the king's tenant in chief, who to keep the land after her huſband's deceaſe, was obliged to make oath in Chancery, that ſhe would not marry without the king's leave.

KI'NGDOM (S.) in *common Speech*, means the dominions, lands, or countries ſubject to a prince called a king; in *Philoſophy*, it means only a certain diſtribution of natural productions, as the vegetable *kingdom*, the mineral *kingdom*, *&c.*

KINGS

KINGS (S.) the names of four canonical books in the Old Teſtament, ſo called, becauſe they relate the hiſtory of the kings of *Iſrael*, and *Judah*; the two firſt are commonly called the firſt and ſecond books of *Samuel*; it is ſuppoſed that *Samuel* wrote part of the firſt that *Gad* and *Nathan* continued it and the ſecond, and that *Abijah* and *Iddo* wrote the third, and that the writer of the fourth is intirely uncertain.

KI'NGSBRIDGE (S.) in *Devonſhire*, which although it be but a mean town, yet it has a good market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 170 computed, and 202 meaſured miles,

KI'NGSCLERE (S.) a pleaſant town in *Hampſhire*, ſeated in the wood-lands, was famous formerly for being the ſeat of the *Saxon* kings; its market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 45 computed, and 52 meaſured miles.

KI'NGSTON UPON THAMES (S.) (over which it hath a large bridge) in the county of *Surrey*, is a large, well-built, pleaſant, and ancient corporate town, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; the ſummer aſſizes for the county are uſually held here; it was formerly noted for being the place where the *Britiſh* and *Saxon* kings were crowned; diſtant from *London* 10 computed, and 12 meaſured miles.

KI'NSMAN (S.) a male couſin, or relation below a brother, one of the ſame blood or family; alſo one allied by marriage.

KI'NSWOMAN (S.) a ſhe couſin, &c.

KI'NTAL (S.) the ſtandard weight of many eaſtern nations, which, according to their various cuſtoms, weighs more or leſs, and is like our hundred weight, to which all others in groſs weight have relation.

KIPE (S.) a ſort of wicker fiſh-net.

KI'RBY-MORE SIDE (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire* on the edge of the moors, which tho' but an indifferent town, yet it hath weekly a good market on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 167 computed, and 199 meaſured miles.

KI'RBY-STEVEN or KI'RKBY-STEVEN (S.) in *Weſtmoreland*, a noted town for ſtocking-weavers; has a good market weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 188 computed, and 224 meaſured miles.

KIRK (S.) the *Scotch* term for a church, or place of meeting for religious worſhip.

KI'RKHAM (S.) a ſmall town in *Lancaſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; and only remarkable for a free-ſchool founded by *Henry Colborn*, citizen of *London*, in the year 1674, in which are three maſters; diſtant from *London* 162 computed, and 191 meaſured miles.

KIRK-O'SWALD (S.) in *Cumberland*, a poor town with a market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 210 computed, and 259 meaſured miles.

KI'RTLE (S.) a bundle of flax or hemp, containing 22 heads of about five pounds each.

KI'RTON (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, a conſiderable town whoſe market is weekly on *Saturday*; diſtant from *London* 117 computed, and 137 meaſured miles.

KISS (V.) to ſalute with kindneſs and reſpect by touching the lips or cheek of one perſon with the lips of another.

KISS (S.) a ſalute, or friendly expreſſion of love and reſpect, with the lips of one perſon being applied to the lips or cheek of another.

KIT (S.) the contraction of the name of *Chriſtopher*; alſo a ſmall fiddle that dancing-maſters carry in their pockets; alſo a broad, ſhallow tub to put pickled ſalmon in.

KI'TCHIN (S.) in *Architecture*, is commonly one of the loweſt rooms in a houſe, wherein the victuals for the family is dreſſed; but in noblemens and gentlemens ſeats or palaces, it is commonly one of the out-offices, that the grandeur of the building may not be leſſened or incommoded by the meanneſs or any inconvenience of the office.

KI'TCHIN-STUFF (S.) the greaſe, fat, and waſte that ariſes from the ſeveral offices performed in the cooking of victuals, whether it be boiled, roaſted, baked, fried, &c. and it is commonly the cook's perquiſite.

KITE (S.) a large bird of prey; alſo a play-thing or amuſement for children, made of paper properly paſted upon packthread tied to a piece of hoop ſtick, in the form of part of the circle cut out from the center, which being duly poiſed by a long tail filled with pieces of paper tied at a moderate diſtance from one another, by means of the wind is lifted up into the air to a very great height, according to the make of the machine, and quantity of thread or twine allowed to it.

KI'TLING or KI'TTEN (S.) a young cat, male or female.

KLICK (V.) to make a particular noiſe like the flapping of a mill.

KLI'CKER (S.) a journeyman ſhoe-maker that ſtands at the door to invite cuſtomers in to buy wares; alſo the fore-man, or one that cuts out the work for the ſeats-men or makers; alſo a ſaleman's ſervant that invites cuſtomers to buy cloaths, who by way of deriſion is called a barker.

KLI'CKETTING (S.) the huntſman's phraſe for the time when a hare, &c. takes buck.

KNACK (S.) a ſleight in any art, the craft or myſtery in any trade, a pretty artifice or legerdemain trick.

KNAG (S.) a protuberance, bump, knob or knot that ſtands or grows out upon a tree, a ſtag's horns, &c.

KNA'GGY (A.) knotty, or full of bumps or bunches.

KNA'P-SACK (S.) a bag or ſack made of leather, thick cloth, &c. in which ſoldiers carry neceſſaries from place to place, by ſlinging it croſs them over one ſhoulder.

KNA'RESBOROUGH (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a town three furlongs in length, almoſt incompaſſed with the deep river *Nid*, and was ſtrengthened with a caſtle ſituated upon a craggy rock, which is now demoliſhed, but it is ſtill famous for the ſweet ſpaw, or vitrioline well, the ſtinking or ſulphur well, St. *Magniſſe*'s well, and the dropping well; likewiſe for the ſoil's being exceedingly adapted for the growing of liquorice, and a ſort of marle, both yellow and ſoft, which makes extraordinary manure; this is a borough town, that ſends two members to parliament; it has a good market weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 149 computed, and 175 meaſured miles.

KNAVE (S.) when applied to *Children*, is a familiar word of pleaſure; and anciently ſignified a ſervant; ſo in the old tranſlation of the Bible, it is rendered *Paul the* knave *of Chriſt*; but now it generally means a cheating, impoſing, raſcally fellow.

Knave Line, in *Ship-building*, is a rope, the end of which is faſtened to the creſs-trees under the main or fore-top, and ſo comes down by the ties of the ramhead, unto which there is ſeized a piece of billet about two foot long, with a hole in the end of it, in which the line is reeved and brought to the ſhip's ſide, and haled up tort to the ſails, the uſe whereof is to keep the ties and halliards from turning upon one another.

KNA'VERY (S.) formerly ſignified only ſlavery, or mean ſervice, but now generally means cheating, and other vile practices.

KNA'VISH (A.) diſhoneſt, fraudulent, deceitful, &c.

KNEAD (A.) to work dough in a trough fit for paſte, to make pies or bread with.

KNEE (S.) in *Anatomy*, is that part or joint of the body that terminates the thigh and begins the leg; in *Ship-building*, thoſe crooked timbers that bind the beams and futtocks together by being bolted into both of them, are called *knees*.

KNEEL (V.) to ſtand or bear one's ſelf upon one's knees, as if upon one's feet, and this is by us eſteemed the moſt humble poſture of ſupplicants of all ſorts, and is therefore uſed in the church at the confeſſions, likewiſe at the delivery of petitions in the king's preſence, and in courts of judicature upon extraordinary occaſions.

KNEE'LING (S.) the act of bowing down, or reſting upon the knees, and is commonly the ſign of ſubmiſſion to, or adoration of the perſon or thing before, or to whom it is done.

KNELL (S.) the ſound of a paſſing bell, formerly rung or tolled at a dying perſon's departure, and now at the time of burial, or quickly after their death; alſo the tone or ſound of a bell rung upon any ſuch like mournful occaſion.

KNICK-KNACKETA'RIAN (S.) a dealer, ſeller, collector, or delighter in toys, curioſities, rarities, &c.

KNI'CK-KNACKS (S.) toys, dainties, curioſities, play-things, &c.

KNIFE (S.) a ſharp inſtrument uſed upon many occaſions, as to cut victuals, pare leather thin, ſhape wood for ſhoe-heels, cut tobacco, &c.

KNIGHT S.) an honorary title given to men of ſuperior worth, ability, and fortune; and in *former Times*, was ſometimes given to women, as to thoſe who preſerved the city of *Tortoſa* from falling into the hands of the *Moors* in 1149, by a ſtout reſiſtance and vigorous attack of the beſiegers, by which means the *Moors* were forced to raiſe the ſiege; and large immunities and favours were granted to them and their deſcendants for the ſame; but it is now reſtrained only to the male ſex, and ſignifies really ſome excellent perſon, valiant and dextrous in feats of arms; and as it refers only to perſonal merit, ſo it dies with the bearer, but during his life it raiſes him a degree above a gentleman; the ceremony was formerly called adopting, but now dubbing; the ceremonies have been various, as a box on the ear and a ſtroke on the ſhoulder with a ſword, after which a ſhoulder-belt and gilt ſword, ſpurs, and the other military accoutrements were put on, and being thus habited like a *knight*, he was led in great pomp to the church; but it being now among us only a titular honour, it is conferred by the perſon's kneeling before the king, who touching him with a ſword, ſays, Riſe up Sir *A. B.* There are many military orders, the members whereof are called *knights*, as of the *Garter*, *Bath*, *Malta*, *Golden Fleece*, &c.

Knights Service, a tenure by which ſeveral lands were held formerly under the king, that obliged the holder perſonally to go into the king's wars, whenever he ſhould have occaſion for him, or at leaſt to ſend another in his ſtead.

Knights of the Poſt, a wretched ſet of abandoned creatures, who for a ſmall reward will ſwear any thing to be truth before a magiſtrate, or in a court of judicature, tho' it is really falſe, or they know nothing about it.

KNIGHT-E'RRANT (S.) an enthuſiaſtick, mad fellow, that under the notion of relieving diſtreſſed ladies, is repreſented fighting with windmills inſtead of giants, &c.

KNI'GHTON (S.) in *Radnorſhire*, *South-Wales*, a fair, well-built town, well frequented, and carries on a tolerable trade, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 114 computed, and 147 meaſured miles.

KNIT (V.) to unite, interweave, tie, or faſten together; but it is particularly ſpoke of the manner of weaving ſtockings from worſted, thread, ſilk, &c. this is done two ways, either by hand with ſingle pins called knitting needles, or in a curious machine or contrivance

trivance called a frame, ſaid to be invented by *William Lee*, M. A. *Anno* 1599, and thoſe who work thereat are called frame work knitters.

KNOB or KNOP (S.) a bunch, protuberance, or excreſcence growing out of a tree; alſo the cant name for a man's head.

KNOCK (V.) to beat or ſtrike at, or upon a perſon's door, &c. with a ſtick, hammer, &c.

KNOT S.) ſometimes ſignifies a company or crew of fellows got together for an ill purpoſe, as to cabal, riot, rob, plunder, &c. ſometimes it means a difficulty to be got over that is almoſt inſuperable; and ſometimes means a line, ſtring, &c. tied into bunches, or knots; and in *Graſs*, *Flowers*, *&c.* it means a joint or hard part; among the *Sailors*, there are two ſorts of *knots*, which are made ſo that they will not ſlip or ſlide, the one called a bowling *knot*, with which they faſten or tie the bowling bridles to the cringles; the other is called a wale *knot*, which is made by the weaving the three ſtrands of a rope into a knob, uſed in the tacks, ſtoppers, and top-ſail ſheets; in *Dreſs*, it is an ornament made ſometimes of various coloured ribbands, and ſometimes all of one colour, according to a perſon's fancy, and wore ſometimes upon the head, ſometimes upon the ſhoulders, and ſometimes at the knees; alſo a curious ornament in penmanſhip.

KNO'TSFORD (S.) in *Cheſhire*, finely ſituated, and parted as it were into two towns by the brook called *Bickin*, called the upper and the lower towns; the market and town houſe where the juſtices keep the ſeſſions, are in the lower town; and the parochial chapel is in the upper town; the market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 133 computed, and 156 meaſured miles.

KNO'TTINESS (S.) full of knots, difficulties and intricacies.

KNOW (V.) to perceive, underſtand, to be perfect, or fully inſtructed in any art, ſcience, buſineſs, or affair.

KNO'WING (A.) learned, ſkilful, dextrous, &c.

KNO'WLEDGE (S.) the underſtanding, perceiving, or being perfect in any art, ſcience, buſineſs, or affair; and this comes to us in matters of fact by ſenſation, and in matters of ſcience by reflection, or comparing the relation of the particular ideas excited in our minds by the various properties of the thing or matter conſidered of, from whence we conclude the certainty or abſurdity of the propoſition laid down.

KNU'BBLE (V.) to fight or beat with the fiſt cloſed, or the knuckles.

KNU'BBLE (S.) a knob or knot in any thing; and particularly applied to one of the protuberant corners of a loaf of bread, eſteemed by moſt people delicious eating.

KNU'CKLE or KNU'CKLE DOWN (V.) to ſtoop, bend, yield, comply with, or ſubmit to; and is a particular phraſe uſed by lads at a play called taw, wherein they frequently ſay, *Knuckle down to your taw*, or fix your hand exactly in the place where your marble lies.

KNU'CKLES (S.) the middle joints of the fingers; and particularly conſidered when the hand is cloſed, and the ſkin is ſtretched tight over the bones, which men and boys fight, box, and beat their adverſaries with.

KRE'KYTHE (S.) in *Carnarvonſhire*, *North-Wales*, a ſmall, poor town-corporate, that has a mean market weekly on *Friday*; diſtant from *London* 171 computed, and 203 meaſured miles.

KUL or KOUL (S.) the *Turkiſh* name for a ſlave; all thoſe who exerciſe any offices in the diſpoſal of the crown, or receive any ſalaries out of the exchequer, are called *kul*, or the grand ſeignior's ſlaves; and among them it is eſteemed a more valuable privilege than the bare name of ſubject; becauſe as they are commonly men of authority, they generally male-treat, tyrannize, or uſe thoſe ill, who have no other quality than that of a ſubject, from which there is no relief, becauſe no one can come at the ſpeech of the emperor but through them; the ſubject durſt offer no affront to them, nor hardly vindicate their rights againſt their impoſitions. Theſe *kuls* reſign themſelves wholly to the emperor's pleaſure, execute whatever he commands, and believe even death itſelf undergone by his order no leſs than martyrdom.

KU'RTCHI (S.) the militia among the *Perſians*, particularly conſiſting of horſemen collected from among the nobility, whoſe general or commander is called *kurtchi baſchi*.

KY'NETON (S.) a pretty large, well-built town in *Herefordſhire*, whoſe inhabitants are chiefly clothiers, and who carry on a conſiderable trade in narrow cloths; its market is weekly on Tueſday, and is very conſiderable; diſtant from *London* 114 computed, and 146 meaſured miles.

KY'NETON (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, an ancient town, but of no great repute, with a ſmall market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 61 computed, and 72 meaſured miles.

KY'PHONISM (S.) an ancient puniſhment frequently inflicted upon the primitive martyrs after the following manner; the body of the perſon was anointed with honey, and ſo expoſed to the ſun for the flies and waſps to ſting and torment him, the ſufferer being ſometimes only tied to a ſtake, ſometimes hoiſted up in the air and ſuſpended in a baſket, and ſometimes ſtretched out upon the ground with his hands tied behind him.

KY'STIS (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a bag or membrane in the form of a bladder, full of unnatural humours.

L,

IS the eleventh letter in our alphabet, and is one of thoſe conſonants called liquids, becauſe of its ſoft and melting ſound or pronunciation, and being placed between a mute conſonant and a vowel, renders the ſyllable more gentle than when two other conſonants meet; it is now almoſt a general rule, excepting in ſurnames of perſons, that when *l* ends a word of one ſyllable, it is wrote double, as *ball, ball, &c.* but when it ends words of more ſyllables than one, it is ſingle, as *bandful, &c.* it is remarked of ſeveral people, as the *Chineſe, &c.* that thoſe words which have *r* in them they cannot pronounce, but change it into *l*, as for *Petrus* they ſay *Petlus, Francis, Flancis, &c.* it is ſtill uſed as a numeral, and when wrote ſingly ſtands for 50; and anciently, when a daſh was drawn thwart the head of it, thus, Ⅼ, it ſtood for 50,000, or fifty thouſand.

LABA'RUM (S.) a *Roman* ſtandard, conſiſting of a long lance with a ſtaff at top, croſſing it at right angles, from which hung a rich ſtreamer of a purple colour, ſometimes adorned with precious ſtones; till the time of *Conſtantine* it had an eagle painted on it, but that emperor in lieu thereof added a croſs, with a cypher expreſſing the name of Jeſus.

LA'BEL (S.) among the *Mathematicians*, is a long, thin braſs ruler with a ſmall ſight at one end, and a center hole at the other, uſed with a tangent-line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, &c. with the *Lawyers*, it is a narrow ſlip of parchment, paper, &c. affixed to a deed to hold the ſeal, and ſo any thing annexed or added by way of explication to a will or teſtament is called a *label* or codicil; alſo the title or name of any thing wrote and paſted on it, is ſo called; in *Heraldry*, it is ſomething added to the arms to diſtinguiſh the younger from the elder brother; alſo the ribbands hanging down on each ſide of a mitre, crown, &c. are called *labels*.

LA'BIAL (A.) ſomething belonging or appertaining to the lips; from whence thoſe letters that employ or cloſe the lips in their pronunciation are called *labials*, ſuch as b, p, m.

LA'BORATORY (S.) a work-houſe, and eſpecially ſpoken of ſuch an one wherein the chymiſts perform their ſeveral operations in *Pharmacy, Chymiſtry, &c.* alſo the apartment in an hoſpital where they compound or prepare medicines; alſo the work-houſe or places where the engineers of an army make or prepare their ſeveral fire-works or ſtores, ſuch as fuzees, ſhells, quick match, carcaſſes, &c. in a garriſon; but when it is done in the field, army, or camp, it is called the *laboratory* tent.

LABO'RIOUS or LA'BOURSOME (A.) ſlaviſh, hard labour, or work, pains-taking, induſtrious.

LABO'RIOUSNESS (S.) ſlaviſhneſs, hard-working, requiring much labour, pains, and application.

LA'BOUR (S.) pains, cloſe application to work or buſineſs, ſlavery; alſo ſpoke of a woman in travel or child-birth.

LA'BOUR (V.) to ſtrive earneſtly, to take much pains, to be very induſtrious; among the *Seamen*, a ſhip is ſaid to *labour* when ſhe rolls and tumbles very much either a-hull, under ſail, or at anchor.

LA'BOURANT (S.) an underling or ſervant that does the ſlaviſh part in chymiſtry, as the making and looking after the fires, cleaning the veſſels, &c.

LA'BOURER (S.) one that takes much pains, works very hard, and ſticks cloſe to his buſineſs; but in *common Speech*, it means one that does the moſt ſlaviſh and leſs artful part of maſonry or bricklayers work.

LA'BOUR-IN-VAIN (S.) any fruitleſs attempt, ſuch as the waſhing a blackamoor white, &c.

LA'BYRINTH (S.) a term for the regular diſpoſing of buildings, trees, or walks, with ſo many windings and turnings that it is difficult to find the way out of it; ancient hiſtory furniſhes us with four very famous ones, the firſt built by *Dædalus* in the iſle of *Crete*, to ſecure the minotaur; the ſecond, that built by the command of *Pſammeticus*, king of *Egypt*, in the iſle of *Meroe*, ſaid to conſiſt of 3000 edifices, among which are 12 palaces; the third, that of *Lemnos*, famed for its ſumptuous pillars; the fourth, that of *Italy*, which *Porſenna* king of *Hetruria* deſigned for a ſepulchre for himſelf and ſucceſſors; it is now a common thing in a large garden to have a *labyrinth* in one part of it; in *common Speech*, it ſignifies any difficulty that a perſon knows not how to extricate himſelf from; among the *Anatomiſts*, the ſecond cavity of the internal ear, which is hollowed out of the *os petroſum*, is ſo called.

LA'CCA or GUM LAC (S.) a gum, or rather wax, hard, red, brittle, clear, and tranſparent, brought from *Malabar, Bengal*, and *Pegu*, uſed in dying ſcarlet, painting, varniſhing, japanning, &c. ſome affirm it to be ſmall ants or flies, others the moiſture thoſe creatures lay or make upon the twigs of trees, much like honey by the bees, &c. there are ſeveral ſorts, ſome natural and ſome artificial.

LACE (S.) a curious manufacture of thread, ſilk, &c. but that wove of ſuperfine white thread, and worn by ladies upon their head-cloaths, ruffles, &c. is eſteemed moſt curious, that of ſilk being for other purpoſes, is ſeldom ſo valuable; there are many ſorts, ſome of gold and ſilver thread, ſuch as is worn by officers in the army upon their coats, hats, &c.

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by ladies and gentlemen upon their cloaths, &c. alſo of worſted of divers colours, ſuch as footmen, &c. wear upon their liveries; alſo the name of a very uſeful ſtring or line, ſometimes made round like a cord, and ſometimes flat like a narrrow ribband, ſometimes of thread, and ſometimes of ſilk, applied to garments, in which iſlet-holes are made on purpoſe to draw it thro', to cloſe or make the garment ſet tight and ſtraight to the ſhape of a perſon, as womens ſtays, childrens coats, &c.

LACE (V.) to draw a garment cloſe by the help of a ſtring, line or lace; alſo to ornament or adorn cloaths, by ſewing gold, ſilver or other lace upon them; alſo to beat or threſh heartily or ſeverely.

LA'CERABLE (A.) that is capable of being torn or rent aſunder.

LA'CERATE (V.) to tear, rend, or pull a cloth, garment, &c. aſunder; alſo to tear a perſon's fleſh by whipping.

LACERA'TION (S.) a tearing, or rending aſunder.

LACE'RNA (S.) a looſe upper garment worn by the *Romans* over all their other cloaths.

LACHE'SIS (S.) the youngeſt of the three deſtines, that holds the diſtaff of life whilſt her ſiſter *Clotho* ſpins the thread, and *Atropos* cuts it off.

LACHRYMA'TION (S.) weeping or crying for departed friends, misfortunes, troubles, or diſappointments; alſo the ſweating or breathing of any kind of moiſture thro' the pores of the ſkin, or of plants, &c.

LACHRY'MATORIES (S.) earthen veſſels in which the ancients ſaved the tears of thoſe friends that attended the funerals of the deceaſed, and buried them with the departed friend or relation.

LACI'NIATED (A.) notched, jagged, or cut in upon the edges, like the leaves of divers ſorts of plants.

LACK (V.) to want, deſire, covet, or wiſh for a thing.

LA'CKER (S.) a ſort of liquor made of gum lac, uſed by frame makers, cabinet-makers, &c. to ornament their works.

LA'CKEY (S.) a page, footman, or perſon kept always to be in waiting, and at the command of the keeper to go of errands, &c.

LACO'NICK (A.) ſhort, brief conciſe, ſententious, uſing but few words, after the manner of the *Lacedemonians*.

LA'CONISM (S.) a ſmart, briſk, witty, ſhort, expreſſion, or manner of ſpeaking.

LACTA'TION (S.) the ſuckling a child, or the actual ſucking or drawing milk out of the nurſe's breaſt.

LA'CTEAL or LA'CTEOUS (A.) whitiſh, milky, ſomething belonging or appertaining to milk.

LACTI'FICAL or LACTI'FICK (A.) of a nature tending to breed or increaſe milk.

LAD (S.) a youth, young man, a big or luſty boy; a common word with the *Scotch* nation for all males of the human kind.

LA'DDER (S.) a moveable inſtrument to aſcend from a low to a high place, as to the top of a tree, wall, &c. made by boring holes oppoſite to one another in or thro' the ſides of rails, through which ſmall round ſticks are put; theſe being well faſtened, are ſet ſloping or ſlanting againſt the wall or place to go up, and by that means form a pair of ſtairs; alſo any gradual aſcent may be ſo called.

LADE or LOAD (V.) to put ſo many goods on board a ſhip, as ſhe can conveniently carry; alſo to pour liquor out of one veſſel into another.

LA'DING (S.) the cargo, goods, or burden that is put into a ſhip.

LA'DLE (S.) a very uſeful inſtrument in abundance of affairs of life, for the conveying any hot liquid out of one place or veſſel into another, whether it be metal in fuſion, water, wine, broths, &c.

LA'DY (S.) the wife or daughter of a perſon of quality, tho' the complaiſance of the preſent times applies it to almoſt all women; alſo a mock name for a crooked woman.

LA'DY-BIRD (S.) the name of a ſmall, beautiful inſect; alſo a nick name for a lewd, naughty, or whoriſh woman.

LAG (V.) to loiter or ſtay behind.

LAG (S.) the hindermoſt, or one that ſtays, loiters or remains laſt or behind the reſt of the company.

LA'GON (S.) an old law word for a parcel of goods thrown over-board with a buoy, &c. faſtened to them, to know where to find them.

LAGO'PHTHALMY (S.) a diſeaſe in the eyes, occaſioned by a hurt in the upper eye lids, by which they are ſo contracted, that they will not cover the eyes.

LAGO'PONOS (S.) a diſeaſe in the inteſtines, called a fretting of the guts.

LA'IC (S.) a common or lay-man, in oppoſition or diſtinction to a divine or clergyman, or one that has not entered into holy orders, and obliged himſelf to live by the prieſthood.

LAIR (S.) with the *Hunters*, is the daily harbour for deer; in *Farming*, it is a yard or other convenient place to collect the cows in, vulgarly called a cow-yard.

LA'ITY (S.) all that part of the people that are not concerned in the prieſthood.

LAKE (S.) a curious crimſon colour for *Painters*; alſo a large collection of freſh waters that have no open communication with the ſea, and are commonly in inland countries, ſome of which are ſo large, as to be called ſeas, as the *Caſpian* ſea, the ſea of *Galilee*, and the *Dead* ſea; the other moſt conſiderable *lakes* are thoſe of *Leman* at *Geneva*, of *Conſtance*, of *Ladoga* and *Ozega* in *Europe*,

and many in the other parts of the world; ſome both emit and receive rivers, others only emit them, others only receive, and others neither receive nor emit them, but are formed either by the natural ſettling of rain water in ſome large valley, or in troughs or pits made on purpoſe to preſerve the rain water, or the overflowings of ſome particular rivers, as of the *Nile*, &c. which is frequent in the *Indies*, and other hot and dry countries

LA'MA (S.) an order of prieſts among the weſtern *Tartars*, that are held in great eſteem, the grand *lama* or high prieſt being held the ſecond perſon in the kingdom, and next in authority to the king, who receives homage and authority not only from the people, but from the neighbouring kings, who at their enthroning ſend ambaſſadors to him to obtain his benediction; the *lama's* are extreamly ſuperſtitious and pretend to magick.

LAMB (V.) to threſh or beat ſeverely; alſo an ewe ſheep's bringing forth young.

LAMB (S.) a ſheep under a year old; among the *Jews*, it ſignified either a kid of the goats, or the young of a ſheep, either of which their law required for the paſchal ſacrifice, provided it did not ſuck; the ſcriptures repreſent the Meſſiah by a *lamb*, for his meekneſs and innocency, and St. *John* calls him the *Lamb of God*.

LAMBDOI'DES or LAMBDOI'DAL SUTURE (S.) the hindermoſt ſeam of the ſkull.

LA'MBITIVES (S.) medicines prepared ſo as to be licked off the end of a liquorice-ſtick, ſometimes called lohocks, eclegma's or linctus's.

LA'MBKIN (S.) a very ſmall or young lamb.

LA'MB-PYE (S.) a pye or paſty made with the fleſh of a lamb; alſo a beating or threſhing-bout.

LA'MB-SKIN-IT (S.) a play or game at cards.

LAME (A.) imperfect in ſome limb or member of the body; alſo a poor, ſorry piece of poetry, or other written work.

LAME (V.) to maime, hurt, or render the uſe of the limbs imperfect.

LAME'LLÆ (S.) ſmall thin plates of braſs for the making toys and curioſities, ſuch as the fins or ſcales of fiſh, &c.

LA'MENESS (S.) a ſettled hurt, weakneſs or imperfection in the limbs of any perſon or creature.

LAME'NT (V.) to bewail, bemoan, grieve for, or condole with.

LA'MENTABLE (A.) that is very grievous, that deſerves to be mourned for or pitied.

LA'MENTABLENESS (S.) the wretchedneſs or woeful condition a perſon is reduced to.

LAMENTA'TION (S.) a grieving for, a complaint or ſorrowful mourning.

LA'MIÆ (S.) according to the poetical account of the *Ancients*, were demons, or evil ſpirits, who under the form of beautiful women devoured children; they are by ſome ſaid to have eyes that they could take out and put in at their pleaſure, and appear beautiful and tempting, or deformed and piteous.

LA'MINA (S.) a thin plate of metal, ſlate or board.

LA'MINATE (V.) to cover with plates, as the tops of churches with ſheets of lead, ſlates, &c. or falſe money with thin plates of ſilver, gold, &c.

LAMINA'TION (S.) a hammering, cutting, or ſawing into plates.

LA'MMAS DAY (S.) the firſt day of *Auguſt*, ſuppoſed to be ſo called, becauſe formerly on that day our anceſtors offered bread made of new wheat; and anciently thoſe tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of *York*, were by tenure to bring a lamb alive into the church at high maſs, &c.

LAMP (S.) a machine to hold oil and cotton to burn and give light, uſed univerſally in hot countries; the ancients pretend to have made compoſitions that would never go out, ſo long as kept from the external air; others have made preparations ſo, as they ſhall diffuſe the light in ſuch a manner, that the face of the perſons preſent ſhall appear black, blue, red, or any other colour.

LA'MPADARY (S.) an officer in the eaſtern church, who had the charge of ſeeing to the lighting of the lamps in the churches, and his buſineſs was alſo to bear a taper before the emperor, the empreſs, and the patriarch.

LAMPA'DIAS (S.) a meteor, blazing ſtar, or comet, reſembling the burning of a lamp.

LA'MPAS, LA'MPERS or LA'MPERAS (S.) in *Farriery*, is a diſeaſe or inflammation in the roof of a horſe's mouth behind the nippers of the upper jaw, which is cured by a burning lamp, or hot iron.

LAMPA'SSE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is ſometimes called *langued*, that is, with the tongue of a beaſt hanging out of his mouth, being differently coloured from his body, as red, blue, &c.

LAMPE'TIANS (S.) a ſect ſo called from their head or founder *Lampetius*, who held the opinions of the Arians, and affirmed it was againſt the liberty of the ſons of God to be reſtrained by any vows whatever, even that of obedience.

LAMPOO'N (S.) a merry ridicule, or ſmart ſatyr upon a perſon or thing.

LAMPOO'N (V.) to ridicule, ſatyrize, libel, make game of, expoſe, contemn.

LA'MPRAY or LA'MPREY (S.) a ſort of eel, by ſome called a water-ſnake.

LAMPRO'PHORI (S.) a name given to the new converts in the eaſtern church for the ſeven days after their baptiſm, during which time they wore a white garment.

LA'NARY (S.) a ware houſe, ſtore-houſe, or loft,

loſt, for the keeping, ſorting, and regulating wool for the market.

LLA'NDEBAR (S.) in *Cardiganſhire, South-Wales*, a poor ſea port town, governed by a port reeve and ſteward; has a good market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 146 computed and 175 meaſured miles.

LA'NCASHIRE (S.) is a maritime county, bounded on the ſouth by the river *Merſey* by *Derbyſhire* on the eaſt, *Yorkſhire*, *Weſtmoreland*, and *Cumberland* on the north, and the *Iriſh* ſea on the weſt; from *Brathey* northward to *Halwood* ſouthward, 57 miles, and from *Denton* in the eaſt, to *Fromby* in the weſt, 31 miles, and in circumference 170 miles; in which compaſs there are computed 40,000 houſes, 210,000 inhabitants, 6 hundreds, 27 market towns, and 60 pariſhes; the air is fine and ſharp, and very wholeſome, which occaſions many of its inhabitants to live to a great age, and free from diſtempers, excepting very near the ſea-ſhore, where the people are not ſo healthy; the ſoil is generally fruitful, and particularly for paſturage, for here are bred the largeſt oxen in the whole kingdom; in the level parts great quantities of wheat and barley grow, and tho', as in moſt other places, the hilly parts are generally ſtony and barren, yet the bottoms or vales produce excellent oats; the moſſes which are poachy, moiſt and unwholeſome ſpots, whoſe ſurface being pared off produce a fat ſort of ſhort, graſſy ſubſtance, mixed with earth, which makes excellent fuel, which is come at with very little trouble and expence; other parts bear very good hemp, of which the *Manchester* manufacture is made; and under ground, to reward the toil and induſtry of its inhabitants, are found many coal pits, and ſtone quarries; it is well ſtored with waters, which are called, 1. rivers, which produce plenty of excellent fiſh; and, 2. meers, lakes, or great ponds, ſome of which are very large, particularly *Winander* meer, which is about 18 miles in circumference; it is a county palatine, and has enjoyed great privileges ever ſince king *Edward* III. who made it ſo in favour of his ſon called *John of Gaunt*, duke of *Lancaſter*; this country is repreſented in parliament by 14 members.

LA'NCASTER (S.) the county-town of *Lancaſhire*, ſituate near the mouth of the river *Lone* or *Lune*, over which it has a large bridge; the port and caſtle, which were formerly good, are both now gone to decay, and as the trade is ſmall, ſo the people are few; it is a town-corporate, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs, and returns two members to parliament; its market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 187 computed, and 233 meaſured miles.

LANCE (S.) a ſort of pike or javelin, uſed by the ancient warriors before the invention of guns.

LANCE (V.) to cut open, to laſh or ſcarify a wound or tumour, to let out the purulent matter that is bred therein.

LA'NCET (S.) a ſmall ſharp inſtrument uſed by *Surgeons* to let perſons blood, cut open tumours, and other purpoſes.

LANCH or LAUNCH (V.) to put or thruſt out, principally ſpoken of putting a ſhip out of the dock or place where ſhe was built; alſo to ſpend money extravagantly to carry a cauſe, &c. alſo to ſpeak much either for or againſt a perſon or thing.

LAND (S.) the firm ground, whether roads for carriages, or meadows, corn-fields, woods, &c. and ſometimes means only a place or nation inhabited, though it be interſperſed with rivers, &c. and is the oppoſite to the ſea or water.

LAND (V.) to put perſons or goods aſhore out of a boat or ſhip from off the water; and in a *figurative Senſe*, means the eſcaping from, or being out of difficulties, dangers, &c.

LLA'NDAFF (S.) in *Glamorganſhire South-Wales*, ſeated on the river *Taff*; it is a city as being a biſhop's ſee, though it is but of ſmall extent and without a market; the cathedral is grown very old and ordinary, though formerly much famed, and reported, to be the firſt place of religious worſhip in the Chriſtian way in this iſland; it is a port town, and has a very good harbour opening into the *Severn* ſea about four miles below the town, which occaſions a tolerable trade; diſtant from *London* 123 computed, and 147 meaſured miles.

LA'ND FALL (S.) in the *Seamens Language*, is to diſcover or make the land.

LA'NDGRAVE (S.) the *German* name for a count or earl that has the government of a province, country, or large tract of land.

LANDGRA'VIATE (S.) the office, juriſdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

LLA'NDILOUAWR (S.) in *Caermarthenſhire, South-Wales*, on the river *Towy*, over which there is a fine bridge, is a very good town, and has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Tueſday and Saturday; diſtant from *London* 144 computed, and 172 meaſured miles.

LA'ND-LADY (S.) the miſtreſs of a tavern, ale houſe, &c. alſo a woman that is the owner of lands or houſes, and lets it or them to be occupied by others for a rent agreed upon.

LA'NDLOCKED (A.) to be ſhut in by the land, ſo that no ſtorm can ſtrand or drive a ſhip from her anchors.

LA'ND LORD (S.) the maſter of an inn, tavern, ale houſe, &c. or the owner of lands or houſes, which he lets out to be uſed by others, for a certain rent, fine, &c.

LA'ND-MARK (S.) a mark or token ſet or put at the ends or boundaries of peoples lands or grounds, to know how far they extend, and to ſeparate them from all others; alſo a ſteeple, beacon, &c. ſet up on the ſea ſhore,

to ſignify to ſhips at ſea when they are approaching near to the ſhore or land.

LA'NDRESS (S.) a woman whoſe particular trade, employ, or buſineſs it is to waſh other people's linen.

LA'NDRY (S.) an office or place peculiarly adapted to, or appointed for, the waſhing of linen, uſual in all great houſes, and accommodated with lines, ſtoves, &c. for that purpoſe.

LA'NDSCAPE or LA'NDSKIP (S.) a picture wherein the repreſentation of fields, trees, cattle, buildings, &c. is made.

LANE (S.) a long, narrow paſſage or ſtreet, walled or built on both ſides; alſo a large number of ſoldiers drawn up in two ranks, for ſome great perſon to walk through, &c.

LLA'NELLY or LANE'THLY (S.) in *Caermarthenſhire*, *South-Wales*, a pretty good town, built on a creek of the ſea; its principal trade is ſea coal; it has a good market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 168 computed, and 214 meaſured miles.

LLA'NGADOCK (S.) in *Caermarthenſhire*, *South-Wales*, is but an ordinary town, but has a good market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 140 computed, and 170 meaſured miles.

LA'NGPORT (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, ſituated on the banks of the river *Parr*, which is navigable for barges to and from *Briſtol*, which occaſions a good trade, and makes it much frequented; it has a good market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 109 computed, and 130 meaſured miles.

LA'NGREL (S.) a looſe ſhot which goes in with a ſhackle, to be ſhortened when it is put into the piece, and to fly out at length when it is diſcharged with a half bullet of lead or iron at each end, uſed at ſea to cut the enemy's maſt and rigging.

LA'NGUAGE (S.) a particular ſet of ſounds, or manner of ſpeech, uſed by any nation or people to expreſs their ſentiments; which is exceedingly various, for the connection between certain words, and the things deſigned to be expreſſed by them are perfectly arbitrary, and may be, and are changed at different places, at different times, and by different perſons; for which reaſon all living *languages* are continually floating, and variable by the mixture of foreigners, by the occurrences that happen, and the alterations that are made in perſons, places and things, by the various circumſtances that continually ariſe and alter; but it is beyond all diſpute, that the firſt *language*, whatever it was, was inſpired into *Adam* by God, and that God afterwards communicated his will by words, and not by intuition; and alſo after the flood inſpired the builders of *Babel* with different *languages*, which neceſſarily compelled them to deſiſt from their attempt for want of underſtanding one another; the general notion is, that the *Hebrew language* was that ſpoke by *Adam*; but others deny it, and ſay that the *Hebrew*, *Chaldee*, and *Arabick*, are only dialects of the original, which has for many ages been loſt and unknown, and ſupport their arguments againſt the *Hebrew*, by repreſenting it as very dry barren, and deſective; for which reaſon, not having expreſſions to vary the phraſe, the ſame periods are continually returning: On the other hand, the rabbins ſay, it is ſo pure and chaſte, that it has no proper names for the parts of generation, nor for thoſe by which the excrements are diſcharged; the *Arabick* is ſo copious, that it has a thouſand different words for a ſword, five hundred for a lion, and two hundred for a ſerpent.

LA'NGUID (A.) weak, faint, pale, dying.

LA'NGUIDNESS (S.) weakneſs, faintneſs, paleneſs.

LA'NGUISH (V.) to decay, decline, grow weak, faint, pale.

LA'NGUISHING (S.) decaying, growing weak or faint, &c.

LA'NGUOR (S.) feebleneſs, ſpiritleſſneſs, decaying.

LLA'NHERN (S.) in *Caermarthenſhire*, *South-Wales*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 161 computed, and 194 meaſured miles.

LLANIMDO'VERY (S.) in *Caermarthenſhire*, *South-Wales*, a fine bailiwick and corporate-town, that has two great markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Saturday; diſtant from *London* 137 computed, and 182 meaſured miles.

LANK (A.) ſtraight, ſlim, ſlender, limber, or feeble.

LA'NKNESS (S.) thinneſs, ſtraightneſs, limberneſs.

LA'NNIERS (S.) ſmall ropes which are reeved in the dead-mens-eyes of all the ſhrouds and chains, to ſlacken or ſet the ſhrouds tight; alſo thoſe that ſet the ſtays of the maſts tight; alſo that rope that faſtens the ſtopper of the halliards.

LLA'NROST (S.) in *Denbighſhire*, *North-Wales*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 161 computed, and 198 meaſured miles.

LANSQUE'NET (S.) a *German* foot-ſoldier; alſo the game at cards, commonly called *lamb-ſkin it*.

LA'NTHERN or LA'NTERN (S.) a machine made in divers forms, and of divers materials, for the ſetting a light in, and preſerving it from being blown or put out by the wind, rain, &c. and ſo carrying it from place to place to give light in the night-time to travellers, &c.

LA'NTERNISTS (S.) the name of the members of an academy of learned men in *France*, ſet up at *Thouloufe* in the following manner; firſt privately ſome counſellors of the parliament of this town, with other gentlemen of ſeveral diſtinctions, projecting to form a ſociety for mutual improvement, appointed a

ſet day for meeting at each other's habitations; and to prevent interruption, they choſe to meet in the evening after the hour of common viſits was over; and to render it ſtill more private, they took no flambeau to light them, but only a ſmall pocket-lantern, which they carried themſelves; by this means it was kept ſecret a conſiderable time; but at length being diſcovered, and the deſign known, it was ſo highly approved of, that it was formed into a company, and the ſociety took the name of *Lanterniſts*; and to perpetuate their original, took for their device a ſtar with this legend, *lucerna in nocte*, and ſettled a prize to be given annually to thoſe who made the beſt rhiming copy of verſes in commendation of the king to be publiſhed by the ſociety, which is a very fine medal, ſtruck with a ſtar and the legend on one ſide, *Apollo* playing upon the harp on the reverſe, ſitting upon the top of *Parnaſſus*, with this motto, *Apollini Toloſano*.

LLANTRI'SSEND (S.) in *Glamorganſhire, South-Wales*, an ancient borough town, governed by a port-reeve; it has an ordinary market weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 127 computed, and 149 meaſured miles.

LLANVI'LLING (S.) in *Montgomeryſhire, North-Wales*, is, for this part of the country, eſteemed a good town, having a conſiderable market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 132 computed, and 156 meaſured miles.

LLA'NYDLOS (S.) in *Montgomeryſhire, North-Wales*, a mean town on the *Severn*, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 131 computed, and 158 meaſured miles.

LAP (S.) the ſeat that is made by a perſon's ſitting with his or her thighs cloſe together, and in which women lay their young children while they dreſs or undreſs them.

LAP (V.) to lick up water or other liquor by the tongue like a dog.

LA'P-DOG (S.) a favourite dog which many women play with, and fondle very much.

LA'PIDARY (S.) one that poliſhes, cuts, or makes precious ſtones fit for rings, necklaces, &c.

LAPIDE'SCENT (A.) that is of the nature, or has the property of turning things into ſtone.

LA'PIS INFERNALIS (S.) a cauſtick ſtone prepared various ways, ſometimes of ſtrong ſoap-lees evaporated to a dryneſs, and the remainder kept in a glaſs well ſtopped from air; ſometimes of vitriol and tartar, calcined ſal armoniack, and quick lime boiled in water to a ſtrong lixivium, and then ſtrained and evaporated till dry.

LA'PIS LAZULI (S.) a mineral ſtone of a blue colour, ſtudded with ſpecks or ſtars of gold, which if good will reſiſt fire and ſmoak, and if put into the fire will come out with new luſtre.

LAP-O'VER (V.) to fold or lay cloth, &c. over or beyond the edge or boundary of any thing.

LA'PPET (S.) the long part of a garment that hangs from the head to the waiſt, or from the waiſt downwards, as of a coat or waiſtcoat in men, and of head-cloaths in women.

LAPSE (S.) a ſlip, fall, miſtake, or omiſſion; and in *Law*, is when a patron neglects preſenting a clerk to a benefice for the ſpace of ſix months, at the end of which time the biſhop or ordinary has a right of preſentation.

LAPSE (V.) to ſlip, ſlide, fall, miſtake, or omit ſomething that ought to have been done.

LA'PSIDED (A.) when a perſon or thing yields or bends more to one ſide, than to another.

LA'P-WING (S.) a ſmall bird prohibited the *Jews* as unclean, about the bigneſs of a thruſh, whoſe beak is long, thin, black and a little hooked, its legs ſhort and grey, upon its head is a tuft of feathers of various colours, which it raiſes or lowers at its pleaſure, its neck and ſtomach are ſomewhat reddiſh, its wings and tail black with white ſtreaks; it is very beautiful, does not ſing, but makes a hoarſe noiſe, that is heard at a diſtance; its wings do not terminate in a point like thoſe of other birds, but are round, by means whereof they are but of a ſlow motion; they open and clap their wings very often, from whence they take their name.

LA'RA or LARA'NDA (S.) a nymph upon whom, according to the heathen theology, *Mercury* begot the *Lares*.

LA'RBOARD (S.) the *Sea Phraſe* for the left-hand ſide of a ſhip or boat, when a perſon ſtands with his face towards the ſtern.

Larboard Watch, one half a ſhip's crew under the command and direction of the chief mate, who keep watch or look after the ſhip alternately with the ſtarboard watch.

LAR'CENY (S.) in *Law*, is a private or fraudulent theft of perſonal goods or chattels in the owner's abſence, and is ſometimes called *grand*, ſometimes *petit*.

Grand Larceny, is when the things ſtolen, though ſeverally, exceeed the value of 12 pence.

Petit Larceny, is when the value of the things ſtole is under 12 pence.

LARD (V.) in *Cookery*, to mix or interſperſe one ſort of fleſh into or with another, as hares with fat bacon, &c.

LARD (S.) the fat of a hog's belly, thoroughly clarified, and run into bladders to cut out into ſlices to fry with.

LA'RDER (S.) a pantry, cloſet, or other place to put or keep meat or other victuals in.

LA'RES (S.) among the *Old Heathens*, were certain inferior ſorts of divinities that preſided over

over, or had the care and protection of particular houſes, ways, roads, &c.

LARGE (A.) big, great, much, many, extenſive.

LARGE (S.) in *Muſick*, is the note, mark, or character that expreſſes the longeſt time that is play'd, and is ſeldom uſed but for the cloſe note upon an organ.

LARGE (V.) when a ſhip goes neither by nor before a wind, but quartering as it were betwixt both.

LA'RGENESS (S.) bigneſs, greatneſs, extenſiveneſs.

LA'RGESS (S.) a preſent, gift, or donation

LA'RGO (S.) a *Muſical Term*, importing that the movement, though ſlow, is one degree quicker than grave, and two than adagio.

LARK (S.) the name of a fine ſmall bird both for eating and ſinging.

LA'RMIER (S.) in *Architecture*, a flat, ſmall member placed on the cornice below the cymatium and ovalo, whoſe uſe is to cauſe the water to project, drop, or fall at a diſtance from the wall.

LA'RVÆ (S.) the ghoſts or ſpirits of wicked men, which after their death, the ancients imagined wandered about and tormented the wicked, and ſometimes frighted good men

LA'RYNX (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the upper-part or head of the trachea lying below the root of the tongue and before the pharynx; it is one of the organs of reſpiration, and the principal inſtrument of the voice, its body is almoſt wholly cartilaginous, and its figure is circular.

LASCI'VIOUS (A.) luſtful, given to venery, wanton and indecent in words and behaviour.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS (S.) wantonneſs, luſtfulneſs, venery, undecent talk or behaviour.

LASH (S.) a ſtripe or blow with a whip; alſo the whip-cord faſtened to the thong of a whip.

LASH (V.) to beat, ſtripe, or cut with a whip, rope, or with rods; alſo to tie or make a thing faſt with a rope.

LA'SHERS (S.) with the *Seamen*, are thoſe ropes which tie, or bind faſt together, the tackles and breechings of the great ordnance when they are haled within board.

LA'SHING (S.) ſometimes means whipping or beating a perſon, &c. with a rod or whip, and ſometimes the faſtening or tying a box, trunk, &c. down, ſo that the rolling of a ſhip at ſea ſhall not break or otherwiſe damage it.

LASK (S.) a violent looſeneſs, or immoderate flux of the belly.

LA'SKETS or LA'TCHES (S.) ſmall lines which are ſewn into the bonnets and drapler like loops, wherewith the bonnet is laced to the lowſe, &c.

LA'SKING (S.) ſailing neither by nor before a wind, but as it were quarterly.

LASS (S.) a maid, a young or unmarried woman.

LA'SSITUDE (S.) a wearineſs or heavineſs of the limbs and ſpirits, occaſioned by a ſtoppage of the animal ſpirits in the nerves and muſcles.

LAST (S.) an inſtrument that ſhoemakers uſe to make their ſhoes upon; alſo a meaſure or quantity of ſeveral ſorts of goods.

LAST (A.) the hindermoſt or lateſt perſon.

LAST (V.) to continue, remain, endure, or abide; alſo to fit or put a ſhoe upon the inſtrument, called a *laſt*, as the ſhoemakers do.

LA'STINGNESS (S.) the property of ſtrength or duration in goods, a long term or time of a tenure, &c.

LATCH (S.) a common ſlight faſtening to doors that eaſily lift up or open by the advantage of turning a handle, or pulling up a ſtring.

LATCH (V.) to faſten a door by an inſtrument called a *latch*.

LA'TCHES (S.) in a *Clock*, are thoſe parts that wind up and unlock the parts.

LATE (A.) the time of the day or night far gone or ſpent; alſo any thing that was done a little while ago.

LA'TELY (Part.) a ſmall time ago, the time a little while paſt.

LA'TENT (A.) hid, concealed, lurking about unperceived.

LA'TERAL (A.) ſideways, that comes in not directly, but as it were at a diſtance; in *Algebra*, thoſe are called lateral equations that have but one root.

LATH or LATHE (S.) a thin piece of ſlit-wood, nailed to the walls and joiſts of an houſe, that they may be plaiſtered to make the cielings and walls even; alſo the hoop or bend of a bow; alſo a turner's inſtrument; alſo a diviſion of a county containing three or more hundreds.

LA'THER (S.) the head, foam, or froth made upon water by diſſolving ſoap in it, and ſtirring it briſkly.

LA'THER (V.) to make a head, foam or froth upon water, by beating up, and diſſolving ſoap in it.

LA'TIN (S.) the language anciently ſpoke by the *Romans*, which in *Europe* is the common language of all the learned, but eſteemed a dead language becauſe not univerſally ſpoke, as the mother tongue of any nation or people.

LA'TINISM (S.) a phraſe, ſpeech, or writing after the idiom or peculiar manner of the *Latin* ſpeech or language.

LA'TINIST (S.) a perſon well-ſkilled in the *Latin* Language.

LA'TINIZE (V.) to imitate the cuſtom or manner of the *Latins*, in expreſſing words with endings or terminations, like them, as inſtead of Mr. *Johnſon*, Mr. *Johnſonius*, &c.

LA'TITUDE (S.) the breadth or width, room, compaſs, liberty, or ſpace of a place; and in *Aſtronomy*, it means the diſtance between the equator and either pole, which according to the ſituation of the place is called north and ſouth; the ſun going continually in the ecliptick

tick line itſelf can never have any *latitude*; the other planets ſometimes deviate as far as nine degrees, but the fixed ſtars may have any degree even to 90; in *Geography*, the diſtance of the equator from the vertex, zenith, or point of heaven right over the head of the beholder, or over any point upon the earth, is called the *latitude* of that place; or it is an arch of the meridian contained between the equator and the place, numbered on the meridian both ways, and accordingly it is called north or ſouth, and agrees with the elevation of the pole above the horizon; in *Planiſpheres* and *artificial Globes*, there are abundance of lines drawn parallel to the equator, up towards the poles, which are called circles of *latitude*.

LATITUDINA'RIANS (S.) perſons that take too free a liberty in ſpeaking and acting in relation to religious matters.

LA'TTEN (S.) broad, thin plates of iron tinned over.

LA'TTER (A.) in a *Compariſon*, or *Recital*, of ſomething ſpoken of before, means that perſon or thing laſt ſpoken of.

LA'TTER-MATH (S.) in *Farming*, is the graſs that grows, or is mown after the firſt mowing of a field.

LA'TTICE (S.) ſmall, thin ſticks or laths nailed croſs or over one another checkerwiſe, to give light and air, and prevent others coming in the way; before the invention of glaſs, uſed for windows, and ſtill in very hot countries; but with *Us*, now is generally an enſign of an alehouſe, which to make it the more conſpicuous, is commonly painted of various colours, and thoſe who have not a real wooden one up at their door, cauſe checkers or ſquares like them to be painted on their window ſhutters, walls, or ſide-poſts of the door, &c.

LA'TUS RECTUM (S.) a term uſed by the *Conick Writers*, for a right line drawn thro' the vertex of the ſection, parallel to the baſe of the triangular ſection of the cone, and within it.

LA'TUS TRANSVERSUM (S.) in the *Hyperbola*, it is a right line intercepted between the vertices of the two oppoſite ſections, or that part of the common axis which is between the vertices of the upper and lower cone; in an *Ellipſis*; it is called the tranſverſe axis or longeſt diameter.

LAVA'TION (S.) a waſhing or cleanſing any perſon or thing, eſpecially metals, from the filth that hangs about them, or is dug up with them.

LA'VATORY (S.) a place where gold is got by waſhing in the *Weſt-Indies*.

LAUD (S.) praiſe, commendation, or ſpeaking well of.

LAU'DABLE (A.) that deſerves praiſe, commendation, or to be ſpoke well of; in *Surgery*, that matter or pus that naturally ariſes in a wound without any bad ſymptoms, is called *laudable* matter.

LAU'DANUM (S.) a preparation of opium, uſed by the phyſicians in abundance of caſes with good ſucceſs, eſpecially to compoſe thoſe perſons to reſt, that the violence of their diſtemper will not permit to ſleep.

LAUDS (S.) the ſecond part of the *Roman* breviary, ſaid or ſung now after matins; but heretofore they ended the office at night; it conſiſted of pſalms, hymns, &c.

LAVE (V.) to waſh or cleanſe; alſo to ſcoop or throw water out of a boat, &c. with the *Painters*, it is to clean, touch up, and amend an old deſign or picture.

LA'VENDER (S.) a fragrant herb, uſed upon many occaſions, eſpecially by women to ſtrew among their linen, when dried, to make it ſmell ſweet; alſo a perſon, when he is laid, or lives in eaſe, plenty, &c, is ſaid to lie, or live in *lavender*.

LA'VENHAM or LA'NHAM (S. in *Suffolk*, an indifferent large town, ſtanding upon a branch of the river *Breton* or *Bret*, from which it aſcends up a hill of a gravely ſoil, on the top whereof is a ſpacious market-place incompaſſed with nine ſtreets or diviſions, in a clear and wholſome air, which being kept very clean, makes it very pleaſant; the common market for proviſions is weekly on Tueſday, but there is alſo a ſort of a market for wool on Thurſday; formerly it was noted for making blue cloths, and was divided into three guilds or companies, each of which had their hall; but theſe companies have been long out of uſe, and the ſtapling trade is now carried on by making ſerges, ſhalloons, ſays, ſtuffs, and ſpinning fine yarn for *London*; the town is governed by ſix capital burgeſſes, or headboroughs, who chuſe inferior officers, hear and regulate the complaints of the poor, preſerve good orders in the town, and hold the office for life; it is diſtant from *London* 52 computed, and 62 meaſured miles.

LA'VER (S.) a bowl, baſon, or other large veſſel to waſh in; and more particularly famous for thoſe borne by four cherubims in *Solomon*'s temple, ſtanding upon pedeſtals mounted upon brazen wheels furniſhed with handles to draw or convey them from one place to another; they were compoſed of a baſon, which received the water from another ſquare veſſel above it thro' cocks; the whole work was of braſs, and the ſquare veſſel was adorned with the heads of a lion, an ox, and a cherubim; each *laver* contained 40 baths, their number was 10, five on the right ſide, and five on the left of the temple, between the altar of the burnt-offerings, and the ſteps which led to the porch of the temple.

LAVE'RNA (S.) among the *ancient Heathens*, was the goddeſs or protectr x of thieves.

LAUGH (V.) to rejoice or expreſs our ſatisfaction by laughing.

LAU'GHING or LAU'GHTER (S.) that act by which we expreſs the pleaſure we receive either

either by ſeeing, hearing, or feeling ſomething very agreeable or comically ſurprizing to us.

LA'VINGTON (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, which tho' but an indifferent town, hath two good markets weekly, *viz.* on Monday and Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 73 computed, and 87 meaſured miles.

LA'VISH (V.) to ſpend or ſquander away money, time, &c. in a wanton and irregular manner.

LA'VISH (A.) waſteful, extravagant, wanton, prodigal, fooliſh, expenſive, &c.

LA'VISHNESS (S.) extravagance, profuſeneſs, waſtefulneſs.

LAUNCE'STON (S.) in *Cornwall*, ſituate on the top of a hill, is an ancient borough-town, firſt made free by *Richard* earl of *Poictiers* and *Cornwall*, brother to king *Henry* III. who granted the burgeſſes power to chuſe their own bailiffs, and erect a guild or fraternity of merchants to hold of him and his heirs; theſe privileges were often confirmed afterwards, and other liberties added; for *anno* 1555, Q. *Mary* incorporated it a-new, and granted the chief magiſtrate ſhould be called mayor, who with the free burgeſſes elect two members to ſit in parliament; anciently the market was kept on Sunday, and by K. *John*, for a fine of five marks, was altered to Thurſday, and ſince to Saturday, as it ſtill remains; it is the uſual place for the aſſizes, and the county goal is kept here, and the elections for knights of the ſhire are made here; it is diſtant from *London* 175 computed, and 209 meaſured miles.

LAUNCH (V.) to put, thruſt, or throw out, as to bring, put, or ſhove a ſhip, boat, &c. out of the dock from the ſhore or key, &c. ſometimes it means to ſtop, ceaſe, or leave off, as when on board a ſhip-yard is hoiſted high enough, they ſay *launch hoe*, that is raiſe or pull it no higher; ſo in *Pumping*, if the pump ſucks, they cry *launch hoe*, that is, leave off.

LAU'NDERS (S.) trenches or troughs cut in floors of a mine, or laid ſo as to catch the water, and thereby prevent its falling down upon the ſoles of the lower drifts.

LAU'REAT (S.) among *Us*, is an officer belonging to the jewel-office, whoſe buſineſs is to compoſe poems or congratulatory ſongs to be ſung on the king's birth-day, or other publick occaſions.

LAU'REATED (A.) crowned or honoured which laurel, as a token of victory or ſucceſs; from which the *Roman* generals uſed to ſend their letters, that contained an account of the victory, to the ſenate wrapped up in laurel.

LAUREA'TION (S.) a term for the ſtudents taking up the degree of maſter of arts in the univerſities of *Scotland*.

LAU'REL (S.) the tree ſo called; alſo the reward of the poets to render them famous for their fine performances; of old it was dedicated to *Jupiter* and *Apollo*, becauſe lightening does not blaſt it, as it does other trees; and *Hieroglyphically*, it ſignifies honour, conqueſt, triumph, favour, and preſervation.

LAW (S.) thoſe rules and regulations, made by any people or nation, for the more effectual carrying on their trade and government, the power of making which is veſted in different hands in different countries; in *Divinity*, it means thoſe rites or ceremonies appointed the Jews by *Moſes*, which we, as Chriſtians, are no ways obligated to perform or obſerve.

The Law of Nature, is that which is ſuited and agreeable to the rational and ſocial nature of man.

The Law of Nations, are thoſe that regard embaſſies, ſtrangers, trade, arms, &c.

Law of Merchants, are thoſe uſages and cuſtoms peculiar to them, which is alſo called the *law of the ſtaple*.

Law of Mark or Mart, is what properly relates to merchants who make repriſals upon the ſhips of thoſe countries, who have done them damage either by ſeizure or otherwiſe, for which they can get no redreſs.

Law Day, one in which the law courts are open, and in which cauſes are tried.

LA'WFUL (A.) honeſt, juſt, fair; alſo according to the laws of the land where a perſon lives.

LA'WLESS (A.) an irregular, diſorderly perſon or action, one that acts contrary to the ſettled rules of decency and œconomy.

LA'WLESSNESS (S.) irregularity, diſorderlineſs, actions contrary to good government; alſo the ſtate or condition of one that has put himſelf, or is thrown out of the protection of the law.

LAWN (S.) a plain between two woods or within a park, an unploughed piece of ground where deer are hunted; alſo a ſuperfine ſort of linen cloth.

LA'WYER (S.) one who ſtudies the laws of any country, in order to practiſe the pleading or executing orders for reward, and upon the account of other people.

LAX (A.) looſe, ſlack, unfirm, unſettled, unconfined.

LAXA'TION (S.) ſlackening, looſening, eaſing, gentle opening, &c.

LA'XATIVES (S.) medicines that are of a looſening nature, or opening quality.

LAX'ITY or LA'XATIVENESS (S.) looſeneſs, openneſs, freedom, unconfinedneſs.

LAY (S.) a ſong or poem, conſiſting of ſhort and mournful ſtrains; alſo a bed of mortar, or courſe to put bricks in.

LAY (V.) to put, leave, or fix in a place; in *Gardening*, to bow or bend down the branches of a tree, and cover them ſo as to take root; alſo to ſtake, engage or hazard a ſum of money upon the good or ill ſucceſs of a certain event or affair.

LAY-BRO'THER (S.) among the *Papiſts*, is

an

an ignorant illiterate perſon, who does the mean offices in a convent or religious houſe, but is not permitted to take orders or make vows, goes not into the choir, and wears a different habit from the monks.

LAY'ER (S.) among the *Gardeners*, is a ſprout or ſlip taken from a plant, tree, &c. to be laid in the ground, and covered lightly with fine mould, ſo that it may take root, and produce its kind; alſo a place in a retired part of a river, ſea, &c. commonly called a creek, where young oyſters are laid to grow.

LAY'MAN (S.) one who is employed in the common affairs of life, and is no ways concerned in affairs of the prieſthood; among *Painters*, it is a wooden ſtatue ſo jointed, as to be ſet in a poſture for them to clothe, and draw drapery by.

LAY'-STALL (S.) a common dunghill, or place to throw the ſoil, rubbiſh, &c. taken out of the ſtreets, &c.

LA'ZAR (S.) a ſcabby, or leprous perſon, one filled with ſores or ulcers.

LAZARE'TTO (S.) an hoſpital, or houſe for lepers, or perſons afflicted with ſcabs, ſores, &c.

LA'ZINESS (S.) a ſlothful, heavy, ſluggiſh diſpoſition of mind, idleneſs, or indiſpoſition for work.

LA'ZY (A.) unwilling to work, ſlothful, idle, ſluggiſh.

LEACH (S.) a ſort of worm uſed by the apothecaries to ſuck the blood out of perſons feet, arms, &c. upon many occaſions.

LEACH (V.) a term in *Carving*, ſignifying to cut up a fowl, a brawn, &c.

LEA'CHER or LE'TCHER (S.) a laſcivious or luſtful perſon, one ſtrongly inclined to the act of whoredom.

LEA'CHEROUS or LE'TCHEROUS (A.) luſtful, deſirous of whoring.

LEA'CHERY or LE'TCHERY (S.) the act of whoring, an inordinate deſire after copulation.

LEACH-TROUGH (S.) among the *Salt-Miners*, are veſſels in which the ſalt is ſet to drain.

LEAD (S.) a coarſe, heavy, impure metal, ſofter and eaſier fuſed than any other; when purified, called by the chymiſts *Saturn*; in the analyſis whereof comes out a little mercury, ſome ſulphur, and a great deal of bituminous earth; alſo an inſtrument the ſailors uſe to ſound or fathom the depth of a ſea or river with, which conſiſts of a weight, ſhot, &c. faſtened to a line, which being daubed with tallow, and let down, part of the ſand, gravel, &c. of the bottom ſticking to it, both ſhews the depth, and what ſort of ſoil it is.

LEAD (V.) to conduct, to ſhew the path or way a perſon ſhould walk or go; alſo to head or encourage.

LEA'DEN (A.) any thing made of lead, as ciſterns, water pipes, &c. alſo a dull, heavy, unapprehenſive perſon.

LEA'DER (S.) a head, captain, guide, &c.

LEAF (S.) in *Gardening*, is the thin part of trees, plants, flowers, &c. growing to perfection commonly in the ſpring, and falling off in autumn, excepting in ſome caſes, where the leaves remain all the year round; alſo a ſingle part of a book, commonly wrote or printed on both ſides.

LEAGUE (S.) in meaſure is three miles, which in various countries is of various lengths; alſo an agreement entered into by princes or others to defend one another againſt the injuries that may be offered them.

LEAK or LEEK (S.) a plant ſo called, in taſte very much like an onion; alſo a defect or oozing hole, whereby the water gets into a ſhip, or the liquor drops out of a caſk.

LEAK (V.) to be defective, ſo as to let the liquor contained in a veſſel out, or to let the water into a ſhip, &c. that ſhould not come in.

LEA'KAGE (S.) an allowance for the waſte that actually is or may be ſuppoſed to be made in liquid commodities.

LEA'KY (A.) defective, that has holes or ſlits that hinder a veſſel from performing its liquor duty.

LEAN (A.) that has but little fleſh, poor, not fat or bulky.

LEAN (V.) to reſt or incline upon, to ſtay, depend, ſtop, or rely upon.

LEA'NING-STOCK (S.) any thing that a perſon leans or reſts upon in that poſture.

LEA'NNESS (S.) poorneſs of fleſh, the want of mellowneſs or fat being intermixed.

LEAP (V.) to jump, or throw the whole body together, and holding the two feet cloſe.

LEAP (S.) the ſpace of ground a perſon can throw his whole body at once.

LEARN (V.) to acquire knowledge in an art, ſcience, buſineſs, trade, &c. alſo to teach or inſtruct another.

LEARNER (S.) a ſcholar, pupil, ſtudent, or beginner in an art, trade, ſcience, &c.

LEA'RNING (S.) education or inſtruction in languages, arts, ſciences, &c.

LEASE (S.) a *Law* term for the demiſe of lands, tenements, &c. which, when the terms are wrote, is called an indenture or *leaſe*, otherwiſe a *leaſe parol*.

LEASE (V.) to let a houſe, field, or garden for a term of years upon certain conditions.

LEASH (S.) in *Hunting*, is three creatures of a ſort or kind, as 3 hares, 3 hounds, &c.

Leaſh Laws, particular obſervations and reſtrictions to be made and uſed in hunting.

LEA'SING (S.) gleaning or picking up the corn that is ſcattered after reaping; alſo an old word for lying, or ſpeaking falſe things.

LEA'SSEE or LESSEE (S.) the perſon to whom a leaſe is made or granted.

LEA'SSOR or LE'SSOR (S.) the proprietor of the lands or tenements that makes, gives, or grants leaſes to another.

LEA'SURE

LEA'SURE or LEI'SURE (S.) vacant time, convenient opportunity, or receſs from buſineſs.

LEAST (A.) the ſmalleſt.

LEA'THER (S.) the ſkin or hide of a beaſt tanned, or otherwiſe dreſſed and fitted for various purpoſes.

LEAVE (S.) liberty, permiſſion, licence, authority, or conſent to do or forbear any thing.

LEAVE (V.) to go away or depart from, to forſake.

To give Leave, to allow, permit, licence, or authorize.

LEA'VEN (S.) ſomething that will make dough or paſte ſwell or riſe, and that will alſo reliſh it to make it fit for bread.

LEA'VER (S.) any thing proper to liſt up a heavy weight, ſupported upon a fulcrum or prop nearer to one end than the other, to make the force or purchaſe the greater.

LE'CHLADE (S.) a ſmall town, ſtanding on the confines of *Berkſhire* and *Oxfordſhire*, the river *Lecbe* runs through it, and empties itſelf into the *Thames*; here abundance of barges are employed to carry butter, cheeſe &c. to *London*; the market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 60 computed, and 74 meaſured miles.

LE'CTURE (S.) a reading, ſpeech, or ſermon upon any ſubject, to explain the principles of an art, &c. in *Divinity*, it is a ſermon in the morning or evening out of the uſual courſe; and ſometimes it means a finding of fault with, chiding, or ſcolding at.

LE'CTURER (S.) one appointed to read publickly in ſchools, univerſities, &c. upon arts and ſciencies; and when applied to *Clergymen*, means thoſe who preach conſtantly in an afternoon, or accidentally, ſuch ſermons as are preached in a morning early, or out of the uſual time in an evening.

LE'DGER or LEI'DGER (S.) the great book for accompts, in which every part of trade being collected under proper heads, it may be ſeen at one view, what any perſon owes, or has owing, what quantity of any particular commodity is remaining unſold, and what the profit or loſs by any branch of trade is; this book is commonly of large, ſtrong paper, that the clerk or writer may have room to write fully in one line, the contents of the entry, and to make columns for the wares, &c. when it is opened, the right and left-hand pages are numbered both alike, as 3, 3, 4, 4, &c. on the left-hand ſide is wrote the charge or debtor part of the accompt, and on the right-hand ſide the diſcharge or credit part.

LE'DGES (S.) in *Ship-building*, are thoſe ſmall pieces of timber which come thwart the ſhip from the waſt trees to the roof trees, to bear up the nettings, gratings, &c. In *Common*, it ſignifies any ſmall protuberance to nail a ſhelf or any other convenience to.

LEE (S.) in *Seamens Language*, has many ſignifications, but commonly means that part of the ſea or river, that is oppoſite to the wind, as the *lee ſhore* is that upon which the wind blows; yet to be under the *lee* of the ſhore, is to be cloſe under the weather ſhore, that is; from whence the wind comes, *to a-lee the helm*, is to put the helm to the *lee* ſide of the ſhip; ſo they ſay, *to come by the lee*, is to bring a ſhip ſo that all her ſails may lie againſt the maſts and ſhrouds flat, and the wind to come right on her broad ſide.

To come off by the Lee, in *common Talk*, is to ſuſtain hurt, damage, or loſs.

LEEDS (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a large, wealthy, and populous town corporate, ſtanding on the north bank of the river *Aire*, with large ſuburbs on the ſouth ſide, and both joined by a ſtately, large, and very ſtrong ſtone-bridge, ſo large and ſo wide, that formerly the cloth market was kept on it; but upon the increaſe of buſineſs it is now removed to the high-ſtreet, called *Bridgate ſtreet*, early in the morning, which is a prodigy of its kind; for upon ringing a bell, in a few minutes vaſt quantities of cloths are laid out for ſale, and in about two hours time the bell rings again, and the market is cleared of all the cloth immediately, and then the people of other trades begin their traffick: Whoſe laſt charter granted by king *Charles* II. *Anno* 1661, ordered the government to be in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 aſſiſtants; it hath two markets weekly, *viz.* on Tueſday and Saturday, both of which are well furniſhed with proviſions and large quantities of woollen cloths, which are made here, and in the neighbouring villages; in this town are two large churches, and ſeveral meeting houſes, publick ſchools, hoſpitals, and gentlemens ſeats, &c. diſtant from *London* 134 computed, and 182 meaſured miles.

LEE'FANGE (S.) is a rope which is reeved into the cringles of the courſes, when they would hale in the bottom of the ſail to lace on the bonnet, and is uſeful in a ſtrong gale to take in the ſail.

LEEK S.) in *Staffordſhire*, the metropolis of the moor lands, a town of note for excellent ale; the buildings are handſome, and the market is conſiderable, weekly, on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 116 computed, and 137 meaſured miles.

LEER (V.) to look ſilly, wiſhfully, and as it were by ſtealth

LEES (S.) the dregs or ſettlings of wine, ſtrong beer, &c.

LEET (S. a law day or court, from whence thoſe courts held by the lords of manors for the ſuit, ſervice, and other particularities thereof, are called *court-leets*; they are courts of record, and have power to enquire into all offences under high treaſon, but cannot puniſh many, but muſt certify the matter to the juſtices of aſſize,

LEETCH (S.) among the *Sailors*, is the outſide or ſkirt of the ſail from the earing to the clew; the middle betwixt which is eſpecially to be called the *leetch*.

Leetch Lines, ſmall lines faſtened to the leetch of the top-ſails, to hale in the leetch of the ſail, that the other parts may come in the readier and eaſier, for which purpoſe they are reeved into a block at the yard, cloſe by the top-ſail ties.

LEETS (S.) are meetings appointed for the nomination or election of officers.

LEE'WARD SHIP (S.) among the *Sailors*, is one that does not keep up to the wind.

LEE'WARD TIDE (S.) when the wind and tide go both one way.

LEE'WARD WAY (S.) an allowance made by navigators for a ſhip's deviating from that point, which ſhe ſeems to go to by the compaſs.

LE'FT-HAND (S.) that hand which moſt perſons uſe the leaſt, eſpecially in writing, the operation with that hand being as it were performed backwards; from whence, any perſon doing a thing awkwardly, is ſaid to perform it *left-handedly*, &c.

LEG (S.) that limb or member of the body upon which a perſon or creature walks, and is frequently applied to the props or ſupports of tables, ſtools, &c. in a *Ship*, thoſe ſmall ropes that are put through the bolt ropes of the main and fore-ſail in the leetch of the ſail near a foot in length, and being ſpliced into themſelves, have a little eye, whereinto the martnets are made with two hitches, and the end ſeaſed to the ſtanding part of the martnets, theſe are called *legs* of the martnets; in *Trigonometry*, any two ſides of a right-angled triangle, the third being conſidered as the baſe, are called the *legs* of the triangle.

LE'GACY (S.) any gift or donation made to a perſon by the will and teſtament of another.

LE'GAL (A.) according or agreeable to the cuſtoms or laws of any country; and in *Divinity*, means the covenants of the *Jewiſh* law.

LEGA'LITY or LE'GALNESS (S.) lawfulneſs, juſtifiableneſs, regularity, or according to the rules of law.

LE'GATARY or LEGATEE' (S.) the perſon to whom any thing is left by the will of a perſon deceaſed.

LE'GATE (S.) in *General*, ſignifies any meſſenger or ambaſſador ſent by a prince, ſtate, &c. but commonly is reſtrained to an ambaſſador ſent by the pope to any prince or ſtate, and where they are admitted, are eſteemed equal in dignity to the extraordinary ambaſſador of any other prince.

LEGA'TION or LE'GATESHIP (S.) the office, duty, buſineſs, or authority of a legate.

LE'GEND (S.) was originally a book uſed in the old *Romiſh* churches, containing the leſſons that were to be read in the holy office; for which reaſon, the lives of ſaints were thus called, becauſe chapters or portions out of them were appointed to be read to the people at morning prayer; there is one book upon this ſubject, called, *The Golden Legend*, which was uſed with abundance of applauſe, from the 13th century to the 15th; but about the time of the reformation began to be laid aſide upon account of the great number of abſurdities and ridiculous falſhoods contained in it; from whence any idle tale or romantick ſtory, is called a *legend*; alſo the motto or ſentence about the edges or rim of coins, medals, &c. which are commonly in the *Latin* tongue, are called *legends*.

LEGENDARY (A.) fabulous, ridiculous, trifling, monſtrous or abſurd.

LEGERDEMAI'N (S.) ſleight of hand, or the art of juggling or ſhewing tricks.

LEGIBI'LITY or LE'GIBLENESS (S.) plainneſs, viſibleneſs, or eaſineſs to be read.

LE'GIBLE (A.) plain and eaſy to be read.

LE'GION (S.) a body of ſoldiers among the *Romans*, of 5 or 6000 foot, and 4 or 500 horſe; in *Romulus*'s time, it was but 3000 men; in the conſuls time 4000, and 2 or 300 horſemen, which afterwards became as above, 5 or 600, they containing 10 cohorts, which was ſometimes 5 and ſometimes 600 men; thoſe *legions* that were compoſed of the *Roman* citizens, made a diſtinct body by themſelves, and thoſe of the allies formed another body of infantry and cavalry, which they called extraordinary; the *legions* were divided into Velites, Haſtati, Principes, and Triarii; the Velites were light or ſwift footmen, armed with a long ſword, a lance of three foot long, with a little round buckler, called Parma Tripedalis; they covered their heads with a cap, called Galea, made of a leather, or the ſkin of ſome animal; they were picked out from among the reſt, on purpoſe to follow the cavalry in all expeditions and dangerous enterprizes; they were firſt put in uſe at the ſecond *Punic* war; the Haſtati, Principes, and Triarii, carried a long buckler or ſhield four foot long, and two broad; they wore a long two-edged ſword, ſharp-pointed, a brazen helmet and creſt, a ſort of boots that defended the fore-part of their legs; they carried two darts, called Veruta, the one bigger, the other leſſer. The horſe carried a javelin, a ſword, a back or breaſt-piece, a helmet and a ſhield; the enſigns were ſome called Imaginiferi, becauſe they carried the prince's picture; others Aquiliferi, becauſe they carried an eagle on the top of a pike; others carried a hand, as a token of concord; others a dragon with a ſilver head, and the reſt of taffety; the Labarum, or imperial ſtandard, which was only borne when the emperor himſelf was in the camp, was of a purple colour ſet round with a deep gold fringe, and embelliſhed with precious ſtones; the archers on horſeback carried a bow, and a quiver with arrows; the

officers

officers which among us are called cornets, carried an eagle at the end of a lance, and had the ſkin of a lion, bear, or ſome other ſavage beaſt covering their head-piece; the enſigns of foot had the ſame; *Joſephus* ſays, they carried a long ſword on the right ſide, and a ſhort one on the left ſide.

LEGI'SLATIVE (A.) endowed with the authority to make, alter, or amend the laws of a nation or commonwealth.

LEGISLA'TOR (S.) a law-giver, or law maker.

LEGISLA'TURE (S.) the perſons empowered to mak aboliſh, alter, or amend the laws of a kingdom or people.

LEGI'TIMACY or LEGI'TIMATENESS (S.) truth, lawfulneſs, righteouſneſs, juſtneſs, the being born in wedlock.

LEGI'TIMATE (A.) lawful, rightful, the true, regular, genuine matter, perſon or thing.

LEGI'TIMATE (V.) to declare, authorize, or make a perſon or thing legal, or to be entitled to the benefit of the laws.

LEGITIMA'TION (S.) a making a child or perſon capable of inheriting by law, that which otherwiſe he could not.

LEGU'MEN (S. all thoſe ſpecies of plants called pulſe, which are all that grow in pods, as beans, peaſe, &c. and all thoſe that have butterfly-like flowers.

LEGU'MINOUS (A.) of a pulſy nature or kind, ſomething belonging or relating to pulſe.

LEI'CESTER (S.) the chief town in *Leiceſterſhire*, was anciently a large and populous city, ſaid to have been firſt built by king *Lear*, 840 years before Chriſt; its preſent ſituation is on the river *Soar*; the principal employ of the people here, and in the neighbouring towns, is ſtocking-weaving; it was formerly a biſhop's ſee, but now belongs to the biſhop of *Lincoln*; it is a borough and corporation-town, governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, 48 common council-men, and 2 chamberlains; it is plentifully furniſhed with proviſions, having 3 markets weekly, viz. on Wedneſday, Friday and Saturday; it was walled in formerly, but in the civil wars the walls were in a great meaſure demoliſhed, and have not ſince been repaired; but there are ſeveral gates yet ſtanding; the caſtle is ſo far diſmantled, as to be unfit for warlike defence, yet it is uſed to hold the aſſizes in twice a year; it is divided into five pariſhes, each of which has a church; it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 78 computed, and 99 meaſured miles.

LEI'CESTERSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bounded on the north with *Nottinghamſhire*, eaſt with *Lincolnſhire* and *Rutlandſhire*, ſouth with *Northamptonſhire*, and weſt with *Warwickſhire*; it is a champaign country, abounding with corn, but ſpare of woods, eſpecially in the ſouth and eaſt parts, which are fully ſupplied with excellent pit-coals; particularly in the north part of this county, much cattle are bred on the hills, which are but thinly inhabited; the air is gentle, mild, and temperate; it is nearly elliptical in form, and is about 30 miles broad, 24 long, and 98 in circumference; it is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 12 market-towns, 192 pariſhes, 18,702 houſes, and 112,212 inhabitants; it ſend 4 members to parliament.

LEIGH (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, a town of ſmall note; diſtant from *London* 145 computed, and 184 meaſured miles.

LEI'GHTON or LEI'GHTON BUZZARD (S.) in *Bedfordſhire*, a pretty large town, that has a good market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 33 computed, and 39 meaſured miles.

LE'MINGTON or LY'MINGTON (S.) in *Hampſhire*, is a ſmall but populous ſea-port town, ſtanding upon an hill oppoſite to the *Iſle of Wight*, in the narrow part of the ſtreight called the *Needles*; here is made excellent ſalt, which ſupplies, in a great meaſure, the ſouthern parts of *England*; it is a borough-town, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament; its market is weekly on Saturday; here is a good port and key, with officers to manage the cuſtoms; here are many ſhip-builders, eſpecially for the merchants ſervice; diſtant from *London* 72 computed, and 85 meaſured miles.

LE'MMA (S.) an aſſumption taken, or ſomething drawn from a propoſition formerly proved, and made uſe of occaſionally in other propoſitions that may be any thing ſimilar, in order to render their demonſtrations eaſier than otherwiſe they would be.

LEMONA'DE (S.) a pleaſant, cooling liquor made in hot countries, or hot weather, of water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons.

LE'MSTER or LEO'MINSTER (S.) in *Herefordſhire*, is handſomely built, and well inhabited; the church is large and beautiful; this town is noted for the beſt wheat, bread, and wool in *England*; the river *Lugg* runs through it, over which are ſeveral bridges; it ſends two members to parliament; it is a great thorough-fare between *London* and *Wales*; it is a borough-town, governed by a bailiff, juſtices of the peace, and 12 capital burgeſſes; diſtant from *London* 104 computed, and 136 meaſured miles.

LEND (V.) to aſſiſt another perſon with a ſum of money, a tool, book, &c. to uſe for a time, and then to be returned back to the owner again.

LENGTH (S.) the meaſure or extent of a thing or place from one end to the other; and in *Mathematicks*, is the firſt degree of the dimenſion of bodies.

LE'NGTHEN (V.) to make longer either in meaſure or duration.

LE'NHAM (S.) in *Kent*, a ſmall town, whoſe market

market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London*, 40 computed, and 48 meaſured miles.

LE'NIFY (V.) to ſoften, allay the fury, paſſion or anger of a perſon, to moderate or compoſe the anguiſh of a wound, &c.

LE'NITIVE (A.) of a ſoft, aſſuaging diſpoſition or nature, proper to allay pain or paſſion.

LE'NITY (S.) mildneſs of diſpoſition, gentleneſs, good-naturedneſs, meekneſs.

LENS (S.) in *Opticks*, is a glaſs that either collects the rays of the ſun paſſing thro' it into a point, or elſe diſperſes them farther abroad; alſo the chryſtalline humour of the eye; alſo a lentil or round pulſe.

LENT (S.) a ſettled time of publick faſting, abſtinence and humiliation, which in different places is of different lengths, but the moſt uſual in *Europe* is of 40 days, which has been long practiſed in the Chriſtian church, in imitation of Chriſt's faſting in the wilderneſs; the *Greek* church obſerved this faſt for ſeven weeks before *Eaſter*, but on Saturdays and Sundays they did not faſt, but only the Saturday before *Eaſter-day*; the *Latin* church obſerved but ſix weeks, and ceaſed only on Sundays, ſo that each faſted 36 days; in the eaſtern church they obſerved *Lent* with great ſeverity, eating nothing but bread and pulſe, which laſted till about the year 700; but in 800, they were indulged to eat eggs, milk-meats, and drink wine, and now they only abſtain from fleſh; the cuſtom was introduced about the year 650 into *England*, but ſince the Reformation, has not been ſo rigorouſly enjoined or practiſed, and at this time is almoſt wholly laid aſide, but ſtill continued in popiſh countries with great ſeverities.

LE'NTEN (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to the time of *Lent*.

LENTI'GINOUS (A.) freckly, or full of ſmall yellowiſh ſpots.

LE'NTIL (S.) a ſort of eatable pulſe; the ſcripture repreſents *Eſau* to ſell his birth right to his brother *Jacob* for a meſs of *lentil*-broth or pottage.

LEO'PARD or LI'BBARD (S.) a wild, fierce and cruel animal, the ſkin whereof is ſpotted with diverſity of colours; it has ſmall white eyes, wide jaws, ſharp teeth, round ears, a large tail, five claws upon his four feet, and but four upon his hind feet; it is ſaid to be engendered either of a male panther, and a lioneſs, or a lion and a ſhe panther.

LE'PER (S.) a perſon afflicted with a diſeaſe called the leproſy; by the *Jewiſh Law*, they were excluded the converſation of mankind, which baniſhed them into the country and uninhabited places; even their kings were ſhut out of their palaces, and from ſociety, and were alſo deprived of their government, if this diſeaſe laid hold of them, as was *Uzziah* or *Azariah*, king of *Judah*. When a *leper* was cured, he appeared at the city gate, and the prieſt examined whether he was perfectly healed or not; after this he went to the temple, took two pure birds, made a wiſp with a branch of cedar and another of hyſſop tied together with a ſcarlet ribband or fillet made of wool; an earthen veſſel was filled with water, and one of the birds faſtened alive to the wiſp; the *leper* who was cured, killed the other bird, and let the blood run into the veſſel filled with water; after this the prieſt took the wiſp, with the live bird, dipped both into the water tinged with the blood, and ſprinkled the *leper* with it, then the live bird was let looſe, and the perſon admitted into common ſociety again.

LE'PROSY (S.) a contagious ſkin diſeaſe, ſomewhat like the itch, which was very frequent among the *Jews* and other eaſtern people, but not ſo common in colder countries.

LE'PROUS (A.) ſcurfy or ſcabbed, troubled with the leproſy.

LEPTO'LOGY (S.) a rhetorical deſcription of minute or trifling things or matters.

LE ROI LE VEU'T, or, *It is the king's pleaſure*; by theſe words the royal aſſent is ſignified by the clerk of the parliament to publick bills; and to privant bills by *Soit fait comme il eſt deſiré*, or, let it be as the party deſires; but when the king refuſes to paſs a bill preſented to him by his parliament, the clerk ſays, *Le roy s'adviſera*, that is, the king will conſider of it.

LE'SKARD (S.) in *Cornwall*, a town finely ſeated on an hill, and ſurrounded with woods and commons, which feed abundance of ſheep, &c. famous for a caſtle, and a great market weekly on Saturday, whoſe chief commodities are leathern wares, ſuch as boots, ſhoes, &c. with which it ſerves the neighbouring countries; this town was incorporated the 6th of *July*, 1580, by queen *Elizabeth*, who appointed a mayor and burgeſſes, &c. It ſends two members to parliament, who are elected by nine capital burgeſſes, of whom one is always mayor, and the fifteen aſſiſtants, with other freemen; it is a large populous town, whoſe houſes are handſomely built, and ſtreets well paved, and has a very large church; it is one of the five ſtanniary or coinage towns for the blocks of tin; diſtant from *London* 180 computed, and 230 meaſured miles.

LESS or LE'SSER (A.) a degree of compariſon between things of different ſizes or degrees, and means that one perſon or thing is not ſo great in bulk, ſtature, or dignity, as another; in *Aſtronomy* or *Geography*, thoſe circles that divide the globe into two unequal parts, are called *leſſer* circles, as the polar circles, the tropicks, &c.

LESSEE' (S.) the perſon to whom a leaſe is granted.

LE'SSON (S.) ſomething to be learnt, ſtudied, ſpoke, played, ſung, &c. by one that is ſcholar to another.

LE'SSOR (S.) the perſon who gives or grants a leaſe to another.

LEST (Part.) for fear of, or by way of prevention, ſomething is given or done that another may not do it.

LE'STOFF, LEO'STOFF, or LE'STOCK (S.) in *Suffolk*, a little narrow town, which ſtands ſo near the ſea, that it ſeems to hang over it; it has a market weekly on Wedneſday; the chief buſineſs of the inhabitants of this town is fiſhing for cod in the north ſea, and at home for herrings, mackrel, and ſprats; diſtant from *London* 94 computed, and 113 meaſured miles.

LESTWI'THIEL (S.) in *Cornwall*, was originally built upon a hill, where an old caſtle ſtill remains; but it is now ſituate in a vale; it was formerly a place of good trade, but now much decayed, by reaſon of the river *Fowey*'s being ſo filled up with ſand, as to become unnavigable; anciently it was the county town, and the dukes of *Cornwall* had their reſidence here; and it is yet a market and borough-town, where the county-court is uſually kept, and the knights of the ſhire are here choſen, and alſo the county weights and meaſures are kept here, and the lord warden of the ſtannaries hath his court, priſon, and office of coinage; it ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by the ſeven burgeſſes and their 17 aſſiſtants; diſtant from *London* 188 computed, and 240 meaſured miles.

LETHA'RGICK (A.) ſleepy, or inclined to, or afflicted with a diſeaſe called a lethargy.

LE'THARGY (S.) a diſtemper that cauſes ſleepineſs, drowſineſs, or heavineſs, attended with a fever, and a ſort of ſtupidity or ſenſeleſſneſs.

LE'THE (S.) a river the poets have placed in hell, whoſe water being drank, cauſed the drinker to forget whatever he formerly had done.

LETT (V.) to hinder, ſtop, prevent, or diſappoint; alſo to grant or aſſign the uſe of any thing to another for money, as a houſe, a horſe, &c.

LE'TTER (S.) a mark or character of which the ſeveral alphabets of languages are made up; alſo an epiſtle or ſo much writing as is ordinarily contained in a ſheet of paper upon any buſineſs or ſubject, and ſent by one friend or correſpondent to another; in *Trade*, when one merchant draws bills upon another and writes him word about it, it is called a *letter* of advice; when a merchant or banker writes to his correſpondent to deſire him to furniſh a certain perſon with money, to a ſum limited, it is called a *letter* of credit; when one perſon authorizes another to tranſact buſineſs for him under his hand, it is called a *letter* of attorney; when the king grants any particular privilege to a particular perſon, it is called a *letter* patent; likewiſe where one king's ſubjects are authorized to make repriſals upon the ſubjects of another prince, under the privy-ſeal, theſe licences are called *letters* of mart; and when a broken tradeſman gets the hands of all, or the principal part of his creditors to an inſtrument drawn up to give time to pay his debts, it is called a *letter* of licence.

LE'TTERED (A.) marked with letters on the back like a book; alſo ſpoke of a learned perſon, or a great ſcholar.

LE'TTER-FOUNDER (A.) a perſon that caſts or makes letters or types for the printers.

LE'TTICE (S.) a pleaſant ſallad herb.

LEVA'NT (S.) any country to the eaſtward of us; alſo a term among *Gameſters* for thoſe that throw at all upon the table, without having any money of their own to pay if they loſe.

LEVANTI'NE (A.) ſomething belonging to the eaſtern country; alſo an inhabitant of thoſe countries.

LEVA'TORY (S.) a *Surgeon*'s inſtrument uſed to raiſe the ſkull when ſunk by a blow or fall.

LEVEE' (S.) the time of a prince's or great man's riſing, or being to be ſpoke with; alſo a lady's toilet, or dreſſing-table.

LE'VEL (A.) flat, plain, ſmooth.

Level Range, in *Gunnery*, is the diſtance that a piece of ordnance will carry a ball in a direct line, or what is commonly called point blank.

LE'VEL (S.) an inſtrument uſed by builders to try or ſee whether their work lies truly flat or horizontally; alſo uſed to find the true *level* for conveying water to towns, cities, &c.

LE'VEL (V.) to lay flat, ſmooth, or even; alſo to aim at or deſign.

LE'VER or LEA'VER (S.) in that part of *Mathematicks* called the *Mechanicks*, is one of the ſix powers, and differs really in nothing from a common balance, but in this, *viz.* that in the balance the center of motion is in the middle or center, and here it may be upon any point whatever, it being a pole or iron crow, &c. with which great ſtones, &c. or other heavy weights are lifted up or moved forward, &c.

LE'VERET (S.) a young hare.

LE'VERPOOLE, commonly called LI'RPOOLE (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, of late years is grown very great and populous, and by reaſon of the great increaſe of trade is one of the moſt flouriſhing ſea-ports of *England*, being much frequented by paſſengers to *Ireland*, &c. ſo that within theſe 30 years has been built two new churches, beſides meeting-houſes, a fine town houſe ſet on arches of hewn ſtone, with a publick exchange for merchants underneath it; the harbour is defended on the ſouth ſide by a caſtle, and on the weſt ſide by a tower on the river *Merſey*; the cuſtoms are ſo much increaſed, that there is a collector, comptroller, and cuſtomer, beſides ſearchers, waiters, &c. for the manage-

men

ment thereof; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen; the freemen of this town are alſo free of *Briſtol* in *England*, and *Waterford* and *Wexford* in *Ireland*; the market is weekly on Saturday, they ſend two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 150 computed, and 183 meaſured miles.

LE'VET (S.) a leſſon or tune on the muſical inſtrument called a trumpet.

LEVI'ATHAN (S.) mentioned in *Job*; by the moſt ſkilful in the *Hebrew* language, is meant the crocodile, others think it to be the whale, but all allow it to be very monſtrous both for ſize and ſhape; and in *Divinity*, it means ſometimes the devil, and ſometimes hell.

LEVIGA'TION (S.) a poliſhing or making ſmooth; in *Chymiſtry* it means reducing hard bodies into a very fine powder, by grinding them on a marble ſtone.

LE'VITES (S.) among the *Jews*, may mean all the deſcendants of *Levi*, but they are principally intended who were employed in the loweſt of the miniſterial offices of the temple, whereby they were diſtinguiſhed from the prieſts, who being deſcended from *Aaron* were likewiſe of the race of *Levi* by *Kohath*, but were employed in the higher offices; the *Levites* applied themſelves to the ſtudy of the law, ſung, and played upon inſtruments in the temple, and were the ordinary judges of the country, but always ſubordinate to the prieſts; and becauſe they had no portion of land allowed them as an inheritance, they were ſubſiſted by the tythe of corn, fruit, and cattle throughout *Iſrael*, out of which they themſelves paid tythe, or the tenth part to the prieſts, *Numbers* xviii. 21, 22, 23, 24; they had 48 cities with fields, paſtures, and gardens allotted for their habitation, out of which 13 were allowed the prieſts, and of theſe, ſix were privileged places, or cities of refuge; from whence the *Romiſh* clergy pretend to protect thoſe that fly to the church againſt the civil magiſtrate; among *Us*, now a *Levite* ſignifies any clergyman whatever.

LEVI'TICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the *Levites*.

LEVI'TICUS (S.) the third book in the Old Teſtament, ſo called, becauſe it principally contains the laws and regulations relating to the prieſts, the *Levites*, and ſacrifices; it is univerſally allowed to be canonical, and ſuppoſed to be wrote by *Moſes* about the year of the world 2514, or before Jeſus Chriſt 1490.

LE'VITY (S.) fickleneſs, unſettledneſs, irreſoluteneſs, lightneſs, changeableneſs; and conſidered *Philoſophically*, means only the want of weight in a body when compared with another that is ſpecifically heavier.

LE'VY (V.) to raiſe, collect, or gather a tax or fine upon a perſon or people.

LEWD (A.) debauched, profane, wicked, vile, one that delights in filthy, wanton, or riotous words and actions.

LEW'DNESS (S.) all manner of wickedneſs, particularly filthy talk and actions.

LE'WES (S.) in *Suſſex*, a fine, pleaſant, well-built town, in and about which are abundance of noblemen and gentlemens ſeats; has ſix pariſhes and churches; it is a borough-town, and ſends two members to parliament; is not under the direction of a corporation, but is governed by the gentlemen of the town; the ſtreets are handſome, and it has two large, fair ſuburbs adjoining to it; the market is kept weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 40 computed, and 50 meaſured miles.

LEXICO'GRAPHER (S.) the compiler or writer of a dictionary, lexicon, or book that explains the meaning of words.

LE'XICON (S.) a dictionary, or book wherein the words of languages are collected in alphabetical order, and the meaning explained for the information of the ignorant or ſtrangers.

LI'ABLE (A.) ſubject to do or ſuffer any thing, or that may be made to do, perform, or ſuffer ſomething.

LI'AR (S.) a perſon that ſpeaks or tells known falſities for real truths.

LI'BANUS (S.) a famous mountain frequently ſpoken of in the Old Teſtament, which ſeparates *Syria* from *Paleſtine*; it forms a ſort of horſe-ſhoe in its length, beginning at three or four leagues diſtance from the *Mediterranean* above *Smyrna*, and going from north to ſouth towards *Sidon*, from thence bending from weſt to eaſt from *Sidon* towards *Damaſcus* as far as *Laodicea Scaboſa*; the weſtern part of this chain of mountains is what is properly called *Libanus*, and is much famed for cedar trees; it is computed to be higher than the *Alps* or *Pyrenees*, the top in many places is continually covered with ſnow and the ground naturally with white thin ſlates very ſmooth; it is about 800 leagues in circumference; it is incloſed with four incloſures of mountains which riſe one upon another; the firſt is very fruitful in grain and fruits, the ſecond very barren, abounding in thorns, rocks, and flints; the third, though higher, enjoys a perpetual ſpring, the trees being always green, and the orchards loaded with fruit; the fourth is ſo high, that it is uninhabitable, upon account of the extreme cold, and its being always covered with ſnow; ſometimes the temple was called *Libanus*, *Zech.* xi. 1. and *Solomon*'s palace was called the houſe of *Libanus*, upon account of its extraordinary height and whiteneſs; the frankincenſe-tree is called the tree of *Libanus*.

LI'BBARD (S.) a leopard or mungrel kind of panther or lion.

LIBA'TION (S.) the pouring of wine or other liquors upon the victims that were ſacrificed; among the *Jews*, the meaſure was a fourth part of a hin, or about our quart of wine;

it was alſo uſed by the *Greeks*, *Romans*, &c. the prieſt firſt taſting it before he offered it to the deity he was going to ſacrifice to.

LI'BEL (S.) ſometimes means a ſmall book or pamphlet, but commonly means a ſpeech or writing of defamation, wherein the character of ſome perſons is aſperſed, and falſely accuſed of crimes of which they are innocent, or at moſt nothing near ſo black as they are repreſented.

LI'BEL (V.) to ſcandalize, defame, reproach, ſlander, or ſpeak ill of a perſon without ſufficient cauſe.

LI'BERAL (A.) generous, free, communicative, charitable, noble, or gentleman-like, from whence thoſe arts and ſciences that poliſh the mind, ſuch as grammar, rhetorick, muſick, &c. are called *liberal* arts.

LIBERA'LITY or LI'BERALNESS (S.) generoſity, open-heartedneſs, nobleneſs, charitableneſs.

LI'BERTY (S.) a goddeſs or deity honoured among the *Romans*, to whom they erected a temple in *Rome*; among the *Greeks*, ſhe was called *Eleutheria*, ſhe was repreſented by a woman dreſſed in white, having a ſcepter in her right-hand, and a hat in her left hand, with a cat ſtanding by her; in *common Speech*, *liberty* is a freedom of doing any thing that is agreeable to a perſon's diſpoſition, without the controul of another; but in a *Law Senſe*, it is the acting and behaving within thoſe reaſonable bounds that the law has appointed, and being protected therein by the civil magiſtrate.

LI'BERTINES (S.) a ſect whoſe heads were *Quintin* and *Corin*, who about 1525 maintained, that whatſoever is done by men is done by the ſpirit of God, and ſo concluded there was no ſin, but to thoſe who thought ſo; to which they added, that to live without any doubt or ſcruple, was to return to the ſtate of innocency, and allowed their followers to call themſelves Catholicks or Proteſtants, according to the company they fell in, aſſerting likewiſe, that the ſoul died with the body, that heaven was a dream, and hell a phantom, religion a mere ſtate trick, with many other monſtrous opinions, from whence all thoſe who live diſorderly, profane and debauched lives are called *Libertines*, though they do not maintain ſuch ſtrange theſes; in *Law* it means one ſet at liberty or made free, that was born a ſlave or bondman.

LI'BERTINISM (S.) the ſtate of one ſet legally at liberty, or releaſed from bondage; but with the *Divines*, it means the ſtate of thoſe who live at large, and either by their words or actions maintain that the laws of religion have no reſtraint upon them, but that they may do whatever their extravagant inclination prompts them to.

LIBI'DINIST (S.) one who purſues his ſenſual inclinations, and indulges luſt or whoring.

LIBI'DINOUS (A.) ſenſual, luſtful, lecherous, or inclinable to women.

LIBITI'NA (S.) an heathen goddeſs, who had a temple at *Rome*, wherein was kept whatever was neceſſary to funeral ſolemnities, which were bought or borrowed of the *Libitinarii* or undertakers, as every one had occaſion; ſome called her alſo *Proſerpina*, or goddeſs of hell, others call her *Venus*.

LI'BRA or the BALANCE (S.) among the *Aſtronomers*, is one of the twelve ſigns of the Zodiack, exactly oppoſite to *Aries*, marked ♎, ſo called, becauſe when the ſun enters therein, he makes the days and nights of an even or equal length; it is the houſe of *Venus*, and exaltation of *Saturn*, airy, moveable, hot, moiſt, &c. the *Aſtrologers* affirm that perſons born under this ſign are of good countenances, and pleaſing manners, but for the moſt part the cauſe of their own death; with the *Phyſicians*, it means a pound weight.

LIBRA'RIAN (S.) a perſon appointed to look after, digeſt, take care of, and arrange the books in a publick library.

LI'BRARY (S.) a room or place built or ſet apart for the uſe of putting a large quantity of books in ſeveral faculties or arts, and in divers languages, in regular order, either for the publick uſe of a college, inns of court or private ſtudents at large; and ſometimes it means the books themſelves.

LIBRA'TION (S.) a weighing, balancing, or ſwinging, and commonly means the vibrating of a pendulum or weight hung to a ſtring; in *Aſtronomy*, the apparent irregularity in the moon's motion, by which ſhe ſeems to librate or ſhake about her own axis, ſometimes from eaſt to weſt, and ſometimes from weſt to eaſt; alſo a motion whereby the earth is ſo retained in its orbit, that its axis remains conſtantly parallel to the axis of the world.

LICE (S.) a great many, or the plural number of louſe, a troubleſome vermin commonly afflicting the poor and naſty, being bred by dirt, ſweat, and filth, eſpecially in the heads of children that are not kept clean, nor often combed.

LI'CENCE (S.) leave, authority, permiſſion, and commonly is applied to a certain inſtrument duly ſigned and ſealed by perſons authorized by publick authority, as a *licence* for perſons to marry without being publickly aſked in the church, which is an inſtrument iſſued out of the biſhop's court, &c. to ſell goods about the ſtreets, to ſell wine, &c. Poets and painters are ſaid to take *licence*, when they deviate from the ſtrict rules of grammar, perſpective, &c.

LICE'NTIATE (S.) among *Foreigners*, is any perſon authoriſed to practiſe any art or faculty whatever; but among *Us*, it is reſtrained to thoſe who are authorized to practiſe phyſick by the college of phyſicians, or biſhop of the dioceſs.

LICE'N-

LICE'NTIOUS (A.) lewd, wild, extravagant, diſorderly, irregular, unreſtrained.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS (S.) all manner of diſorderly actions, irregularity or miſbehaviour.

LICK (V.) to wet, daub, or go over, or take up with the tongue; alſo to ſmear, varniſh, paint, or beautify a picture or woman's face ſlightly, to make it look young, beautiful, or freſh.

LI'CKORISH or LI'QUORICE (S.) a ſhrub whoſe root has a faintiſh ſort of ſweetneſs, much uſed in diet-drinks, and other phyſical compoſitions.

LI'CKORISH (A.) deſirous of ſweet things, curious and dainty in the taſte.

LI'CTORS (S.) twelve *Roman* officers that carried bundles of rods, in the middle of which was tied up an ax with its head ſtanding out; theſe officers went before the chief magiſtrate to clear the way, and when they went before the generals, who were allowed a triumph, their bundles were wreathed round with laurel, of which they carried alſo a branch in their hands.

LI'DBURY (S.) in *Herefordſhire*, a fine, well-built town, chiefly inhabited by clothiers; it has weekly a good market on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 90 computed, and 118 meaſured miles.

LIDD (S.) in *Kent*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 63 computed, and 75 meaſured miles.

LIE (S.) a falſity or untruth.

LIE (V.) to tell or ſpeak known falſities.

To lie along, to lie proſtrate, or the whole body upon the ground, &c.

LIEGE (S.) properly ſignifies a vaſſal who holds a kind of fee, that binds or obliges him to be at the command of his lord; but it is ſeldom uſed now otherwiſe than to ſignify the ſubjects of the king, or thoſe who behave themſelves quietly and dutifully in their ſeveral ſtations.

LIE'NTERICK (A.) ſick of, or ſubject to a lientery.

LIE'NTERY (S.) a diſeaſe or looſeneſs that precipitates the food ſo ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts, that it is very little altered or digeſted from what it was, when taken in at the mouth.

LIEU or IN LIEU (Part.) one perſon or thing put in the place, ſtead, room, or exchanged for another.

LIEUTE'NANCY or LIEUTE'NANTSHIP (S.) the duty, office, command or authority of a lieutenant, which is ſometimes performed by a ſingle perſon, and ſometimes by many, as the *lieutenancy* of the city of *London* is a council or ſelect number of officers of the artillery company, who have the regulation and command of all matters relating to the militia or trained bands of the city.

LIEUTE'NANT (S.) a deputy or under officer that acts in the abſence of the ſuperior or commanding officer; ſometimes theſe are both civil and military magiſtrates, as lords *lieutenants* of *Ireland* are vice-roys, or the king's immediate repreſentatives; ſo lords *lieutenants* of counties; among the *Soldiery*, it is a name applied with an appellative to many offices, as *lieutenant* general is the ſecond general in an army, and has the command variouſly under the general.

Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, is he who has the charge, direction, and command of the artillery, batteries, &c. under the maſter general of the ordnance.

Lieutenant Colonel of the Foot, is the ſecond officer in a regiment, who commands in the colonel's abſence, and in a battle takes his poſt on the colonel's left hand.

LIFE (S.) that condition of an animal or plant by which the faculties or properties are exerciſed for a certain ſpace of time, or from the time of birth to its death; and ſometimes that time, duration, or ſpace is ſo called; ſometimes an hiſtorical account of the actions of a king, prince, or private perſon is called the *life* of ſuch a perſon.

LIFE GUARDS (S.) a particular number of ſoldiers that are appropriated to wait on the perſon of a prince wherever he goes or ſtays.

LIFE'LESS (A.) without motion, ſenſation or life, either animal or vegetative; alſo heavy, ſtupid, dull, unactive.

LIFT (V.) to raiſe or heave up.

LIFT (S.) a moving or heaving upwards; alſo any aſſiſtance in the time of need, whether by lending money, explaining difficulties, &c. and ſometimes actions that forward a perſon's hurt or damage, by way of mockery are ſo called, as the wife or ſervants embezzling the huſband's or maſter's effects privately.

LIFTER (S.) a crutch; alſo one that goes into mercers or drapers ſhops under pretence of buying goods, and ſo conveys ſome away privately, is called a *ſhop-lifter*.

LI'FTING (S.) a raiſing, moving, heaving, or aſſiſting.

Lifting Pieces, certain parts or pieces in the inward frame of a clock that at proper times raiſe or lift up the detents, in order to let the clock ſtrike.

LIFTS (S.) in a *Ship*, are ropes belonging to the yard-arms to cauſe them to hang higher or lower, as occaſion requires, but the top-ſail *lifts* ſerve for ſheets to the top-gallant-yard; among the *Shoemakers*, they are pieces of ſole-leather put upon the heels of wooden, or ſeveral of them one upon another if leather, in order to make them higher or lower, the uppermoſt being called the top-piece, though it goes next to or upon the ground.

LIG (V.) a *Scotch* term, ſignifying to lie or tumble together, as perſons do in or upon a bed.

LI'GAMENTS (S.) thoſe things that tie, hold, or bind things together, whether they be natural, as thoſe parts in an animal body that are of a white, tough, ſolid, inflexible

body, and that incloſe or keep the junctures of the body together, that are without ſenſation or viſible cavities.

LI'GATURES (S.) with *Printers*, are types or characters that expreſs two or more *Greek* or other letters together; in *Surgery*, the fillets or bandages that broken limbs or ſtrained parts are bound round with, or to cauſe the blood upon opening a vein to run freely, &c.

LIGHT (S.) that phænomenon whereby we ſee and perceive (without any other part of the body but the eye) the colour, ſhape, or proportion of bodies; it is ſometimes taken ſimply for the body of emitted rays from ſome luminary, and ſometimes for the ſenſation thereby cauſed in us; it alſo frequently means information or knowledge in affairs that we were before ignorant of; and ſometimes a torch, candle, or lamp, &c.

LIGHT (A.) is ſometimes applied to the ſpecifick difference of weight between one body and another; and ſometimes is a term of reproach to women who behave themſelves immodeſtly or lewdly.

LIGHT or ALI'GHT (V.) to fall or reſt upon any thing, as a bird drops upon the bough of a tree, or a perſon gets out of a coach upon the ground, or from on horſeback, &c. alſo to carry a candle, link, &c. before a perſon in the night time, that he may walk or travel with the greater eaſe and certainty.

LI'GHTEN (V.) to cauſe or make the weight of a carriage leſs, &c. the burden or trouble of an affair to become eaſier, &c.

LI'GHTER (S.) a large, flat, open boat, uſed as a tender upon ſhips for carriage of goods ſmall diſtances, or in ſhoal water where ſhips cannot ſail.

LI'GHTNESS (S.) deficiency in weight; the contrary or oppoſition to darkneſs; alſo wantonneſs, vanity, or whoriſh behaviour in women.

LI'GHTNING (S.) ſudden flaſhes of exceeding ſubtle light or fire generated in the air.

LIGHTS (S.) lamps, candles, flambeaux, &c. in *Anatomy*, the lungs of a creature are ſo called; in *Painting*, it is the diſpoſition of the ſhadowings that repreſent the falling in of the *lights*; in *Architecture*, they are the windows or openings in the walls to let in the air and light.

LIKE (A.) ſimilar, repreſenting or imitating another perſon or thing; in *Mathematicks*, *like* arks or arches are ſuch parts of leſſer circles in a ſphere, that contain an equal number of degrees with the greater ones, and *like* figures that have equal angles, and the containing ſides proportional; ſo *like* ſolids are thoſe contained under ſimilar planes that are equal in number; in *Algebra*, thoſe powers that are of the ſame height, though of different co-efficients, as $2a$, $3a$; $5bb$, and $7bb$, are called *like* quantities; ſo any two or more ſigns that are negatives or affirmatives, are called *like* ſigns, though the quantities are unlike.

LIKE (V.) to deſire, be pleaſed with, or approve of.

LI'KEN (V.) to ſhape or make after a particular pattern or form, to reſemble or compare.

LI'KENESS (S.) a reſemblance, imitation, or repreſentation of another.

LI'KELIHOOD (S.) the appearance or probability of a thing's happening or not.

LI'KELINESS (S.) handſomeneſs, or worthineſs; alſo probability.

LI'LACH-TREE, vulgarly called LA'LOCK-TREE (S.) one that becomes full of leaves early in the ſpring, and bears blue, white, or purple flowers.

LI'LY (S.) a common flower, ſometimes of a yellow, and ſometimes of a white colour, the roots whereof are uſed in pulteſſes, to cauſe the fire to burſt, break, or run.

LI'LY-WHITE (S.) a mock name for a chimney-ſweeper.

LIMA'TION (S.) the filing or rubbing of bones, &c. to a powder.

LI'MATURE (S.) the duſt or powder that comes off, or is made by the act of filing.

LIMB (S.) in *Anatomy*, is a large member or part of the body, as the leg, arm, &c. with the *Mathematicians*, it is the outermoſt border or edge of a graduated inſtrument; alſo the outermoſt border or edge of the ſun or moon, where the middle or diſk is hid in an eclipſe of either luminary; among the *Floriſts*, it is the edge of leaves, flowers, &c. and ſometimes it is a term of reproach, ſignifying a ſcold or very turbulent woman.

LIMB (V.) to pull, tear, or rend aſunder by violence, to cut or pull off the limbs of a creature.

LI'MBECK (S.) a veſſel or furnace uſed in diſtillation.

LI'MBER (A.) flagged, or grown weak, pliable, or eaſy to be bent backwards and forwards.

LI'MBERNESS (S.) the condition or quality of pliableneſs, ſuppleneſs, or eaſineſs of bending backward and forward.

LI'MBERS or LIMBER HOLES (S.) in a *Ship*, are little ſquare holes cut in the bottom of all the ground-timbers and hooks next to the keel, to let the water go to the well of the pump, through which is put the keel-rope.

LI'MBUS or LI'MBO (S.) among the *Roman Divines*, means a place of purgation, where they maintain the patriarchs waited for the redemption of mankind, and where our Saviour ſtaid from the time of his death to that of his reſurrection, and where they ſay the ſouls of infants that die unbaptized go, as not guilty of crimes to condemn them to hell, and not pure enough to go to heaven; alſo a priſon, or any place of confinement.

LIME (S.) calcined ſtone, marble, chalk, &c. burnt,

burnt in large kilns for the purpoſe of making mortar to lay bricks or ſtones in, in building, to burn off the hair upon ſkins, by tanners, ſkinners, &c. when it comes out of the kiln it is called unſlaked *lime*, but when it is intended to be uſed, it is ſoaked or waſhed in water; alſo a ſort of crab or baſtard lemons, the juice of which is uſed upon many occaſions; alſo the name of a common tall tree that bears fragrant flowers.

LIME (V.) to daub or ſmear with *lime* or mortar.

LI'MER (S.) a large dog with which wild boars are hunted.

LI'MIT (S.) the extremity, end, or boundary of a place or buſineſs.

LI'MIT (V.) to ſet or appoint the extent, bounds or conditions of a place or thing.

LIMITA'TION (S.) a ſetting or appointing the bounds, extent, or borders of a place, or the conditions of an affair or buſineſs.

LI'MITED (A.) bounded, reſtrained, or appointed what diſtance or condition muſt be obſerved; ſo in *Algebra*, a *limited* problem is one that admits of but one anſwer.

LIMN (V.) to draw after the life, and paint in proper colours, either in oil or crayons.

LI'MNER (S.) an artiſt that draws or paints things in their natural colours and proportions.

LIMP (A.) limber, flexible, ſupple.

LIMP (V.) to halt, hop, or go lame.

LI'MPID (A.) pure, clear, tranſparent.

LI'MPNESS (S.) unſtiffenedneſs, flexibleneſs, pliantneſs, the condition of cloth, &c. that the ſtarch, gum, &c. is out of.

LI'NAMENT (S.) a pellet or tent made of tow, lint, &c. to put into a wound, being rolled in hot ſalve or ointment.

LINCH-PIN or LINS-PIN (S.) in *Waggons* and other *Carriages*, is an iron pin that keeps the wheels on the axle-tree.

LI'NCOLN (S.) the metropolis of *Lincolnſhire*, is a city and biſhop's ſee, very large, and much reſorted to, built on the ſide of a noted hill, where the *Wytham* winds about towards the eaſt, and being divided into three channels, watereth the lower part of it, and ſometimes flows into the ſtreets in the upper part, which lies upon the aſcent of a hill, upon the top of which ſtands the cathedral (which is a very fine ſtructure) ſurrounded with the houſes of the prebendaries and gentlemens ſeats; the ſteepeſt part of the aſcent of the hill is the beſt part of the city for trade and buſineſs; the communication between the upper and lower town is extreamly troubleſome, the ſtreet being ſo very ſteep and ſtraight, that coaches, &c. are obliged to fetch a large compaſs another way; on both ſides in the lower part the river is arched over, ſo that nothing is ſeen of it in the main ſtreet, but it makes a large lake on the weſt ſide, and has a canal called the *Foſs-Dyke*, by which it has a communication with the *Trent*, which renders the navigation of that river uſeful to this city; there are 13 churches in it; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 102 computed, and 128 meaſured miles.

LI'NCOLNSHIRE (S.) is bounded on the north with the *Humber*, on the eaſt with the *German* ocean, on the ſouth with the river *Nine*, and on the weſt with the rivers *Dun* and *Trent*, ſo that it may paſs for an iſland; the length north and ſouth, from *Barton*, to *Stanford*, 55 miles, and the breadth eaſt and weſt, from *Newton* to *Wintborp*, 35 miles, the circumference about 180 miles; the air in the ſouth and eaſt part is thick and foggy, occaſioned by the great fens, yet being gently diſperſed by conſtant breezes from the ſea, is wholeſome; the ſoil in the north and weſt parts is abundantly fruitful, pleaſant, and rich, yielding both fine corn and good paſtures and meadows; but the ſouth and eaſt parts are brackiſh, and ſo barren of corn, but produce much greater plenty of wild fowl and fiſh than any other parts of the kingdom; it contains 30 wapentakes or hundreds, one city, 630 pariſhes, 39 market-towns, 40,600 houſes, 243,600 inhabitants, and ſends 12 members to parliament.

LINE (S.) a rope faſtened at both ends, upon which women hang their linen cloaths when waſhed to dry; in *Writing*, *Printing*, *&c.* is ſo many words or letters as are put in one breadth of the paper; with the *French*, it is one twelfth part of an inch, or the 144th part of a foot; in *Geometry*, it is only a bare ſimple length without conſidering any other dimenſions, and theſe are right or ſtraight, or curved or crooked lines; in *Genealogy*, it is the regular deſcent of a family from father to ſon for as many ages as they can be traced, and this is called the direct *line*; thoſe that are related at a greater diſtance, as the children of brothers or ſiſters, &c. are called the collateral *line*; in *Fortification*, it is ſometimes a trench with a parapet, and ſometimes a row of bags of earth or gabions ſet in a *line* to cover the men from the enemy's fire.

LINE (V.) to cloths or cover a garment, &c. on the inſide.

LI'NEAGE (S.) family, ſtock, race, pedigree, deſcent, &c.

LI'NEAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a line, or that goes, ſtands, or keeps in a line.

LI'NEAMENTS (S.) thoſe remarkable lines or diviſions in the face or body of a perſon, from whence they are judged to be beautiful or ugly, and by which a picture is known to be like or unlike to a perſon for whom it was deſigned.

LI'NEAR (A.) of or belonging to a line; and in *Algebra*, that is called a *linear* problem, that is capable of but one ſolution; and *geometrically*, by the interſection of two lines.

LINEN (S.) ſometimes means cloth in whole pieces made of flax or hemp, and ſometimes ſhirts, ſhifts, ſheets, table-cloths, &c. made of ſuch cloth.

LING (S.) a ſort of cod-fiſh ſalted chiefly for the uſe of ſhips, and commonly called *old ling*.

LI'NGER (V.) to loiter, delay, ſtay, or put off the doing of a thing from one time to another; alſo to waſte, decay, or pine by degrees.

LI'NGOT or I'NGOT (S.) ſometimes means the moulds or hollow irons of various forms, in which alchymiſts, refiners, founders, and others pour melted metal, and ſometimes the metal itſelf when cold, that has received the form of the mould, is ſo called.

LI'NGUIST (S.) one ſkilled in ſeveral languages, and commonly means an interpreter to an ambaſſador or other foreigner.

LI'NIMENT (S.) a phyſical compoſition, between an oil and an ointment.

LINK (S.) one of the lengths of a chain, whether for ſtrength or faſtening, made of iron, or of gold or ſilver for ornament; alſo a ſauſage or half black pudding; alſo an ordinary ſort of taper or flambeau made of tow rolled or dipped in melted pitch, roſin, &c. to go in the rain or wind with in a dark night.

LINK (V.) to faſten, unite, or join two or more things together like a chain; alſo to enter into a cabal or company of robbers, rioters, or rebels.

LI'NSEED (S.) the ſeed of hemp or flax.

LI'NSEY WOO'LSEY (S.) a ſtuff or cloth made by mixing or weaviug thread and worſted together.

LI'NSTOCK (S.) a gunner's ſtaff to which he faſtens his match or lighted tow to diſcharge great ordnance.

LINT (S.) a ſort of down made by ſcraping fine old linen with a knife, to put into or upon ſores, wounds, &c.

LI'NTEL (S.) the upper poſt of a window-frame or door-caſe.

LI'NTON (S.) in *Cambridgeſhire*, hath a ſmall market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 39 computed, and 46 meaſured miles.

LI'ON (S.) a creature frequently ſpoken of in ſcripture, and is eſteemed the king of four-footed beaſts; his hair inclines to a reddiſh or deep yellow colour, the fore-part of his head is ſquare, his noſe flat and large, his eyes terrible, his mouth wide, his neck covered with a buſhy mane, his belly ſlender, his legs and thighs large and nervous, and his tail large, long, and very ſtrong; he has five claws on his fore-feet, and four on his hind-feet; the *Hebrews* have ſeven words, whereby they expreſs the ſeveral ſtages of his life; his tongue is ſharp, and armed with two rows of rugged points like nails, with which he licks or tears his meat off the bones; he caſts his urine behind, and genders backwards; the female has no mane.

LI'PPITUDE (S.) a diſeaſe in the eyes that very much afflicts the patient, by occaſioning a dry ſoreneſs, and cauſing them to feel hot and rough, as if ſand was in them, and which commonly is called blear-eyedneſs.

LIPS (S.) thoſe muſcular extremities that ſhut over the teeth, or cloſe the mouth of any creature; alſo the extremities of wounds, or the parts that being ſewn or drawn together occaſion the fleſh to unite, and the wound or cut to be cured; in *Man*, the *lips* are much uſed in ſpeaking, ſeveral letters being called labials; and in *Scripture*, frequent alluſions are made to them.

LI'PTOTES (S.) *Rhetorical* figure to expreſs the imperfection of ſuch words that are not ſufficient to ſet forth the greatneſs of the ſubject they are uſed upon.

LIPY'RIA (S.) a diſeaſe, or continual fever that keeps the inward parts always hot and burning, while the outward parts are cold.

LIQUABI'LITY or LI'QUABLENESS (S.) that nature or condition of any thing that may be melted or made fluid.

LI'QUABLE (A.) that may be melted or reduced to a fluid.

LIQUA'TION or LIQUEFA'CTION (S.) the art of melting or reducing hard bodies into fluids.

LI'QUEFIED (A.) melted or reduced into a fluid ſtate.

LI'QUID (A.) moiſt, wet, damp, fluid.

LI'QUIDATE (V.) to make moiſt, clear, or fluid; alſo to make bills current or payable; alſo to pay or diſcharge bills.

LIQUIDA'TION (S.) a determining a matter in diſpute, or arbitration.

LIQUI'DITY or LI'QUIDNESS (S.) that property of bodies that renders them fluid, moiſt, wet, &c.

LI'QUIDS (S.) thoſe things whoſe parts are fluid or in free motion, as water, wine, oil, metals in fuſion, &c. in *Law*, thoſe goods or effects that are clearly proved are called *liquids*; alſo thoſe conſonants that are called ſemi-vowels, as L, M, N, R, are called *liquids*, from their eaſy motion or pronunciation.

LI'QUORISHNESS (S.) a diſpoſition that is deſirous of tarts, ſweetmeats or other dainties.

LI'QUOUR or LI'QUOR (S.) any moiſt, juicy or fluid matter that is drinkable; and among the *Brewers*, the hot water before it is run over the malt is peculiarly ſo called; and with the *Diſtillers*, all manufactured ſpirits, whether brandy, geneva, or cordial waters, all called *liquors*.

LI'RIPOOP (S.) a livery-hood or dreſs worn upon particular occaſions.

LISP (V.) to ſpeak imperfectly, to falter or clip one's words.

LIST (S.) a catalogue or roll of the names of perſons, places, or things; alſo a border wove round the edge of woollen cloth to hang it upon

upon the tenters by, to ſtretch it to its full width while it is dreſſed; alſo a fillet or flat ring that ornaments the bottoms of columns immediately above the *Torus*; alſo the deſire, will, pleaſure, or inclination of a perſon.

LIST or ENLI'ST (V.) to enter ſoldiers into the ſervice of a prince or ſtate; alſo to engage or enter one's ſelf into any buſineſs or affairs.

LI'STEN (V.) to hearken to the diſcourſe of others in a clandeſtine or irregular manner, by ſtanding privately at the door, window, &c. or concealed in the room, &c.

LI'STLESS (A.) heedleſs, careleſs, unconcerned, unattentive, negligent.

LI'STON (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a ſmall town, with a weekly market on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 172 computed, and 204 meaſured miles.

LISTS (S.) a publick place for the performing the exerciſes of leaping, running, jumping, wreſtling, cudgelling, ſword-playing, prize-fighting, or juſting at tournaments.

To enter the Liſts, is to go within the rails, to encounter with an opponent in wreſtling, ſword-playing, &c. alſo to diſpute publickly, or to write againſt a perſon or doctrine.

LI'TANY (S.) any ſort of prayer or ſupplication, but more particularly the ſolemn publick ſupplications uſed upon extraordinary occaſions of imminent dangers and great calamities, which in popiſh times and countries have been, and ſtill are, attended with much pomp and formality; in the ſervice book of the church of *England*, there is one particular office which is uſed on Sundays, Wedneſdays, Fridays, and all faſt days in the morning, that goes by this name.

LI'TÆ (S.) in the *Heathen Theology*, eſpecially according to *Homer*, are goddeſſes who were the daughters of *Jupiter*, and who were mediators for men, both with the gods and men, to obtain them the good things they petitioned for, from whence by corruption the interceſſion of ſaints and angels crept into the Chriſtian church.

LI'TCHFIELD (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, is a pretty large city, which is well built, and looks both fine and neat; it ſtands low, and the country about it is both pleaſant and fruitful; on the ſouth-weſt riſeth a ſmall brook, which paſſing through it divides it into nearly two equal parts, the one called the city, the other the cloſe; over this brook there are two bridges, though the water is but ſhallow, and by the ſlowneſs of its motion looks like a ſtanding pool; in the city, which is divided into ſeveral ſtreets, beſides many good houſes, is the goal for felons, market-place, a fine ſchool, and a very handſome, well-endowed hoſpital; in the cloſe, there are ſeveral gentlemens ſeats, the cathedral, which is very magnificent, and the ſtreets well paved, and kept very clean; it is incorporated, under the name of two bailiffs and 24 burgeſſes, a recorder, who is judge upon occaſions, a ſheriff, &c. There are weekly two large markets, which are plentifully ſupplied with corn, and all other proviſions; it is a county of itſelf, whoſe extent is 10 or 12 miles in circumference, which by the ſheriff, &c. is yearly ſurveyed on the 8th of *September*: it ſends two members to parliament, and is diſtant from *London* 94 computed, and 114 meaſured miles.

LI'TERAL (A.) plain, according to the natural meaning of the words or letters ſpoke or wrote.

LI'TERALNESS (S.) plainneſs, without any additional meaning or interpretation to the common natural acceptation of the words.

LI'TERATE (A.) learned or well-ſkilled in learning, eſpecially languages.

LI'TERATURE (S.) learning or ſkill in ſciences, eſpecially in letters or languages.

LI'THARGE (S.) by ſome is reckoned only the ſcum or droſs that ariſes from the purifying of gold or ſilver with lead, and which accordingly takes its name from the ſuperior metal, but that commonly uſed is only the lead itſelf blown off the teſts or the refining furnaces by the blaſts of very large bellows, where they extract ſilver out of lead, which is as follows: The teſt being duly prepared and placed within the furnace, and the lead to be refined, aſſayed, the bars of the lead are by degrees put within the furnace, the heat whereof melts or fuſes it, upon which it runs down upon the middle of the teſt, and the bellows being kept continually blowing, the upper part is forced out at a hole or mouth in the oppoſite ſide of the furnace, while the ſilver ſeparates and ſettles itſelf in the center of the teſt, and the lead ſo blown off, when it falls into the kiln or hole under the furnace, becomes a ſort of powder large-grained like coarſe ſaw duſt, and of a yellowiſh or reddiſh colour; by this operation about a fortieth part of the lead evaporates.

LITHE (A.) flexible, pliant, ſupple, limber; alſo lively, gay, healthful.

LI'THENESS or LI'THSOMENESS (S.) pliantneſs, flexibleneſs, gayneſs, briſkneſs, &c.

LITHO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of engraving or cutting precious ſtones; alſo an account or deſcription of ſtones.

LI'THOMANCY (S.) a pretended divination by the precious ſtone called ſiderites, which was waſhed in ſpring water in the night-time by candle light; the conſulter was to be thoroughly purified and hood-winked, then he was to repeat certain prayers, and put particular characters in a ſet order; and then it is pretended the ſtone moved of itſelf, and in a ſmall ſhrill voice gave an anſwer to the matter enquired after.

LITHONTRI'PTICKS (S.) medicines beneficial in the breaking or diſſolving the ſtone in the bladder or kidneys.

LITHO'TOMIST (S.) one that practiſes that part of ſurgery called cutting for the ſtone.

LITHO'TOMY (S.) that part of ſurgery that teaches or performs the operation of cutting for the ſtone, or extracting it out of the bladder, which is performed three ſeveral ways, *viz.* by the *ſmall apparatus*, which is by cutting through the perinæum near the ſuture on the left ſide, after the ſtone has been brought thither by the fingers of the operator, and this is called cutting upon the gripe, but now pretty much left off becauſe of the danger and inconvenience that follows, or attends it; the *great apparatus*, which is that moſt practiſed, and which is performed by a proper inſtrument being put through the urinary paſſage into the bladder to find the ſtone, which being done, that is withdrawn, and another grooved one put in the ſame way, which bulging in the perinæum, directs the knife to the neck of the bladder; after the incifion, a third inſtrument is thruſt into the aperture to join the former, which is then withdrawn, and the laſt remains to guide the forceps directly into the bladder to bring away the ſtone, and this is called cutting upon the ſtaff; the third way is called the *high operation*, which is performed by firſt injecting a large quantity of warm water into the bladder, which being done, and the patient duly poſited, the operator ſlowly makes an inciſion above the *os pubis* along the *linea alba*, till he gets ſight of the bladder, into which he directly plunges his knife, and afterwards draws out the ſtone, and by this method the wound eaſily heals, the dilaceration frequent in the other methods is prevented, and there is no danger of the continual dripping, or not being able to contain the urine; but then it is unfit to be practiſed upon fat perſons, for fear of a mortification, nor is it ſafe for people in advanced years, leſt they ſhould die in the operation; young and lean perſons commonly do well.

LI'TIGATE (V.) to wrangle, quarrel, diſpute, contend, ſcold.

LITIGA'TION (S.) ſcolding, quarrelling, contending, going to law, &c.

LITI'GIOUS (A.) quarrelſome, contentious, delighting in law-ſuits, &c.

LITI'GIOUSNESS (S.) quarrelſomneſs, contentiouſneſs.

LI'TMOS (S.) a fine, beautiful, blue paint, or colour, uſed by the painters.

LI'TORAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the ſea ſhore.

LITO'TES (S.) a *Rhetorical* figure, which intends a great deal more than the words expreſs, as, *I cannot praiſe you*, meaning I very much blame you.

LI'TTER (S.) a chair, couch, &c. borne and carried by horſes for the convenience of conveying ſick or lame people to diſtant places; alſo a bed of ſtraw, &c. for horſes to lie upon in a ſtable; alſo a brood or parcel of young ones brought forth at a time by a ſow or bitch, &c. alſo a diſorderly placing, or throwing or ſcattering things about.

LI'TTER (V.) to ſcatter or throw things about in an irregular, diſorderly manner; alſo to make a bed of ſtraw for horſes, &c. to lie on.

LI'TTLE (A.) ſmall, diminutive, not grown up to its full ſize, or a young one of any kind of creature; alſo few in number or ſmall in quantity, value or eſteem.

LI'TURGY (S.) in *general*, ſignifies all the ceremonies belonging to the publick celebration of religion, but was commonly taken for the communion ſervice; among the *Greeks* and *Romaniſts*, it is reſtrained to ſignify the maſs only, or the holy ſacrifice of the altar; and among *Us*, the common-prayer; it may be ſatisfactory to ſome to obſerve, that in the firſt ages of the church, the Euchariſt was adminiſtred upon all Sundays, holy-days, and faſting days, and ſometimes oftner; ſometimes there were ſeveral communions in one day, as when the office for ſome ſaint fell in with another feſtival, or when there happened to be a funeral. The order was thus: The congregation being met in the church, the reader began with a leſſon out of the Old Teſtament, and afterwards one out of the New, *viz.* out of the *Acts*, or *Epiſtles* of the Apoſtles; between the leſſons were ſaid or ſung ſome Euchariſtical pſalms, then the biſhop made a ſermon to explain part of the goſpel; the ſermon being ended, the deacons ordered all that did not communicate to retire; firſt they diſmiſſed the Heathens, then the Catechumens and the Penitents; then the biſhop ſtanding at the altar, received from the deacons the oblations of the faithful; the biſhop having bleſſed the bread and wine, offered ſome incenſe, pronounced aloud the preſatical prayers called now in the church of *Rome* the cannon of the maſs; the elements being bleſſed or conſecrated by the biſhop, he firſt received the communion, and then adminiſtered to the prieſts and deacons, then the monks received, and after them the deaconneſſes, nuns, and virgins, then the children, and laſtly, the common congregation; and if there was a large company, ſeveral prieſts were appointed to give the conſecrated bread, and ſeveral deacons the conſecrated wine; if any of the conſecrated bread was left, they diſtributed it to the children, and what was not conſecrated to the congregation that did not communicate; anciently the *liturgies* conſiſted of very few ceremonies and prayers, but by degrees became exceedingly clogged with ſuperſtitious and unwarrantable repetitions; the preſent *Engliſh liturgy* was firſt compoſed, approved and confirmed in parliament, *anno* 1548, the offices for morning and evening-prayer were put in the ſame form at firſt as they

they now ſtand in, only there was no confeſſion nor abſolution, but the office began with the Lord's prayer; and in the communion ſervice the ten commandments were omitted, but in all other reſpects very near the ſame it is now; the offertory was made of bread and wine mixed with water, and in the prayer for Chriſt's church thanks were given to God for his wonderful grace declared in his ſaints, in the bleſſed Virgin, patriarchs, prophets, apoſtles and martyrs; and they commended the ſaints departed to God's mercy and peace, that at the day of reſurrection, we and they may be ſet at God's right hand. To this the conſecratory prayer now uſed was joined as a part, only with theſe words, that are now left out, *With thy holy Spirit vouchſafe to bleſs and ſanctify theſe thy gifts and creatures of bread and wine, that they may be to us the body and blood of thy beloved Son, &c.* The bread was to be unleavened, round, but no ſtamp upon it. In *Baptiſm*, beſides the form ſtill retained, a croſs was made on the child's forehead and breaſt, with an adjuration of the devil to go out of him; then the prieſt was to take the child by the right hand, and to place him within the font, where he was to be thrice dipped, if well, otherwiſe ſprinkled; then the prieſt was to put a white veſtment or chryſome upon him, as a token of innocence, and to anoint him on the head, with a prayer for the unction of the Holy Ghoſt. In the office for the ſick, thoſe who deſired to be anointed might have the unction on their forehead or their breaſt only, with a prayer, *That as their body was outwardly anointed with oil, ſo they might receive the Holy Ghoſt, with health and victory over ſin and death.* At funerals they recommended the perſon to God's mercy, prayed that his ſins may be pardoned, his ſoul delivered from hell, and carried to heaven, and his body be raiſed at the laſt day. Upon the ſolicitation of *Calvin* and ſome others, in 1551, it was again reviewed, and altered to very near what we now have it.

LIVE (V.) to continue in, or enjoy life; at *Sea*, it is to endure a ſtorm, or outride a tempeſt, not to ſink or be daſhed to pieces.

LI'VELIHOOD (S.) the trade, buſineſs, or occupation that any one works at to get a living.

LI'VELINESS (S.) briſkneſs, activity, vivacioufneſs.

LI'VER (S.) a large glandulous viſcus, of a red, ſanguine colour, ſituated immediately under the diaphragm in the right hypocondrium, whoſe uſe is to purify the maſs of blood, by making a ſecretion of the bilious humours it contains; by this term alſo a man or woman is frequently meant, and from their actions are called good or bad *livers*, or ſuch as behave themſelves well or ill.

LI'VERY (S.) the cloaths or dreſs that gentlemen, noblemen, &c. give their ſervants, commonly lined, cuffed, and trimmed with different colours to diſtinguiſh them; in *Law*, it is the giving poſſeſſion to thoſe tenents, which held land of the king by capite or knights ſervice.

Livery of Seiſin, is the giving poſſeſſion of lands, tenements, or things corporal, to him who hath a right or probability of right; among the *Jockies*, it is the portion or quantity of hay, corn, &c. deſigned for each horſe; from whence thoſe publick inns or places where people keep, or ſet up their horſes, and pay a certain ſum *per* week for their feeding, dreſſing, &c. are called *livery-ſtables*.

LI'VERYMEN (S.) are ſuch members of a corporation as are advanced above the yeomanry, and are intitled to wear a livery-gown upon extraordinary occaſions.

LI'VID (A.) in *Phyſick*, is when the violence of a diſeaſe, blow, &c. changes the natural colour of the ſkin into black and blue interſperſed.

LI'VOR (S.) in *Surgery*, is a dead bluiſh colour, occaſioned by a blow or fall.

LI'VRE (S.) an imaginary coin among the *French*, by which they make their computations and keep their accompts, and is the ſame in kind or nature with the *Engliſh* pound, tho' not the ſame in value; there are two ſorts or kinds, the one called *Tournois*, the other *Pariſis*, the latter exceeding the former one fifth part in value, that is, five *livres Tournois* are equal to four *livres Pariſis*.

LIXI'VIAL or LIXI'VIOUS (A.) of or pertaining to lye, belonging to, or proceeding from lye.

LIXI'VIATE SALTS (S.) the fixed ſalts of plants, got by calcining the plant, and then making a lye of the aſhes.

LIXI'VIUN (S.) a lye made by boiling aſhes in water.

LI'ZARD (S.) a ſmall creeping creature of a green colour, very common in hot countries, mentioned as unclean in the *Levitical* law; there are ſome in *Arabia* of a cubit, and others in *India* of 16 cubits long; they are eaten as a dainty in ſome places.

LO (Part.) behold, attend, look, ſee, regard, obſerve, &c.

LOAD (V.) to put, or lay on or in, a burden or quantity of goods; alſo to oppreſs or tyrannize over a perſon or people.

LOAD (S.) ſometimes is a meaſure and ſometimes a weight; in *Derbyſhire*, among the *Miners*, nine diſhes of ore is a *load*, and of hay about 2000 pound weight is a *load*, or as much at a waggon can well carry at once; alſo a burden to carry upon the ſhoulders of a man, the back of an horſe, &c. alſo the charge of taxes, of a great family, or coſtly affair, that a perſon muſt ſupport.

LOA'DSMAN

LOA'DSMAN (S.) a guide or pilot, one that leads or ſhews the way to thoſe, who are ſtrangers to the coaſts or navigable rivers.

LOA'D-STAR (S.) the *Seaman's* name for the pole or north ſtar.

LOA'DSTONE (S.) a mineral ſtone, or rather imperfect iron, in weight and colour reſembling iron ore, and commonly found in iron mines, and are of different colours, according to the country from whence they are brought: the beſt are reported to come from *China* and *Bengal*, endowed with the wonderful properties of attracting iron, and pointing to the poles of the world, and alſo communicate theſe properties to iron or ſteel that is rubbed upon it, or drawn over it, of exceeding uſe to mariners to direct their courſe, who now conſtantly uſe it, with ſuch proper allowances as have been found out by experience.

LOAF (S.) a lump or parcel of bread of various ſorts and ſizes, according to the purpoſe or uſe intended for.

LOAM or LOME (S.) a ſort of mixture made of clay or ſtraw, uſed by the *Gardeners*, to daub over and bind their grafts cloſe together, to keep the air and weather from the parts till they are thoroughly united; alſo a plaiſter or mortar that *Chymiſts* uſe to cloſe up their veſſels, to prevent the heat's coming out, and the air's getting in; alſo a binding mortar uſed by *Plaiſterers*, of a brown colour.

LOA'MY or LOO'MY (A.) of a clayey, clammy, ſticky, or cementing nature.

LOAN (S.) the intereſt, premium, or reward given for the uſe of a certain ſum of money a certain time; alſo the act of lending money or any other thing to another perſon for a limited time.

LOAPE or LOPE (V.) to make off, to run away privately, to conceal one's ſelf, to withdraw from a man's creditors, &c.

LOATH (V.) to abhor, hate, deteſt, nauſeate, or be ſet againſt a perſon or thing.

LOB or LO'B COCK (S.) a heavy, dull, ſlug giſh, indolent, ignorant fellow.

LO'BBY or A'NTICHAMBER (S.) a ſquare room or paſſage from one apartment to another, the place that people meet in, in publick offices, to wait for their correſpondents, and to tranſact their buſineſs.

LOBE (S.) with *Anatomiſts*, are the two parts of which the lungs conſiſt, and ſometimes the tip, end or fleſhy part of the ear is ſo called; alſo the parts of which fruits and grains are compoſed, are called *lobes*, as the bean, pea, &c.

LOBLO'LLY (S.) any uncouth, ſtrange, irregular mixture of different things together to compoſe pottage or broth.

LOBS-POU'ND (S.) a priſon or place of confinement or puniſhment.

LO'BSTER (S.) a common, well-known ſhell-fiſh, which when caught is black, and when boiled is red; alſo a mock name for a foot-ſoldier.

LO'B-WORM (S.) the *Angler's* term for a worm uſed as a bait in fiſhing for trouts.

LO'CAL (A.) any thing that appertains or belongs to a place; in *Law*, it means ſomething that is joined, annexed, or tied to a place, as timber to a wood, or fences to a garden.

Local Colours, in *Painting*, are thoſe colours that are natural and proper for each particular object in a picture.

Local Cuſtoms, or *Ceremonies*, are thoſe cuſtoms or ceremonies that are uſed in particular places only.

Local Medicines, in *Surgery*, are thoſe remedies that are applied to any particular part of the body, as ointments, plaiſters, ſalves, &c. to a ſwelling, wound, bruiſe, &c.

Local Problems, in *Mathematicks*, are ſuch problems as admit of a great variety, or an infinite number of anſwers.

LOCA'LITY or LO'CALNESS (S.) the exiſtence of any particular being in any particular place.

LOCH or LO'HOCH (S.) a term in *Pharmacy*, for a medicine that is to be licked up, or put into the mouth and melted, in order to give the part affected a great relief, by ſlowly paſſing through it, as the throat, lungs and ſtomach affected by a hoarſeneſs, when honey or ſome ſuch like medicine is preſcribed.

LOCK (S.) an inſtrument to faſten doors with, of a curious contrivance; alſo pieces of leather about two fingers breadth round, and ſtuffed within to prevent their hurting the paſterns about which they are put; when applied to a *River*, means where flood gates, &c. ſtop the current or ſtream, or at leaſt reſerve a quantity in a canal or reſervoir, to ſwell or increaſe the natural depth and courſe of the river, and render it more fit for navigation; alſo a place where thieves carry or hide ſtolen goods; alſo an hoſpital or infirmary where none but pocky, or other infectious perſons are kept, in order to be cured; alſo a cant word for a chance, condition, or circumſtance, as, He ſtood a queer *lock*, or bad chance.

Lock of Hair or *Wool*, a ſmall parcel, or little bunch.

LOCK (V.) to ſhut up, or make faſt with a lock and key.

LO'CKER (S.) a ſmall hole, box, or convenience to put things in out of the way, as under a window, along the ſides of a ſhip, &c.

LO'CKET (S.) the ſmall curious lock of a gold chain, pearl or diamond necklace, &c.

LO'CKING WHEEL (S.) in a *Clock*, the ſame with the count or detent wheel.

LO'CKMAN (S.) the name of an officer in the *Iſle of Man* that executes the orders

of the governor, which at *London* is called a ſheriff.

LO'CKRAM or LO'CKRUM (S.) a coarſe, ordinary, brown coloured linen cloth.

Lockram Jaw'd, a perſon of a long, lean, meagre viſage or countenance.

LOCULAME'NTA (S.) little diſtant cells or partitions within the common ſeed-bag of a plant or flower.

LO'CUST (S.) a ſort of miſchievous fly that devours plants and greens; alſo a ſort of eatable inſect.

LOCU'STA (S.) a woman famous for her ſkill in poiſoning, in the court of *Nero*, who made uſe of her to poiſon *Britannicus* and others; he ſet a guard upon her leſt ſhe ſhould leave him, and gave her great rewards, and put ſcholars under her, to train up in her diabolical art.

LOCU'TION (S.) the phraſe or manner of ſpeech uſed by any people or nation.

LO'CUTORY (S.) among the inhabitants of monaſteries or religious houſes, is a common parlour or hall, where they met to diſcourſe promiſcuouſly, or otherwiſe, as they pleaſe.

LODGE (V.) to abide, ſtay, ſleep, or reſt in a place, room, or houſe, &c.

LODGE (S.) a ſmall room or apartment made for divers purpoſes, as in great mens houſes, publick halls, &c. the room, watch-houſe, or apartment next the gate is called the porter's *lodge*, for him to be always ready to give an anſwer, or receive meſſages, &c. alſo ſummer-houſes, &c. in a park, to ſit and take the pleaſure of viewing the place, and being refreſhed with the air, &c.

LO'DGER (S.) an inmate, or occupier of one or more rooms, part of another's houſe.

LO'DGING (S.) a place where perſons ſleep, dwell, or abide in; but commonly is applied to a part of a houſe, and not a whole one.

LO'DGMENT (S.) ſometimes means the incampment of an army, but commonly the retrenchment dug for a cover or ſhelter when the counterſcarp or ſome other poſt is gained; ſometimes it is a work caſt up by the beſiegers during their approaches, as a defence againſt the enemy's fire.

LOFT (S.) an upper room or apartment in a houſe particularly warehouſes for wool, tobacco, malt, &c.

LOFTINESS (S.) pride, ſcorn, haughtineſs, high-mindedneſs, &c.

LO'FTY (A.) proud, ſcornful, diſdainful, high-minded.

LOG (S.) a thick piece of timber, rather ſhort than long; among the *Jews*, a meaſure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a cab, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint with us.

LO'GARITHMS (S.) are certain artificial numbers in arithmetical progreſſion, ſo fitted to the natural numbers, that if any two natural numbers are multiplied and divided by one another, the correſpondent proportional numbers or indices anſwer all thoſe concluſions by addition or ſubſtraction, firſt invented by baron *Merchiſton*, or *John* lord *Neper*, a *Scotchman*; there are many tables of theſe numbers, and many methods for the making or finding them out, publiſhed by the moſt celebrated mathematicians, the uſe whereof in trigonometry, intereſt, &c. is too evident to want any commendation.

LO'G-BOARD (S.) a broad, flat board or table divided into ſeveral columns, to enter the daily occurrences and obſervations of wind and weather, and thereby to make an eſtimate of the ſhip's way and place where it is.

LO'GGERHEAD (S.) an opprobrious name for a dull, ſtupid, heavy fellow.

To go to Loggerheads, to engage or fight with the weapons of nature only.

LO'GICAL (A.) an argument, definition, diſtinction, &c. belonging or according to the rules of logick.

LOGI'CIAN (S.) a ſtudent, practiſer, or perſon ſkilled in the art of logick.

LO'GICK (S.) the art of reaſoning or diſputing according to method or rule, whereby the faculties of conceiving, judging, and concluding, are regularly conducted from one ſtep to another, till the whole buſineſs is gone through.

Natural Logick, is that method of argument that naturally ariſes in the mind of a perſon unaſſiſted by art or learning.

LO'GIST (S.) one expert in computation, or that underſtands accompts well.

LOGI'STICAL ARITHMETICK (S.) before the diſcovery of logarithms, and other improvements in geometry and algebra, was the arithmetick of ſexageſimal fractions; others call it the application of the logarithms to ſexageſimals, others apply it to the firſt four general rules in algebra, and others to all manner of algebraick operations.

LO'G-LINE (S.) with *Navigators*, a ſmall line, which ſome call a minute-line, with a little piece of triangular board at the end loaded with lead, to keep it on the edge in the water, the uſe whereof is to give a gueſs, or make a judgment how many leagues the ſhip will run in a watch, by conſidering how many fathom the line runs out in a minute; for if it runs 14 fathom, they ſuppoſe the ſhip moves after the rate of one mile an hour, &c. but as this neither is, nor can be in any degree certain, there is but little dependence to be put on it.

LO'G-WOOD (S.) commonly called *Dyers* wood, becauſe uſed by them in dying black, brought from *Campechio*, a province of *New-Spain*.

LOGO'GRAPHER (S.) an accomptant or writer of books of accompts.

LOGO'MACHY (S.) a contention, wrangling, or diſpute about words.

LO'HOCK (S.) a phyſical preparation, of a middle conſiſtence between a ſyrup and an opiate, applied inwardly in diſeaſes of the throat and lungs,

LOINS (S.) the lower-part of the ſpine of the back, compoſed of five vertebræ, larger than thoſe of the back, and ſerving them as a baſe, ſituate near the hips, commonly called the waiſt.

LOI'TER (V.) to delay, ſtay behind, idle, or triſle away the time, &c.

LOLL (V.) to lean, or lie here or there in an idle, careleſs, or lazy manner or poſture.

LO'LLARDS (S.) the name of a ſect that roſe in *Germany* in 1315; alſo the followers of *Wickliff* were ſo called, upon account, as is ſuppoſed, of the ſimilarity of their opinions or doctrines.

LO'MBAR or LO'MBARD (S.) a bank or place where money is lent out upon uſury and pawns.

LO'NDON (S.) the principal or chief city of the *Britiſh* empire, and is one of the largeſt, richeſt, and moſt populous cities in the world, and at this time the adjacent parts not only of its own immediate ſuburbs, but *Weſtminſter*, *&c.* are vulgarly called by the ſame name; it is a prodigy of ſtreets and buildings, filled with the palaces of its kings, queens, princes, and noblemen, as well as the great houſes of the gentry, and common ones of its tradeſmen, together with a great number of magnificent churches, and publick halls and offices; it is ſaid to be originally built 1107 years before the birth of Chriſt, and 350 before *Rome*; in the time of the *Britains*, it was always the chief city of the *Trinobantes*, and the royal ſeat of their kings; under the *Romans*, it was governed by a prefect, like *Rome* itſelf, who was ſent yearly by the ſenate to adminiſter juſtice to the inhabitants; in after-times it was under diverſe ſorts of laws, and its chief civil magiſtrate at firſt was called a port-reeve, which by king *Richard* I. was changed into a bailiff, and by king *John* into lord mayor, as it ſtill remains; *Henry* III. ordered not only the mayor and ſheriffs to be choſen yearly, but alſo certain perſons to aſſiſt him, who were called aldermen, were to be annually elected; but this proving inconvenient, in a few years after the ſaid king made the office of alderman to be perpetual during life; *anno* 1224, he granted to the commonalty of the city of *London*, to have a common ſeal; in 1226, he further granted the citizens the liberty of free warren, and that they ſhould paſs toll-free throughout *England*; king *Edward* I. ordered that the mayor ſhould be apparelled like the aldermen; theſe, with many other great privileges, were granted them by ſundry other kings, which they enjoyed till the year 1683, when by a *quo warranto* they were deprived of them all, and ſo remained till *Chriſtmas*, 1688, when the lord chancellor *Jefferies* brought them their charter again; but leſt this reſtitution ſhould be defective, they procured an act of parliament 2 *William* and *Mary*, which revers'd the ſaid judgment, made their ſeveral acts valid, &c, ſo that now the civil government thereof is by the chief magiſtrate, called the lord mayor, who ſits every morning in the houſe or place where he keeps his mayoralty, to hear the complaints of and do juſtice to the citizens, and once in a month or ſix weeks as chief judge of oyer and terminer, or goal-delivery of *Newgate*, both for the city of *London* and county of *Middleſex*; his ordinary juriſdiction extends all over the city, and part of the ſuburbs, and on the river *Thames* eaſtward to *Yendale* and the mouth of the river *Medway*, and weſtward as far as *Colney-Ditch*, above *Staines-Bridge*; the aldermen, who are 26 in number, have each his particular ward or diſtrict particularly to attend, and each of theſe have their deputy or deputies under them, and formerly only ſuch of them as had been mayors, and the three next below the chair, were juſtices of the peace by their charter, but now they have all that privilege; the lord mayor is annually choſen on *Michaelmas Day*, and ſworn the 8th of *November* following at *Guild-Hall*, and the 9th before the barons of the *Exchequer* at *Weſtminſter*; but if the perſon thus choſen (who is commonly the alderman next below the chair) refuſe to act, the citizens may fine him at pleaſure, unleſs he can ſhew a ſufficient reaſon. When an alderman is to be choſen, the mayor calls a wardmote within that ward, who return two perſons to the lord mayor and court of aldermen, who chuſe one of them, and if the perſon, ſo choſe, refuſe to hold the office, he is liable to be fined 500*l.* The ſheriffs, who are two, are choſe by the livery-men at *Guild-Hall* on *Midſummer-Day*, but they are not ſworn in till *Michaelmas-Eve* following, when each of them give bond to ſerve the corporation faithfully; he that refuſes to ſerve after being thus choſe, muſt either ſwear himſelf not worth 15,000*l.* or be fined 400*l.* and 20 marks, of which the 400*l.* is paid into the common fund of the city, and the 20 marks to the officers of the ſeveral priſons; the ſheriffs, by a grant of king *Edward* IV. dated 1473, are to have 16 ſerjeants, and each ſerjeant his yeoman; alſo a ſecondary, ſix clerks, a clerk of the papers, four under clerks, and two under ſheriffs. There are 72 companies of different trades, 12 of which are the chief, *viz.* 1. *Mercers*; 2. *Grocers*; 3. *Drapers*; 4. *Fiſhmongers*; 5. *Goldſmiths*; 6. *Skinners*; 7. *Merchant-Taylors*; 8. *Haberdaſhers*; 9. *Salters*; 10. *Ironmongers*; 11. *Vintners*; 12. *Clothworkers*; and if the mayor is not a member of one of theſe, he muſt be transferred from that of which he before was free, to one of theſe 12, but of late that is not regarded; each ward annually, on *December* 21, chuſes a certain number of the moſt noted inhabitants, who are called common council-men, who have a ſhare in the government

ment of the city; it is now a biſhop's ſee, who was formerly an archbiſhop; it is ſituate upon a riſing bank, along the ſide of the river *Thames*, which is one of the moſt noted in the whole world, eſpecially for its eaſy navigation, wholeſome water, and great number of ſhips conſtantly coming in and going out with all ſorts of merchandize to all parts of the world; it was for many hundred years ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, the remainder of which are ſtill viſible, but much neglected, and in moſt places intirely eraſed, tho' the ſeveral gates are ſtill kept up with much magnificence, two of which are publick priſons, *viz. Newgate* and *Ludgate*. And that nothing may be wanting to render this metropolis compleat in every reſpect, there are a great number of other priſons, beſides the two above, in and near it, each of which have their peculiar privlieges: The publick markets, which are many, are conſtantly and daily ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions, both within the immediate diſtricts of the city and the adjacent ſuburbs; for tho' that part called *Weſtminſter* is a city by itſelf, and under a particular government, yet by vulgar account, all that and the prodigious increaſe of new ſquares, ſtreets, courts and all other contiguous buildings, are called by one general name, *viz. London*; and the number of inhabitants are computed at about one million of perſons. The two cathedrals of *St. Paul's* and *Weſtminſter* are two extraordinary ſtructures of magnificence, the firſt for its being a curious production of modern architecture, the laſt of the old *Gothick* way of building; the minute deſcription of theſe would take up a large volume, and therefore cannot be entered into here.

LONG (A.) the length of a perſon's journey, or other thing; alſo a great while ago.

LONG (V.) to deſire earneſtly, to covet or wiſh for very much, to hanker after.

LONGANI'MITY (S.) great patience, perſeverance, or forbearance.

LO'NG-BOAT (S.) the largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip, that is hoiſted in and out as occaſion requires.

LONGE'VITY (S.) long life, or continuing to live a great many years.

LO'NG HEADED (A.) cunning, ſubtle, wiſe, artful, full of thought and deſign.

LONGI'METRY (S.) the art of meaſuring the diſtance of places or things acceſſible or inacceſſible.

LO'NGITUDE (S.) in *common Speech*, is only the length of a place or thing; but conſidered *mathematically*, is in *Aſtronomy* reckoned in the zodiack from the firſt degree of *Aries* to the laſt of *Piſces*, by circles paſſing by the poles of the zodiack, and each of its degrees at oppoſite places, ſo that the arch of the ecliptick intercepted between the firſt degree of *Aries* and that circle which paſſes thro' the center of any ſtar, is the *longitude* thereof, and the more it is diſtant from that point the greater is the *longitude*; in *Geography*, it is an arch of the equator comprehended between the firſt meridian, and the meridian of the place you inquire after, and ſhews how much one place is more eaſterly or weſterly than the other; for the greater a place's *longitude* is, ſo much the more eaſtward it is, and conſequently the ſun riſes earlier, and comes to the meridian ſooner.

LONGITU'DINAL (A.) extended lengthways; ſo the croſs ſeam in the ſkull that goes from one ſide to the other, is called the *longitudinal* ſuture.

LONG ME'G (S.) a woman very tall of ſtature.

LONG PRI'MER (S.) the name of a particular ſized ſmall letter, much uſed in printing of ſmall books.

LO'NG SHANKS (S.) a perſon with very long and ſlender legs.

LO'NGTOWN (S.) a ſmall town in *Cumberland*, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 234 computed, and 316 meaſured miles.

LONG WI'NDED (A.) one who is a great while about doing a thing.

LO'NSDALE or KI'RBY-LONSDALE (S.) in *Weſtmoreland*, a pretty large town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 182 computed, and 232 meaſured miles.

LOO'BY (S.) a large, aukward, ſilly, dull fellow.

LOOF (S.) in a *Ship*, is that part which lies juſt before the cheſs-trees, as far as the bulk-head of the caſtle.

LOOF or LUFF (V.) to keep a ſhip near to the wind.

Aloof off, at a diſtance from you.

LOOK (V.) to ſee, behold, examine into, or inquire earneſtly after.

LOOK (S.) a particular formation of the muſcles of the face, whereby the pleaſure, anger, or ſorrow of the mind may be judged of.

LOO'KING-GLASS (S.) a plain glaſs ſpeculum, or mirror, which being impervious to the light, reflects its rays, and ſo exhibits the images of objects ſtanding before it; alſo a nick-name for a piſs-pot in taverns or alehouſes.

LOOM (S.) a weaver's engine or frame, wherein he makes his ſilks, ſtuffs, &c.

LOOM (V.) in the *Sea Phraſe*, is to make an appearance or ſhew at a diſtance, or the perſpective view of a ſhip under ſail.

LOON (S.) a *Scotch* word for a lad, young man, or luſty fellow; and is commonly underſtood in a bad ſenſe for one that is good for nothing.

LOOP (S.) a nooſe or ſlip-hole in a rope; alſo ornaments wove to ſew on mens and womens garments like button-holes; and in the iron works or forges about ¼ of a hundred weight broke off the ſow to work it into a bloom; in a *Gun*, it is a ſmall hole in the barrel, to

faſten it to the ſtock or carriage by; in *Ships*, holes made in the comings of the hatches are called *loop-holes*; and in *Fortification*, the ſmall holes made in the walls to fire thro' are called *loop*-holes; and in *common Converſation*, excuſes, pretences, evaſions, &c. for the doing or forbearing things, are called *loop-holes*.

LOOSE (A.) unfixed, not faſtened; alſo one at liberty or made free; alſo a lewd, diſorderly perſon.

LOOSE or LOO'SEN (V.) to unbind, untie, or give a thing or perſon leave or liberty that before was bound, chained, or obligated to do certain things.

LOO'SENESS (S.) a diſtemper of the body, too great a laxativeneſs; alſo debauchedneſs or lewdneſs.

LOP (V.) to cut off any thing; to trim trees, by taking away the needleſs branches.

LOQUA'CIOUS (A.) prattling, talkative, full of tongue, ſpeech, or words.

LOQUA'CIOUSNESS or LOQUA'CITY (S.) talkativeneſs.

LORD (S.) a title of honour variouſly applied among *Us*, being ſometimes given to thoſe, who are noble by birth or creation, who by way of diſtinction are called *lords* of parliament, and peers of the realm; ſometimes to thoſe who are ſo called by the compliment or courteſy of *England*, as are all the ſons of a duke and marquis, and the eldeſt ſon of an earl; ſometimes to perſons in honourable offices, as *lord* chief juſtice, *lord* mayor, &c. which extends no farther; and ſometimes to an inferior perſon that has fee, and conſequently the homage of tenants within his manor, being called *lord* of the manor, tho' otherwiſe a poor or mean parſon, and ſometimes only *landlord*, and this is the chief uſe of the word *lord* in our law-books, where they are divided into *lord Paramount*, and *lord Meſn*; in the *State*, certain great officers are called *lords*, as the *lord* high admiral of *England* is ſo great a truſt and honour, that it has ſeldom been given to any but the king's younger ſons, or near kinſmen; this officer has the management of all maritime affairs, both of juriſdiction and protection, and power to decide all controverſies and cauſes marine, as well civil as criminal. In the *Scriptures*, both of the Old and New Teſtament, LORD is a particular appellation for the ſupream Majeſty of God and Chriſt, and in that ſenſe cannot be applied to any other being; ſometimes it is applied to angels, and ſometimes to men; it is alſo a mock word or name given to men, who have crooked bodies, or are hunch-back'd; among the *Aſtrologers*, that planet that has the moſt teſtimonies of fortitude in a revolutional figure, is called *lord* of the year, and that planet that has the greateſt ſtrength in the figure of any perſon's nativity, and ſo becomes principal ſignificator of his temperament, manners, affections, &c. is called *lord* of the geniture.

Lord Privy Seal, till *Henry* VIIIth's time, was uſually an eccleſiaſtick, ſince when it has commonly been beſtowed upon temporal lords above a baron; under this ſeal paſs all charters, grants of the crown, pardons, and ſeveral other matters ſigned by the ſovereign before they have the great ſeal.

Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold, has the civil government and juriſdiction of the king's ſervants below ſtairs; he is conſtituted by the delivery of the white ſtaff, which is eſteemed his commiſſion; it is his office at the beginning of the parliament to attend the king, and to adminiſter the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy to all the members of the houſe of commons; at the death of the ſovereign he breaks his ſtaff over the hearſe, in which the royal corpſe is depoſited, and thereby diſchargeth all his under-officers.

Lord Lieutenants of Counties, are officers of great diſtinction, appointed by the king to manage the ſtanding militia, and all military matters within their diſtrict; in caſes of rebellion, they are to form the militia, and march at the head of them according as the king ſhall appoint.

LO'RDLINESS (S.) this word is commonly underſtood in a bad ſenſe, for the ſtatelineſs, loftineſs, or pride of a perſon's behaviour, notwithſtanding the demeanour of many of the nobility is the very reverſe.

LO'RDLY (A.) proud, haughty, lofty, ſcornful, diſdainful, &c.

LO'RDSHIP (S.) the quality, title or juriſdiction of a lord, either of a manor or otherwiſe.

LO'RIMERS or LO'RINERS (S.) a company or corporation of tradeſmen in *London*, whoſe proper buſineſs is to make bridle-bits for horſes, ſpurs, &c.

LOSE (V.) to ſuſtain or ſuffer the want, loſs, abſence, or uſe of a thing.

LOSS (S.) the damage, hurt, or prejudice ſuſtained by the abſence or want of a thing.

LOT (S.) a portion, ſhare or part of a thing, parcel of goods, or cargo, divided into many; alſo the condition, ſtate of life, chance or fortune of a perſon.

To caſt or *draw* LOTS (V.) to throw a die, or draw a ticket out of a great number, thereby to decide an affair that could not otherwiſe be done without apparent partiality, &c.

To pay SCOT *and* LOT (V.) to bear and defray the common and publick expences of a pariſh, as they are rated and aſſeſſed by the veſtry, juſtices of the peace, &c.

LOTH (A.) unwilling, to be ſet againſt, or not inclined to do or forbear a thing.

LOTHE or LOATHE (V.) to deteſt, abhor, nauſeate, abominate, hate, deſpiſe.

LO'THING or LOA'THING (S.) hating, deſpiſing, abhorring, nauſeating, &c.

LO'THSOME (A.) hateful, nauſeous, fit to be deteſted, abhorred, rejected, or deſpiſed.

LO'TION (S.) the act of cleanſing or waſhing metalr, herbs, &c. with water; alſo a medicine prepared for any particular waſhing of wounds; alſo a bath, fomentation, &c.

LO'TTERY (S.) a publick expoſing goods, money, eſtates, annuities, &c. to be got by any adventurer, who upon paying a certain ſum receives a lot or ticket numbered, of which there is commonly a large quantity, ſome blanks, ſome prizes; when any particular number is drawn, another ticket is alſo drawn againſt it, that determines whether it is a blank or a prize.

LOUD (A.) ſpeaking, calling, or doing any thing that may be heard at a great diſtance, noiſy, clamorous, roaring, ſounding.

LOU'DNESS (S.) noiſineſs, clamorouſneſs, roaring, bawling, or calling, high-ſounding, or ſtrong ſpeaking, ſinging, &c.

LOVE (S.) the moſt tender, kind, indulgent, and affectionate of all the paſſions, and which is expreſſed by acts of friendſhip, care, beneficence, charity, &c. but is commonly underſtood to be that ſtrong inclination or deſire that perſons of different ſexes have for one another.

Family of Love, a ſect that firſt ſprung up in *Holland*, and afterwards appeared in *England* about the year 1580, and under the ſhew and pretence of great ſanctity, gained admirers among the common people; and to appear the more particular, they uſed uncouth expreſſions, and maintained, *None were of the elect that were not admitted into their family, and that it was lawful for them to ſwear to an untruth before a magiſtrate for their own convenience, or before any other perſon who was not of their ſociety*; theſe poſitions were maintained and ſpread in certain books tranſlated out of *Dutch* into *Engliſh*, called *The goſpel of the kingdom, documental ſentences, the prophecy of the ſpirit of love*, and *the publiſhing of peace upon earth*, by *H. N.* who tho' long concealed, was at laſt found to be one *Henry Nicholas* of *Leyden*, who affirmed, *That he did partake of God, and God of his human nature*; theſe books were burnt by order of queen *Elizabeth*, who uſing alſo ſome ſeverities towards the profeſſors, they dwindled into other ſects and names.

LOVE (V.) to have a tender and compaſſionate regard for, or an earneſt and longing deſire after any thing.

LO'VELINESS (S.) beautifulneſs, handſomneſs, the behaviour, carriage, or quality of any thing that renders it amiable or deſirable to any body.

LO'VELY (A.) beautiful, handſome, amiable, deſirable.

LO'VER (S.) ſpoken of a man that makes his addreſſes to a woman in the honourable way of marriage; alſo one that is an admirer, doter upon, or deſirer of any thing.

LOUGHBOROUGH (S.) in *Leiceſterſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated among fertile meadows, a handſome town, well built, and a good market on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 86 computed, and 107 meaſured miles.

LOUSE (S.) an offenſive inſect that breeds in the heads or hair of children, or in the cloaths of thoſe who go dirty, and are careleſs of cleaning their body, linen and cloaths.

LOUSE (V.) to ſeek for or hunt after lice in the head, body, or cloaths.

LOU'SE-TRAP (S.) a ſmall-toothed or fine comb.

LOU'SINESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of thoſe who are troubled with many lice.

LOU'SY (A.) troubled or furniſhed with lice; alſo ſpoken of mean ſpirited, ungenerous perſons or actions.

LOUT or LOWT (S.) a countryman or unpoliſhed perſon, any clowniſh or unmannerly fellow.

LOUTH (S.) is a conſiderable market-town in *Lincolnſhire*, having two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Saturday; diſtant from *London* 112 computed, and 134 meaſured miles.

LOW (A.) a word of compariſon for, near to, upon, or under the ground; alſo ſpoke of the circumſtances of a perſon who is reduced in his fortune ſo as to want the aſſiſtance of others; alſo the condition of a perſon who has been long ſick, and by the violence of the diſtemper is rendered very weak, who is ſaid to be brought very *low*; alſo applied to the diet of feveriſh perſons, who are ordered to live *low*, or eat no meat, or other very nouriſhing foods, &c.

LOW (V.) to make a noiſe like a cow, or bellow like an ox.

LOW-CO'UNTRIES (S.) the name of ſeveral provinces of *Germany* ſituated next the ſea, and which by length of time and vaſt labour have been much increaſed and enlarged by banking out the ſea, and the great rivers of the *Rhine*, the *Scheld*, the *Meuſe* and the *Iſſel*, more and more by degrees to prevent their inundations, which are moſt formidable when the north-weſt wind drives violently upon the coaſt, when the rivers overflow their banks, and when the tides at the new and full moon happen at the ſame time; when theſe three circumſtances concur, the water is ſo ſwelled as to threaten the utter deſtruction of the whole country; great damages have been done at times by inundations, which have frequently done ſuch damages that could never be repaired; and particularly the laſt great one in 1682, when the ſeveral damages in all the provinces were computed at upwards of one hundred millions, by which the prince of *Orange* alone loſt an eſtate of fifty thouſand crowns *per annum*.

LOW'LINESS (S.) great humility, meekneſs, or humbleneſs of mind.

LOW'NESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of a place or perſon in compariſon of ſome others

that are much elevated, rich or powerful.

LOWR (V.) to frown or look angry, to ſhew marks of diſpleaſure by the countenance; alſo to have the ſky or air look heavy, thick, and threatening to rain.

LOW'RY (A.) hazy, dull, dark weather, when the air looks thick, and the ſun is obſcured by clouds, and rain is threatened.

LOW-TIDE (S.) ſpoken of the water of a river when it has ebbed to its loweſt mark; alſo when a man has little or no money in his pockets.

LOXODRO'MICK LINE (S.) the oblique line that a ſhip deſcribes when ſhe ſails by or upon a rhumb.

LOY'AL (A.) ſpoken of the honeſt and faithful diſcharge of the duty of any inferior to a ſuperior, but particularly of a ſubject to his king or prince, or of a wife to her huſband; alſo a term in the *Menagery*, for a horſe that freely ſubmits to the ſervice he is put to.

LOY'ALNESS or LOY'ALTY (S.) truſtineſs, faithfulneſs, taking a ſhare of misfortunes, without repining.

LO'ZENGE (S.) a confection or cake made in the ſhape of a ſquare with its angles turned upwards inſtead of its ſides, as glaziers put their glaſs called quarrels; alſo the heralds form for the coat armour of all unmarried gentlewomen, whether maids or widows; in *Geometry*, this figure has two of its oppoſite angles acute, and two of them obtuſe.

LU'BBER (S.) an unpoliſhed, lazy, heavy, dull fellow.

LUBRIFICA'TION (S.) a ſmoothing, rubbing, or making ſlippery.

LU'CENT or LU'CID (A.) bright, clear, ſhining, viſible.

LU'CID BODY (S.) any body that throws out or emits light.

LU'CID INTERVALS (S.) in *Phyſick*, is when the phrenzy or mad fit of a maniack goes off, and leaves the patient in the exerciſe of his reaſon.

LUCI'DITY or LU'CIDNESS (S.) brightneſs, clearneſs, ſhiningneſs.

LU'CIFER (S.) in the *Scripture*, has many ſignifications; ſometimes it is taken for the morning ſtar, ſometimes for Jeſus Chriſt the light of the world, and ſometimes for the devil; alſo the name of the firſt rebellious angel, who for his pride was caſt headlong from heaven to hell with the third part of the angels; among the *Poets*, he is the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Aurora*; and according to *Aſtronomers*, the bright ſtar *Venus*, which in a morning goes before the ſun, and appears at day break, and in the evening follows the ſun, and is then called *Heſperus*, or the *Evening Star*.

LUCIFE'RIAN (A.) proud, lofty, or belonging to the prince of devils, *Lucifer*.

LUCI'NA (S.) one of the poets names for *Juno*, and ſome ſay for *Venus*, being ſuppoſed to aſſiſt women in labour, whom they invoked for a ſafe and eaſy delivery in child-birth.

LUCK (S.) chance or fortune, but commonly is applied to the ſucceſsful part of any undertaking.

LU'CKINESS (S.) ſucceſsfulneſs, thrivingneſs, fortunateneſs, &c.

LU'CKY (A.) fortunate, ſucceſsful, thriving.

LU'CRATIVE (A.) gainful, advantageous, profitable, &c.

LU'CRE (S.) gain, profit, advantage, benefit, &c.

LUCTA'TION (S.) ſtriving, contending, wreſtling, or oppoſing.

LU'CTUOUS (A.) mournful, ſorrowful, grievous.

LU'CUBRATE (V.) to ſtudy, read, or work late or by candle light.

LUCUBRA'TION (S.) working, reading, or ſtudying by candle-light, or in the night-time; alſo the product of ſuch labour or ſtudy.

LU'CULENT (A.) fine, nice, beautiful, charming, curious.

LUDI'BRIOUS (A.) ridiculous, fooliſh, ſhameful, reproachful.

LU'DIBUND (A.) ſportive, full of, or inclinable to play.

LU'DICROUS (A.) merry, wanton, trifling, childiſh, pleaſant, ſportive.

LU'DLOW (S.) in *Shropſhire*, on the banks of the *Tame*, over which there is a good bridge; it is a fine, large town, beautified with ſeveral handſome edifices, was defended with a ſtrong wall and caſtle, which now go very faſt to decay, yet is very populous, and a place of good trade; the courts for the marſhes of *Wales* were formerly kept here; it is governed by bailiffs and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament; has a very great market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 106 computed, and 136 meaſured miles.

LUD'S BU'LWARK (S.) the gate or priſon commonly called *Ludgate*.

LUG (V.) to draw, pull, or hale along with much trouble and difficulty, or with force and violence.

LUG (S.) the country name for a pole or perch of land.

LU'GGAGE (S.) all ſorts of heavy goods or moveables.

LUGS (S.) the *Scotch* name for the ears of a man or woman.

LUIDO'RE (S.) a *French* gold coin worth about 14s. Sterling, and with them called *Lewis d'Or*, or *Golden Lewis*.

LU'KEWARM (A.) of a careleſs or indifferent diſpoſition of mind, that is unconcerned about the good or ill ſucceſs of a thing, buſineſs, or matter.

LULL (V.) to amuſe, pleaſe, delude, allure, or compoſe the mind ſo as not to be regardful of what may follow.

LU'LLABY (S.) the ſinging to, or amuſing of a child by its nurſe to compoſe it to ſleep.

LUMBA'GO (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a violent pain or diſorder in the muſcles of the loins, that renders riſing up or ſitting down exceeding painful to the patient, occaſioned ſometimes by a wrench or ſtrain, ſometimes by a cold or numbneſs, and ſometimes by the ſtone or gravel in the bladder or kidnies.

LU'MBER (S.) houſhold goods of ſmall value, and that are moſtly worn out.

LUMBRI'CAL MUSCLES (S.) four in each hand and foot, that are ſmall in ſize, and ſomewhat like earth-worms in form.

LU'MINARY (S.) any ſort of bodies that give or emit light, whether natural or artificial, as the ſun, moon, torch, or lamp.

LU'MINOUS (A.) full of or exhibiting light.

LUMP (S.) a clod or parcel of earth; alſo any maſs or whole quantity of a thing; alſo a heavy, dull, unapprehenſive perſon.

LU'MPISH (A.) in clods or congealed parcels; alſo heavy, dull, or unapprehenſive.

LU'MPISHNESS (S.) of a heavy, dull, unapprehenſive diſpoſition; alſo clotted or congealed together.

LU'NA (S.) or the moon, or loweſt of the ſeven planets, next to the earth, feminine and nocturnal, and borrowing her light from the ſun, excels in paſſive qualities and moiſture; and according to aſtrological obſervation preſides over the brain, bowels and phlegm; ſhe compleats or performs her courſe in 27 days, 7 hours, and 41 minutes, but requires 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes, before ſhe overtakes the ſun. Hence ariſes a three-fold month; 1*ſt*, of *Peregration*, or periodical, wherein ſhe finiſhes her revolution; 2*dly*, *Synodical*, or the ſpace of time from her parting from, and returning to the ſun; and 3*dly*, the month of *Illumination*, or time ſhe is viſible to be ſeen, which is about 26 days, and 12 hours; with the *Alchymiſts*, it is ſilver; the periodical return of the tides, and extraordinary fits of madneſs afflicting ſome perſons according as the moon increaſes or declines, gives great preſumption of their being influenced by the courſe thereof.

LU'NACY (S.) madneſs, frenzy, or a diſorder that takes away the uſe of a perſon's reaſon from him.

LU'NAR or LU'NARY (A.) ſomething belonging to the moon.

LU'NATICK (S.) a mad or diſtracted perſon; alſo thoſe troubled with the diſeaſe called the epilepſy, who are much worſe at the change or increaſe of the moon than at other times, from whence it has been imagined they were poſſeſſed with the devil or ſome evil ſpirit.

LU'NATICK (A.) mad, diſtracted, or diſordered in a perſon's ſenſes.

LUNA'TION (S.) a revolution of the moon, or the time between one new moon and another.

LUNE or LU'NULA (S.) in *Geometry*, is a plane in the figure of an half moon, terminated by the circumference of two circles that interſect each other within.

LUNE'TTES (S.) in *Fortification*, are counterguards or mounds of earth caſt up before the curtain, five fathoms in breadth, and are uſually made in ditches full of water; in the *Menage*, it is a half horſe-ſhoe, or a ſhoe without the ſpunges; alſo ſmall pieces or felt made round and hollow to clap on the eyes of a vicious horſe that is apt to bite or ſtrike with his fore feet, or that will not ſuffer his rider to mount him; alſo ſpectacles or reading glaſſes are ſo called.

LUNGS (S.) a part in the human body, conſiſting of veſſels and membranous veſicles ſerving for reſpiration.

LU'NI SOLAR PERIOD or YEAR (S.) is ſuch an one as is compoſed by multiplying the cycle of the ſun and moon together, the product of which being 532, ſhews that thoſe two luminaries return to the ſame points again in ſo many years.

LUPERCA'LIA (S.) feaſts which the *Romans* celebrated the 15th of the calends of *March*, in honour of *Pan*, whoſe prieſts were called *Luperci*, who at theſe times were uſed to run naked through the city, and ſtrike at the hands and bellies of women with a goat's ſkin; theſe feaſts were continued till *anno Chriſti* 496, when pope *Gelaſius* wholly aboliſhed them, upon account of the great diſorders and indecencies that were then committed.

LURCH (V.) to lie hid, concealed, or privately wait for an opportunity of doing miſchief; alſo to bring a perſon into a ſnare.

LU'RCHER (S.) one that lies upon the catch; alſo the name of a hunting-dog.

LU'RCHING (S.) leaving a perſon in trouble, difficulty, or diſtreſs; alſo being upon the watch or catch.

LURE (S.) a ſnare, bait, decoy, or contrivance to catch birds or perſons in.

LURK (V.) to lie hid, or privately concealed.

LU'RKING (S.) lying about in a private, lazy ſort of a manner.

LU'SCIOUS or LU'SHIOUS (A.) any thing that's ſweet or cloying; alſo bawdy diſcourſe.

LU'SCIOUSNESS (S.) over richneſs, ſweetneſs, or cloyingneſs.

LUST (S.) the irregular love of pleaſure, riches, and honours; a ſtrong deſire or appetite after any thing; but is commonly applied to an inordinate deſire after copulation; alſo a *Sea Term* for a ſhip's being unequally built or trimmed, ſtowed or loaded, by means whereof ſhe leans more to one ſide than the other.

LU'STER or LU'STRE (S.) brightneſs, ſhiningneſs, gleſſineſs, beautifulneſs, or excellency of any ſort.

LU'STFUL (A.) very deſirous, or longing after any thing; alſo laſcivious or leacherous.

LU'STY (A.) ſtrong, healthful, vigorous.

LU'STINESS (S.) ſtrength, healthfulneſs, largeneſs.

LUSTRA'TIONS (S.) a ſort of ſacrifices, whereby the ancient *Heathen*, *Jews*, and *Chriſtians* were wont to purify any polluted perſon or thing, as a houſe, a city, camp, or unclean perſon; they ſometimes made uſe of fire and fumigations as well as ſacrifices, and there were either publick or perſonal; the *Greeks* joined to theſe an anathema, that is, a human victim, whom they offered, after having caſt upon him all the imprecations imaginable; there were many various ſorts of *luſtrations*, according to the uſes they were applied to.

LU'STRING or LU'TESTRING (S.) a particular ſort of gloſſy, wearing ſilk, invented by the *French*.

LU'STRUM (S.) a ſpace of five years, at the beginning of which the *Romans* paid the tribute laid on them by the cenſors, whoſe authority at firſt continued ſo long, when they made a general muſter or review of all the citizens and their goods; it was firſt appointed by *Servius Tullius* their ſixth king, about the year of *Rome* 180; alſo a ceremony or ſacrifice uſed at ſuch times.

LU'TANIST (S.) one ſkilled in playing upon the muſical inſtrument called the lute.

LUTA'TION (S.) a cloſing, ſtopping, or cementing upon the mouths, necks, &c. of chymical veſſels during their being in the fire.

LUTE (S.) a muſical inſtrument of very ancient invention, and indeed almoſt all ſtringed inſtruments bear a great reſemblance to it, and are properly ſo many *lutes* differently modified; but at preſent the real *lute* is in *England* almoſt wholly laid aſide, as too troubleſome.

LUTE (V.) to ſtop the mouths or necks of chymical veſſels, and to cover or cloath them ſo that the contained liquor or other matter cannot get out, which is done ſometimes by cloſing the neck of a glaſs veſſel, by bringing it to a degree of heat whereby it becomes ſoft and pliant, and ſo may be moulded into any ſhape, or by ſtopping the mouth, and all other apertures with plaiſter or loam made on purpoſe, compounded of ſand, clay, potters earth, &c.

LU'THERANISM (S.) the religious opinions of the followers of *Luther* a *German* divine, who about the year 1517 began to oppoſe the church, or rather court of *Rome*, by preaching againſt the licentious uſe or abuſe of indulgencies, which very much angring the court of *Rome*, he proceeded from one point of doctrine to another, till great numbers of the nobility, clergy, and laity joining with him, the reformation of many whole electorates and kingdoms was effected, and which in general agrees with almoſt all the Proteſtant churches, ſaving in ſome few particulars.

LU'THERNS or DORMERS (S.) a ſort of windows over the cornice, in the roof of a building, ſtanding perpendicular over the naked of a wall for the enlightening the upper ſtairs, and theſe go by various names, according to the form they are made in, as, ſquare, ſemicircular, bulls eyes, flat arches, *Flemiſh* lutherns, &c.

LU'TON (S.) in *Bedfordſhire*, a town pleaſantly ſeated between hills; has a large market-houſe, and a very good morket weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 28 computed, and 29 meaſured miles.

LU'TTERWORTH (S.) a ſmall town in *Leiceſterſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; noted for nothing ſo much as for its zealous rector *John Wickliff*, one of the firſt Proteſtant divines, whoſe bones were dug up, and burnt by order of the council of *Conſtance*, for having in his life-time ſtrenuouſly preached and wrote againſt the corruptions of the church of *Rome*; diſtant from *London* 71 computed, and 84 meaſured miles.

LU'XATE (V.) to looſen, diſjoint, or put out of the proper place.

LUXU'RIANCY or LUXU'RIANTNESS (S.) abundance, overflowing with plenty, wantonneſs, riotouſneſs, &c.

LUXU'RIANT (A.) wanton, abundant, exceeding or luxurious, rich or plentiful, riotous or laviſh.

LU'XURY or LUXU'RIOUSNESS (S.) living in all manner of ſplendor and ſuperfluity of buildings, ſervants, cloaths, food, &c.

LYCA'NTHROPIST (S.) a perſon afflicted with that madneſs that ariſes from the venom conveyed to the party by the bite of a mad wolf.

LYCA'NTHROPY (S.) the madneſs or diſeaſe that ſo diſorders the party's imagination that he thinks himſelf an ox, horſe, wolf, &c. occaſioned by the bite of one of thoſe creatures that are mad, and accordingly if at liberty they chooſe to run in woods, fields, &c. lowing, barking, &c. this is the diſtemper *Nebuchadnezzar* is ſuppoſed to be troubled with, ſpoken of in the prophet *Daniel*.

LYCE'UM (S.) the ſchool or place where *Ariſtotle* taught his philoſophy, from whence it is frequent to call that ſyſtem by the ſame name.

LY'DIAN MOOD (S.) a muſical, doleful, and lamenting manner of expreſſion, by inſtruments or voices, ſlow in motion, and uſed at funeral or penitentiary exerciſes.

LYE (S.) a ſtrong waſh or lixivium made of aſhes, or other proper ingredients.

LY'MPHA (S.) any clear, tranſparent liquid, as wine, water, &c. alſo any thin rheum or clear limpid humour, by ſome called the ſerum; in *Phyſick*, it is a watry matter iſſuing from the ſinews that are pierced, or wounds that are pricked, eſpecially in caſe of bliſters ariſing from any cauſe whatever.

LY'MPHATE (V.) to make or render mad or diſtracted by any real or imaginary ſurpriſing

prizing fight, as of ghoſts, hobgoblins, &c.

LYNN (S.) in *Norfolk*, is a beautiful, rich, populous and well-built ſea-port town, having a very great inland navigation, by which it ſerves ſix counties wholly and three in part with coals, wine, &c. They are very much improved of late years in foreign traffick, eſpecially to *Norway* and the *Baltick*; the *Owſe* brings ſhips of good burden up to the key, where are good warehouſes and conveniences for the performance of the Cuſtom houſe buſineſs, for which purpoſe, there are ſettled officers of different degrees; it is an ancient borough-town, and returns two members to parliament; it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. it contains three pariſh churches, and has a wall, and a deep ditch round it, by means whereof it may be made very ſtrong by proper batteries, &c. being duly erected; through the ſtreets run two ſmall rivers, over which are built fifteen bridges for the convenience of paſſing from one part to another; it has two good markets weekly, *viz.* on Tueſday and Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 80 computed, and 90 meaſured miles.

LYNX (S.) a wild beaſt, ſpotted all over its body, of a very quick and piercing ſight; alſo a common diſeaſe called the hiccough.

LYRE (S.) a harp, or other ſtringed inſtrument, ſometimes with gut, and ſometimes with wire ſtrings; the painters, ſtatuaries, &c. repreſent *Apollo* always with a *lyre* in his hand; in *Aſtronomy*, it is a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of 13 ſtars.

LY'RICK (A.) ſomething pertaining or belonging to the lyre, harp, &c. from whence the odes or ſtanzas of the ancients are called *Lyrick* verſes, anſwering to our airs or ſingle tunes for ſongs, &c. which were compoſed in the moſt ſoothing ſtrains, and varied by all the art of the poet, in delicacy of language and turn of thought, to render them agreeable and entertaining.

LY'RIST (S.) a player upon, or ſinger to the harp, lyre, or other ſtringed inſtrument.

M

IS the twelfth letter in the *Engliſh* alphabet, and one of thoſe conſonants called a liquid or half vowel, and in *Engliſh* words never loſes its ſound; it is obſerved by *Quintilian*, that M never ends a *Greek* word, but is always changed into N for the pleaſantneſs of ſound; in *Printing*, where they frequently uſe the old *Roman* numeration, it ſtands for a thouſand, and formerly, when a daſh was athwart the top of it, thus, M̄, it ſtood for a thouſand thouſand or a million; in *Aſtronomical Tables*, *Maps*, &c. it ſtands for meridional or ſouthern; in *Phyſical Preſcriptions* it ſignifies a maniple or handful, and when at the end of a recipe, it means *miſce*, mix or mingle, or *mixtura*, a mixture or compound; it is frequently uſed likewiſe as a contraction for univerſity degrees, as M. A. or A. M. a maſter of arts; in *Law*, it was a brand of infamy, which a perſon that had been convicted of murder, and was admitted to the benefit of the clergy, was ſtigmatized with, by burning him on the brawn of his thumb with this letter.

MAB (S.) a ſlattern or ſluttiſh woman.

MA'BBED UP (V.) to be dreſſed ſlovenly or ſlatternly.

MAC (S.) an *Iriſh* word, ſignifying a ſon, and is frequently added to the beginnings of ſurnames, as *Mac Donald*, &c.

MACARO'NICKS (S.) a burleſque kind of poetry, compoſed of words or phraſes of ſeveral different languages, adapted to the vulgar tongue in which the poem is wrote, and very frequently modernizing *Latin*, and turning the vulgar ſpeech into a made-up ſort of *Latin*, &c. firſt ſaid to be uſed by the *Italians* about 1520, and from thence imported by the ſeveral wits of other nations, and naturalized into humorous performances, of which there are many inſtances of all the *European* nations except the *Engliſh*, who have no profeſſed pieces in that kind, only ſome few ſcattered eſſays.

MACAROO'N (S.) a delicious cake or ſweetmeat, firſt made in *Italy*, and ſaid to be the national favourite, as pudding is in *England*; from whence it is remarked, that the merry-andrews of all nations are called by the national character, as in *England* they are called Jack puddings, in *Holland*, Pickle-herrings, and in *Italy*, *Macaroons*, &c.

MA'CCABEES (S.) a name given to ſeven brethren in particular, among the *Jews*, in the time of *Antiochus Epiphanes*, and in general to all thoſe who then ſuffered perſecution for their zeal and conſtancy in the defence of the liberty of their country, and the religion of their fore-fathers: There are four books admitted by the church of *Rome* under this name; the two firſt they allow as canonical, and the two laſt as apocryphal; but the church of *England* admits but the two firſt and them as apocryphal; the firſt book was written originally in *Hebrew* or *Syriack*, according to ſome fathers; but at preſent the *Greek* is eſteemed the original, there being no *Hebrew* copies extant; it contains an account of the moſt memorable tranſactions of the *Jews* for forty years, *viz.* from the reign of *Antiochus Epiphanes* to the death of *Simon* the high prieſt, that is, from 3820 to 3860, or 135 years before Chriſt; the author is unknown: The ſecond book is an abridgment of a larger, compoſed by one *Jaſon*, which contained the hiſtory of the perſecutions of *Epiphanes* and *Eupater* againſt the *Jews*:

Jaſon's work is no where extant, and the author of the abridgment is unknown, for which reaſons the church of *England* is clearly juſtified from not admitting them as canonical, tho' many more may be aſſigned; this ſecond book contains a hiſtory of fifteen years, from 3828, to 3843, from the execution of *Heliodorus*'s commiſſion, who was ſent by *Seleucus* to fetch away the treaſures of the temple, to the victory obtained by *Judas Maccabeus* over *Nicanor*; the third book contains the hiſtory of *Ptolemy Philopater*, king of *Egypt*, againſt the *Jews* in his kingdom; the fourth book is ſo little known, that it is not clearly underſtood what it is; in the old editions of the *Greek* Bible, there is a book concerning the *Government of reaſon*, which is by ſome imagined to be it, upon account of the enlargements therein upon the hiſtory of *Eleazar*, and the ſeven brethren, who ſuffered martyrdom at *Antioch* with their mother.

MA'CCLESFIELD (S.) in *Cheſhire*, ſituate in a foreſt of the ſame name, is a very large, ancient, fair town, governed by a mayor, and enjoys great privileges and juriſdictions; the market is weekly on Monday, and the chief manufacture is buttons; diſtant from *London* 124 computed, and 151 meaſured miles.

MACE (S.) a medicinal bark, the outermoſt of the tree that covers the nutmeg, and is commonly called a ſpice or aromatick drug, of an aſtringent, drying nature, and uſed by phyſicians as a corrector in cardiack and cathariack compoſitions, alſo an enſign of authority carried before certain officers of the ſtate, when they go to execute their office, as before the lord chancellor, lord mayor, and divers others, made in the form of an open crown, commonly of ſilver gilt.

MA'CERATE (V.) to mortify, ſubdue, or make lean, by faſting, and other acts of ſelf-denial; alſo to ſoak, ſteep, or infuſe in ſome ſort of liquor.

MACERA'TION (S.) a mortifying, humbling or bringing down or low; in *Pharmacy*, it is the digeſtion of certain ingredients to render them fit for phyſical uſes; as the ſteeping or infuſion of any ſort of herbs or flowers in ſuet, oil, wine, &c. or without heat, to extract the virtues of the plant.

MACHIAVI'LIAN (A.) craſty, ſubtle, politick, cunning.

MACHIAVI'LIANISM (S.) the practice of politicks, or the doing any thing to compaſs or bring about even thoſe things that are neither honourable or juſt, whereby ambitious monarchs or evil miniſters accompliſh what their extravagant deſires prompt them to, at the expence of their ſubjects peace, or their country's ſafety.

MA'CHINATE (V.) to deviſe, to contrive or invent ſomething curious or uncommon.

MACHINA'TION (S.) a curious device, or ſubtle contrivance, ſometimes ſpoke of a plot, &c. againſt the ſtate.

MACHINA'TOR (S.) an inventor, contriver, or plotter.

MACHI'NE (S.) in *general*, ſignifies any thing that is ſo contrived by art, as to contribute to the augmenting or regulating the force of moving powers, and thereby to ſave the time and charge that hard labour requires to perform the ſame buſineſs; and ſo conſequently is applied to all inſtruments where pullies, wheels, &c. are made uſe of, and theſe go by particular names, according to the purpoſe they are deſigned for, tho' all of them are but ſo many different manners of applying the ſeveral mechanical powers of the balance, lever, pully, wheel, wedge and ſcrew; ſo in *Morality*, a man that acts wholly at the command or pleaſure of another, is called a *machine*; and among the *Dramatick Poets*, it is uſed for their introducing ſome deity upon the ſtage, to perform ſomething beyond the power of mortals.

MA'CHINIST (S.) the inventor, contriver, manager, or looker after engines or machines.

MA'CHYNLETH (S.) in *Montgomeryſhire*, *North Wales*, is an ancient town, and has a good ſtone bridge over the *Dowy*, and a market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 139 computed, and 183 meaſured miles.

MA'CKAREL (S.) a pleaſant eating fiſh, commonly in ſeaſon all the months of *May* and *June*; alſo the cant name for a bawd, pimp, procurer, or ſuch like vermin.

MA'CKAREL-BACK (S.) a very tall, thin, lean perſon.

MA'CKLED (A.) ſmutted, ſmeared, daubed, blotted, &c.

MA'CKLER (S.) one who goes about to ſell ſuch goods to private houſe-keepers as the mercers will not take off the weavers hands, as remnants, damaged pieces, and old faſhioned ſilks, &c.

MACROCE'PHALUS (S.) one with a ſwell'd or very large diſproportionate head.

MA'CROCOSM (S.) the whole world or univerſe conſidered together, without regarding the particulars of which it is compoſed.

MACRO'LOGY (S.) a *Rhetorical* figure, by which abundance of words are uſed more than is neceſſary, a great prolixity of ſpeech, or circumlocution in words.

MACRONO'SIA (S.) a tedious, lingring illneſs or long ſickneſs.

MA'CROPIPER (S.) the aromatick ſpice called long pepper.

MA'CULA (S.) a ſpot, ſtain, freckle or other diſfiguement; in *Aſtronomy*, certain dark and irregular ſpots obſerved in the face of the ſun are called *maculæ*; firſt taken notice of by *Scheiner* in 1611, and afterwards accurately obſerved by *Galileo*, *Flamſteed*, *&c.*

MACULA'TION (S.) a ſpotting, ſtaining, ſmearing or blotting.

MA'CULOUS or MA'CULOSE (A.) troubled or affected with ſpots, defects, or natural deformities.

MAD (A.) disordered in a person's senses, deprived of the free and true use of reason; also very angry, furious or enraged.

MA'DAM (S.) a complimental term, at this time given to any woman of tolerable figure or circumstances in the world, though formerly only to women of quality; also a mock name for a courtezan, as we say, *She is a Madam*, that is, *She is a Whore*.

MA'DDER (S.) the root of a plant, very much used by the *Dyers*, to make a strong and durable red colour for soldiers cloaths, &c. also much used in the compounding diet-drinks, &c.

MADE (A.) done, performed, produced; also a cant word for theft.

MADEMOISE'LLE (S.) a *French* name given properly to the wives of gentlemen, but now generally to the younger and unmarried women or virgins.

MADGE or MADGE HOW'LET (S.) an owl or night-bird; and sometimes a strolling whorish woman that walks the streets to pick men up.

MA'DID (A.) moist, wet, damp; also made tender by infusion, or decoction.

MADEFICA'TION or MADEFA'CTION (S.) the moistening, soaking, or thoroughly steeping any body in proper liquors, as a toast in ale, &c.

MA'DIFY or MA'DEFY (V.) to moisten, soak, or wet a thing.

MA'DNESS (S.) that disease or disorder that deprives the patient of the use of his reason, and commonly affects the party with an unappeasable fury; though there are other degrees of *madness*, whereby the melancholy disposition of a despairing mind renders the person almost lifeless and insensible; also a great degree of anger at, or for a person or thing; vexation, fretting, &c.

MADRIE'R (S.) a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a concavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, to be applied to a gate or other proper place that is to be forced down or open; and sometimes it is used for a prop, support, or buttress to a wall, or a defence against artificial fires.

MA'DRIGAL (S.) a love song, or little amorous poem, of uncertain or unequal measures.

MAD TOM (S.) a cheat, or impostor, that under the pretence of madness goes about and commits several enormities with impunity.

MAGAZI'NE (S.) any publick-store-house, and especially for military preparations, whether they be guns, powder, &c. where they are either made or kept continually to be ready for use upon all occasions.

St. MA'GDALEN (S.) in the church of *Rome*, several orders of nuns, but especially those of worn-out and penitent courtesans. Pope *Clement* VIII. settled a revenue on them at *Rome*, and further appointed that the effects of all publick prostitutes who died without will should fall to them, and that those who made wills should be invalid, unless they bequeathed a part of their effects to them, and which was to be at least one fifth part.

MA'GGOT (S.) a small worm that breeds in nuts, &c. also a whimsical fellow, that is full of strange freakish fancies.

MA'GGOTTINESS (S.) a fulness of maggots, as cheese, a dead dog, &c. also that airy, cheangeable, whimsical, unsettled disposition of mind that is continually pursuing some odd or foolish device.

MA'GGOTY (A.) whimsical, unsettled, freakish, foolish, changeable, &c.

MA'GI (S.) wise men, priests and philosophers among the *Persians*, intrusted with the government civil and ecclesiastick, much addicted to astrology, whose founder was *Zoroaster*, whose doctrine seems to have been nothing but a sort of natural divinity.

MA'GICAL (A.) something belonging to magick.

MAGI'CIAN (S.) is commonly understood in an ill sense, and means one that pretends to great matters by the information or assistance of demons or spirits.

MA'GICK (S.) an art that studies the interpretations of mysteries or difficulties, by shewing the mutual application of actives or passives, and thereby performing many excellent and wonderful works; it is divided into *natural*, *artificial*, and *diabolical*.

Natural Magick, uses only natural means, and by that produces extraordinary and wonderful effects in the eyes of the vulgar.

Artificial Magick, produces likewise surprizing things by the effects of ingenuity and mathematical rules, as the making various optical glasses, &c.

Diabolical Magick, is a profane use of scripture sentences by way of charm, or the pretended doing something by the assistance of some demon or familiar spirit, as of curing distempers, wounds, &c. without application of medicines, &c.

MAGISTE'RIAL (A.) proud, haughty, domineering, commanding, &c.

MA'GISTERY (S.) a *Chymical Term*, signifying a precipitate of some dissolution, made by a salt, or some other body, which breaks the force of the dissolvent; some affirm that by *magistery* is meant the conversion of a body into that of another kind, by means of some extraneous additament, as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of *Mars* and *Venus*.

MA'GISTRACY (S.) the duty, office, or power of a magistrate.

MA'GISTRATE (S.) any publick officer, to whom the executive power of the law is committed wholly or in part.

MA'GNA CHARTA (S.) the great charter or instrument of agreement between the king and the people of *England*, granted the

ninth year of *Henry* III. and confirmed by *Edward* I. It is remarked, that when *Henry* III confirmed it, he ſwore on the word and faith of a king, a chriſtian and a knight to obſerve it; for this grant a fifteenth of all moveable goods were given to the king, whether they were temporals or ſpirituals.

MAGNANI'MITY (S.) that valiant, generous and noble diſpoſition of mind that goes through great troubles and difficulties with a prudent and undaunted reſolution, and is neither too meanly caſt down or dejected with diſappointments, nor vainly lifted up with ſucceſs.

MAGNA'NIMOUS (A.) brave, noble, generous, courageous.

MA'GNET (S.) commonly means the loadſtone, though it is alſo applied to any thing that attracts the mind, or captivates the underſtanding.

MAGNE'TICAL or MAGNE'TICK (A.) ſomething that has an attractive quality, or that belongs to or is like the loadſtone.

MA'GNETISM (S.) the attracting property or faculty of any thing whatever.

MAGNI'FICENCE or MAGNI'FICENTNESS (S.) the ſplendor, grandeur, or ſtately appearance of any thing; alſo the capacity of mind that fits or prepares perſons for the performance of great and noble things.

MAGNI'FICENT (A.) grand, ſtately, noble, princely, honourable, generous.

MAGNI'FICI (S.) the title of the governors or rulers of univerſities in *Germany*.

MA'GNIFY (V.) to enlarge, encreaſe, or make a thing much more than it really is; alſo to commend, praiſe, or adore.

MA'GNIFYING GLASS (S.) an optical ſphere, convex lens, &c. which in tranſmitting the rays of light inflects them ſo, that the parallel ones become converging, and thoſe which were diverging become parallel, by means whereof objects viewed through them appear larger than when viewed by the naked eye.

MA'GNITUDE (S.) the bulk, ſtature, or bigneſs of a thing, taken or conſidered as one whole.

MA'HIM, MAY'HIM, or MAIM (S.) in *Law*, is a perſonal prejudice, hurt, damage, or wound a perſon receives in his body, by means whereof he loſes the uſe or benefit of ſome member or members that are or might be of uſe to him, either defenſively or offenſively in battle.

MAHO'METAN (S.) a perſon that profeſſes or believes the religious opinions or doctrines of *Mahomet*, the *Turkiſh* prophet.

MAHO'METANISM (S.) the doctrine or religious opinions of *Mahomet*.

MAID or MAIDEN (S.) a virgin, or woman that was never married, and is commonly meant of the younger ſort; and in *Scotland* is the name of an inſtrument wherewith perſons are beheaded.

MAI'DENHEAD (S.) in *Berkſhire*, an ancient corporation, now governed by a high ſteward, a mayor, a ſteward, and ten aldermen; of theſe ten they annually chooſe two bridge-maſters; the mayor for the laſt year, the mayor for the preſent year, and the ſteward are juſtices of the peace, and the reigning mayor is clerk of the market and coroner; the mayor and aldermen chooſe annually two ſerjeants who bear the mace; they have a goal both for debtors and criminals; they have weekly a very good market on Wedneſday; it is a large thorough-fare town, with many good inns; it has a large wooden bridge over the *Thames*, for the repair of which the crown allows three trees annually out of *Windſor-Foreſt*, and the corporation receives toll both for paſſengers above and under it; diſtant from *London* 22 computed, and 28 meaſured miles.

MAI'DEN-SESSION (S.) a time when no criminals are condemned to be hanged at an aſſize.

MAI'DSTONE (S.) in *Kent*, on the river *Medway*, over which it has a very fine bridge; it is very conſiderable, as being the county-town, and the river navigable quite up to it, with hoys and barges of 50 or 60 tons burden, in which are ſent to *London* great quantities of hops, cherries, timber, wheat, &c. The cloathing-trade, which was formerly very conſiderable here, is now generally gone to decay in all this county; the only manufacture now carried on in and near this town is the making of linen thread; the aſſizes are generally held here, and elections both for itſelf and the county are always held here, and all publick buſineſs is tranſacted here; one of the goals for the county is here, and the cuſtody of the weights and meaſures renewed by the king's ſtandard is alſo fixed here by act of parliament; it is an ancient borough, whoſe chief magiſtrate was called a port-reeve, but queen *Elizabeth* renewed their charter, and called him a mayor, with 12 aſſiſtants, called jurats; they ſend two members to parliament; in and near this town is abundance of gentry, which renders it very polite; diſtant from *London* 27 computed, and 36 meaſured miles.

MAJE'STICAL or MAJE'STICK (A.) noble, grand, princely, ſtately.

MA'JESTY (S.) a title at this time given only to kings and emperors, but formerly to popes and archbiſhops. The *German* emperors endeavoured to keep this ſtile and the cloſed crown to themſelves. *Francis* I. made it common to the kings of *France*. Upon *Charles* V. being choſen emperor of *Germany*, the kings of *Spain* took upon them the title of *majeſty*, till then they bore only that of highneſs. *Henry* VIII. of *England* was the firſt who took the title of *majeſty*, his predeceſſors having only that of *grace* or *highneſs*; at preſent it is become a common title to all kings;

kings; among the old *Romans*, it was given to the ſtate and the great officers thereof, but afterwards was confined to the emperor and *Imperial* family.

MAIL (S.) a trunk, bag, or portmantua to travel with, and is eſpecially applied to the bundles, bags, or parcels of letters that are brought by the publick poſt; alſo an iron or other ring or rings to compoſe or make coats with for warriors.

Coat of Mail, any ſort of armour worn by warriors as a defence, but eſpecially ſuch as are made up of many rings or plates, for the more eaſy bending the body or members of the wearer; alſo a ſpeck or ſpot in the feathers of fowls.

MAI'LED (A.) ſpeckled or ſpotted, as the feathers of partridges, hawks, &c. or the ſkins or furs of ſome beaſts.

MAIM (S.) a hurt, wound, or loſs of a member.

MAIM (V.) to hurt, prejudice, wound, or render uncapable of performing the proper office of a perſon or thing.

MAIN (S.) the firm land; alſo the middle of the great or wide ſea; alſo the chief or principal perſon or thing to be depended on in any affair; alſo the long hair that grows on the top or ridge of a horſe's neck; in the game of *Hazard*, any number from five to nine, both incluſive, that the thrower caſts with two dice, is ſo called, upon which the reſt lay ſuch wagers as they think proper, againſt which the thrower caſts again, and if his number is any other from four to ten, both incluſive, it is called the chance; alſo the ſtrength, might, power, or ability of a perſon.

Main Body of an Army, the principal force or ſtrength marching in the middle.

MAI'N GUARD (S.) a party of horſe, poſted before the camp, for the preſervation and ſafety of the whole army; and in a *Garriſon*, it is the great guard, or that to which all the others are ſubordinate.

MA'IN-MAST (S.) the great or middlemoſt maſt of a ſhip, which is ordinarily a $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the midſhip beam, and raiſed perpendicularly in the waiſt or middle of the ſhip.

MAINPE'RNABLE (A.) a *Law* term for any act, matter or thing that is bailable, or that may be ſet at liberty by giving in ſecurity or bail.

MAINPE'RNORS (S.) in *Law*, are ſuch perſons as undertake or are ſurety for a perſon's appearance at a day aſſigned.

MAI'NPRIZE (S.) a bail, pledge, or ſecurity for a perſon to anſwer a charge, or pay a debt that is laid againſt him, for which otherwiſe he muſt have been committed to goal.

MAINTA'IN (V.) to defend or ſupport an argument or cauſe; to keep or provide a perſon with all manner of neceſſaries, proviſions, or cloaths, food, &c. and a thing in all manner of proper or needful reparations.

MAINTAI'NABLE (A.) juſtifiable, that may be vindicated, kept, or ſupported.

MAI'NTENANCE (S.) the neceſſaries of life; alſo any ſort of aſſiſtance, protection, or defence; and in *Law*, is a wrongful upholding a perſon in a *litigious* ſuit.

MAINTAI'NER (S.) a defender, ſupporter, provider, or keeper; in *Law*, one who ſupports a cauſe between others, by laying out money, making friends, &c. for one of the parties.

MAIN-TOP-GALLANT-MAST (S.) is one that is one fourth of the length of the main-maſt.

MAIN-TOP-MAST (S.) is one that is half the length of the main-maſt,

MAIN-YA'RD (S.) the principal, biggeſt, or chief yard, and belongs to the main-maſt, being commonly $\frac{5}{6}$ of the keel's length only.

MA'JOR (S.) the ſenior, elder, or greater perſon in authority; alſo the civil magiſtrate who has the government of a city or town, commonly called the *mayor*; and in *military Affairs*, there are ſeveral officers under this name, who have ſome appellation to diſtinguiſh them.

The Main Major, is he whoſe duty it is in a regiment to convey all orders to it, to draw up and exerciſe it, to keep it in good order upon a march, and to rally it if it ſhould happen to be broke in an engagement, and is the only officer of the foot that is permitted to ride on horſeback.

Major of a Brigade, either of horſe or foot, is he who receives orders and the word from the major-general, and delivers them to the under majors.

Major of a fortified Town, &c. has the charge of the guards, rounds, patrols, and centinels.

Major Domo, the maſter of a family, or the ſteward of a great man's houſe.

Major General, is he who receives the general's orders, and gives them to the majors of the brigades, and is the next officer under the lieutenant-general, and commands on the left hand when there are two attacks at a ſiege.

MA'JOR (A.) in *Logick*, is ſpoken of the firſt propoſition of a regular ſyllogiſm.

Major Concord, in *Muſick*, exceeds the leſſer by half a tone, as the greater or ſharp third is two whole tones, or four ſemitones, whereas the leſſer or flat third is but three ſemi-tones, &c.

MA'JORALTY or MAY'ORALTY (S.) the office or time in which the office of a mayor of a city, &c. is diſcharged by any particular perſon, which is now generally one year only.

MAJO'RITY (S.) a number of people or things greater than half, where there is an oppoſition; in *Law*, it is a perſon's coming to, or being of age.

MAIZE (S.) *Indian* wheat or corn to make bread of,

MAKE (V.) to form, faſhion, compoſe, cauſe; alſo to compel, force, or oblige; alſo to ſteal or convey privately away.

MAKE (S.) a cant name for a half-penny.

MAKE-BA'TE (S.) a promoter or cauſer of quarrels, ſtrife, contention, or ill-will, a tale bearer.

MAKE FAST (V.) to tye, bind, keep, or prevent from getting away.

MA'KER (S.) the cauſer, producer, faſhioner, former or inventor of any thing.

MA'LADIES (S.) any ſort of illneſſes or diſeaſes.

MALA'GMA (S.) a cataplaſm, fomentation, or pultice for ſoftening and ripening impoſthumes.

MA'LAPERT (A.) ſaucy, rude, impudent, over forward, or talkative, impertinent, troubleſome.

MA'LAPERTNESS (S.) a too free or forward talkativeneſs, ſaucineſs, or impertinence of the tongue.

MALA'XATE (V.) to ſoften, mould, mix, or melt an ointment with the warmth of one's hand, body, &c. to mix ingredients together by pounding, &c. to fit them for pills, &c.

MA'LDON or MA'LDEN (S.) in *Eſſex*, was of old a *Roman* colony, and is at preſent a borough town that ſends two members to parliament, and a corporation governed by two bailiffs and aldermen, with a ſteward, recorder and under officers; it is a liberty in itſelf, and has a convenient haven for ſhips; it conſiſts of one ſtreet near a mile long beſides lanes; its market is weekly on Saturday, diſtant from *London* 32 computed, and 39 meaſured miles.

MALE (S.) the he of all ſorts of creatures, and in birds they are called cocks.

MALE-ADMINISTRA'TION (S.) a wrong management of publick matters or employments.

MALE CONTE'NTS (S.) diſaffected ſubjects, ſuch who expreſs their diſlike againſt a reigning prince by words and actions, by endeavouring at a change of government, or at leaſt of the miniſtry.

MALEDI'CTED (A.) anathematized, curſed or excommunicated.

MALEDI'CTION (S.) a ſpeaking ill of, or wiſhing hurt to a perſon, thing, or affair; and this was uſually put into old deeds that conveyed lands to monaſteries, churches, &c. to frighten any perſon from attempting to recover or alienate them.

MA'LENDERS (S.) in *Farriery*, is a diſeaſe that affects the joints of horſes, by breaking out in chaps or purulent matter.

MALE'VOLENCE or MALE'VOLENTNESS (S.) ill will, ſpite, hatred, malice.

MALE'VOLENT (A.) ill-natured, ſpiteful, or that wiſhes or threatens hurt or injury to a perſon, buſineſs, or thing.

MA'LICE (S.) a ſettled grudge, or ill will againſt any perſon, or a ſpiteful and envious endeavour to prejudice another, though he has done nothing to deſerve it.

MALI'CIOUS (A.) ſpiteful, envious, deſirous, of or ready to do any miſchief to another that has not deſerved it.

MALI'GN (A.) miſchievous, ſpiteful, angry, malicious, &c.

MALI'GN (V.) to envy or wiſh evil to, ſpeak reproachfully and maliciouſly of.

MALI'GNANCY, MALI'GNANTNESS, or MALI'GNITY (S.) the evil or hurtful diſpoſition of any perſon or thing.

MALI'GNANT (A.) hurtful, miſchievous, &c.

MALI'GNANT (S.) a perſon evil-affected to any thing, a term given by the eſpouſers of *O'ver's* intereſt to all thoſe who were for promoting the king's intereſt; in *Phyſick*, thoſe diſtempers, eſpecially fevers, that continue longer, or rage violenter than uſual, and ſo become contagious, are called *malignant* fevers, &c. and are commonly attended with ſpots and eruptions.

MA'LKIN (S.) with *Bakers*, *&c.* is a diſh-clout or cloth put at the end of a long pole, to waſh the hearth of the oven; alſo a ſcare-crow, or thing dreſſed by the gardeners in cherry time, to fright away the birds; alſo an ill dreſſed wench.

MALL or PALL-MA'LL (S.) a ſport, diverſion, play or exerciſe with a wooden ball, which is hung in a ſling or vibrating rope under an iron arch, which being ſtruck with a mallet or wooden inſtrument called a *mall*, with great force, runs along a very long walk or alley made ſmooth and even on purpoſe, and boarded on each ſide, and numbered with yards to ſee who ſtrikes the furtheſt; the arch or iron is called the paſs, and the alley, as well as the game and the inſtrument, is called the *mall*.

MA'LLARD (S.) a wild drake, or male duck.

MALLEABI'LITY or MA'LLEABLENESS (S.) the property or quality of metals that makes them ſpread when beaten or wrought with a hammer, the rolls of a mill, &c. which glaſs will not.

MA'LLEABLE (A.) any thing that will ſpread by hammering, or other forcible beating.

MA'LLET (S.) a ſort of large headed wooden hammer, uſed by *Maſons* in hewing their ſtones, and by *Carpenters* in making mortiſes, tenons, &c. and by *Carvers*, *Gunſtock Makers*, and ſeveral other artificers.

MA'LLING (S.) ſometimes called *Weſt-Malling*, or *Town-Malling*, a ſmall town in *Kent*, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 25 computed, and 30 meaſured miles.

MA'LMSBURY (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, ſituate upon an hill, by the ſide of the river *Avon*, which almoſt encompaſſeth it, and for that reaſon has ſix bridges over it; it is an ancient borough-

borough-town, formerly defended by a caſtle, which is now gone to ruin; it ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a juſtice, who is called an alderman, choſen annually; it is a neat town, and carries on a conſiderable trade in the woollen manufacture, and has a good market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 74 computed, and 90 meaſured miles.

MA'LMSEY (S.) a rich ſort of luſcious *Grecian* wine, much admired formerly, but of leſs eſteem lately; alſo a ſort of *Muſcadine* wine brought from *Provence* in *France*.

MA'LPAS (S.) in *Cheſhire*, ſituate upon an high hill, which was formerly both defended and adorned with a caſtle, but is now gone to ruin; the church is a ſtately building, erected in the higheſt part of the town, and has two rectors, who do duty alternately; the town conſiſts of three ſtreets well paved; the market is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 130 computed, and 157 meaſured miles.

MA'LSTER (S.) a maker or dealer in malt.

MALT (S.) the grain called barley prepared as follows: Steep a quantity of barley ſo long in water, till it is of a bright reddiſh colour, which is beſt done in cool weather, ſummer not being a fit ſeaſon, and winter is too cold; when it is ſufficiently ſteeped, the grain will be very much ſwelled and ſoft, then take it out of the ſteeping-trough, and lay it on heaps to drain; after this, ſpread it till it is about 20 or 24 inches thick; the whole difficulty lies in managing this floor, which in about 15 hours time will begin to put forth the root, which muſt be carefully kept turning, or it will become blade, which is carefully to be avoided; this done, ſpread it thinner to about 5 or 6 inches thick, and keep it conſtantly turning, to dry gradually; this done, throw it into an heap as high as you can, and let it remain ſo till it grows ſo hot in the middle, that you can ſcarce bear to thruſt your hand in; then throw or ſpread it abroad again to cool, and then ſpread it upon a hair cloth or wire upon a kiln, where having a moderate fire that will laſt about 24 hours, let it lie and dry, and afterwards another flower, and if occaſion requires, a third, otherwiſe it will not grind well, nor will the drink be either well-taſted, coloured, or keep. Peat and turf are reckoned the beſt fewel, and next to theſe, charcoal.

M'ALTA (S.) a military religious order of knights, who have gone by various names; as, Hoſpitallers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, Knights of St. *John*, Knights of *Rhodes*, *&c.* were founded thus: Some merchants of *Melphis* in the kingdom of *Naples*, who traded into the *Levant* a little before the journey of *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* into the *Holy Land* obtained leave of the caliph of *Egypt* to build an houſe for themſelves and thoſe of their nation who came on pilgrimage thither, on paying an annual tribute; after which, they built two churches, and received the pilgrims with much zeal and charity; this example being followed by others, they founded a church in honour of St. *John*, and an hoſpital for the ſick, from whence they were called Hoſpitallers; and a little after, when *Godfrey* took *Jeruſalem* in 1099, they were diſtinguiſhed by black habits, and a croſs with eight points; and beſides the ordinary vows, they took another, by which they obliged themſelves to defend pilgrims: This foundation was laid in 1104, in the reign of *Baldwin*, and ſo they became a military order, into which many of quality entered themſelves, and changed their name into knights; after the Chriſtians loſt their intereſt in the Eaſt, and that *Jeruſalem* was taken, the knights retired to *Margett*, and then to *Acre*, which they defended valiantly in 1290; then they followed *John*, king of *Cyprus*, who gave them *Limiſſon* in his dominions, where they ſtaid till 1310, and that ſame year they took *Rhodes*, under the grand maſter *Foulques de Vallaret*, and next year defended it under *Ame* duke of *Savoy*, againſt an army of *Saracens*; ſince when, his ſucceſſors have uſed *F. E. R. T.* for their device, that is, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, or, he kept *Rhodes* by his valour; from this they were called knights of *Rhodes*; but that being taken by *Solyman* in 1522, they retired into *Candia*, thence into *Sicily*. Pope *Adrian* VI. granted them the city of *Viterbo* for their retreat; and in 1530, the emperor *Charles* V. gave them the iſle of *Malta*, where they have continued ever ſince, and go by that name; they formerly conſiſted of eight languages or nations, but ſince the Reformation in *England*, they have been but ſeven. Thoſe who are admitted into this order muſt give proof of their being nobly deſcended both by the father's and mother's ſide, for four generations, by lawful marriage, except the natural ſons of kings and princes.

MA'LTON (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, on the river *Derwent*, over which it has a fine bridge; it is a borough (but no corporation) made up of two towns, *viz.* the *New* and *Old Malton*, in which are three handſome pariſh churches, being a town well peopled, and accommodated with good inns, and two markets weekly on Tueſday and Saturday; it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 164 computed, and 190 meaſured miles.

MA'MALUKES (S.) the name of a dynaſty which reigned a conſiderable time in *Egypt*; they were originally *Turkiſh* and *Circaſſian* ſlaves, bought of the *Tartars* by *Meliſcaleb*, to the number of one thouſand, whom he bred up to arms, and raiſed ſome to the principal offices of the empire, who killed ſultan *Maadan*, and ſucceeded him by advancing

vaneing ſultan *Aggeddin*, one of them.

MA'MMA (S.) with *Anatomiſts*, that part of a human body called the breaſt or teat, and in *Beaſts* the dugs; alſo a familiar word by which children call their mothers.

MA'MMON (S.) according to the *Heathen Theology*, was the god of plenty and riches.

MA'MMONIST (S.) one whoſe heart and deſires are ſet upon the riches of this world only.

MAN (S.) that human creature that is endowed with reaſon and ſpeech, under which both the ſexes are comprized, tho' in common ſpeech it means only the male.

MAN (V.) to furniſh a ſhip with a ſufficient number of men, to uſe her ordnance, trim her ſails, ply a convenient number of ſmall ſhot, beſides the ſurgeons, carpenters, and ſome to hand along powder, or do other neceſſary ſervices, without interfering with one another; a merchant ſhip is ſaid to be well or double *manned*, when ſhe has double the men abſolutely neceſſary to barely ſail her; ſo, to employ ſo many men or hands as are ſufficient to do any work, as heaving at the capſtan, taking in the ſails, &c. is called *manning* the capſtan, *manning* the top, the boat, &c.

MA'NACLE (V.) to ſetter, bind, or incumber the hands, ſo as to hinder a perſon from doing what he is deſirous to perform.

MA'NACLES (S.) handcuffs, fetters, or any other incumbrance to the hands.

MA'NAGE (V.) to command, order, direct, govern, ſubdue, regulate, or appoint.

MA'NAGE (S.) a ſchool, or riding ground, furniſhed with neceſſary inſtruments and artiſts, to train up horſes for war or other exerciſes; alſo the art itſelf is ſo called.

MA'NAGEMENT or MA'NAGERY (S.) conduct, behaviour, or method in regulating buſineſs, which, according as it is, is denominated good, bad, or indifferent.

MA'NCHESTER (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, ſituate on the *Irwell*, is a very ancient town, and is one of the fineſt, greateſt and moſt populous towns in all the *North*, being much increaſed in buildings; it is much noted for the fuſtian manufacture, called *Manchester* cottons, alſo for tickings, tapes, filleting, and thread commodities; it is neither a borough nor a corporation; the market, which is very great, is weekly on Saturday; here is a very famous private college and hoſpital, well endowed, and furniſhed with a good library and revenues; diſtant from *London* 137 computed, and 166 meaſured miles.

MA'NCHET (S.) a ſuperfine and excellent ſort of bread.

MA'NCIPATE (V.) to diſpoſe or ſell to another the right or intereſt that a perſon has in a thing.

MANCIPA'TION (S.) an ancient way of conveying one man's property to another for a valuable conſideration before witneſſes, in the performance of which ſeveral formalities were obſerved, to confirm and aſſure the bargain and ſale.

MA'NCIPLE (S.) in *Colleges* and *Univerſities*, are the ſame with caterers or ſtewards in private families, that is, thoſe who take care of, and provide the victuals, &c.

MA'NDARINS (S.) lords of *China*, who are commonly governors of ſome provinces; they are commonly choſe out of the *Loitia's*, who are the moſt learned of *Confucius's* ſect. In their government, which is always at a great diſtance from the place of their nativity, they have a glorious palace, in the chief hall whereof is the king's ſtatue upon a high pedeſtal, to which the *mandarin* kneels before he ſits upon the bench: They are ſo much reſpected, that nobody ſpeaks to them but upon their knees; ſome are called *military mandarins*, that command in the wars; others are called *learned mandarins*, who are appointed to be judges.

MA'NDATE or MANDA'MUS (S.) the name of a writ iſſued out to command a corporation to reſtore an alderman or other officer, to his place, dignity, or truſt again, from which he had been unjuſtly depoſed; alſo a writ directed to an eſcheator to find an office after the death of one that was the king's tenant; alſo a charge to a ſheriff to take into the king's hands or poſſeſſion, all the lands and tenements of the king's widow, who being bound by an oath to the contrary, had married without the king's conſent; alſo any judicial command of the king or his juſtice, to have any thing done to promote or facilitate juſtice.

MA'NDERIL (S.) a ſort of wooden pulley, that is a member or part of a turner's lathe, and according to their faſhion and uſe go by various names, as flat, pin, hollow or ſcrew *manderils*.

MA'NDIBLE (S.) the upper or lower jaw; the upper, while a perſon is young, conſiſts of 12 bones, *viz.* ſix in a ſide, which in thoſe of riper years become only one, and that very hard.

MANDI'BULAR (A.) any thing belonging to the jaw.

MA'NDIL (S.) the cap or turban worn by the *Perſians*, being compoſed of a piece of fine white muſlin or linen five or ſix yards long, which being firſt wrapped round the head, a piece of ſilk of the ſame length is likewiſe wrapped over that, in ſuch manner, that the ſeveral ſtripes or colours of the ſilk form a ſort of waves; by the great quantity of matter, it ſerves both as a defence againſt cold and extream heat; it is ſo cloſely bound together, that it is ſaid a cutlaſs will not penetrate it; in rainy weather they cover it with a kind of red cloth.

MA'NDRAKE (S.) a ſort of plant that ſtupifies, and ſometimes cauſes frenzy; it is ſaid to be a provocative, and is therefore uſed in philters

philters and love charms; there are two ſorts of it, one is black, and called the *female mandrake*, whoſe leaves are pretty much like lettice, though narrower and ſmaller, which ſpread upon the ground, and are of a very diſagreeable ſcent; it bears berries ſomething like ſervices, of a pale colour and ſtrong ſmell, which have kernels within like thoſe of pears; it has two or three very large roots twiſted together, black without, and white within, and covered with a thick rind. The *male mandrake* is called *morion* or *ſilly*, becauſe it takes away the uſe of the ſenſes; the berries of this are as big again as the female one, of a good ſcent and colour like ſaffron; its leaves are large, white, broad, and ſmooth, like the leaves of the beech tree; its root reſembles that of the female, but is thicker and bigger; this plant ſtupifies thoſe that uſe it, and ſometimes deprives them of underſtanding, and often cauſes ſuch vertigoes and lethargies, that if thoſe that have taken it have not ſome preſent aſſiſtance, they die in convulſions.

MA'NDUCATE (V.) to chew or break with the teeth, to eat.

MANDUCA'TION (S.) a chewing, grinding, or breaking with the teeth, or eating any thing; this word is much uſed by the *Lutherans*, in their diſpute of eating the conſecrated bread in the ſacrament.

MANE (S.) the long hair that hangs down from the ridge of a horſe's neck.

MA'NEQUIN or MA'NNIKIN (S.) a ſmall ſtatue or model of a man, made ſometimes of wax, ſometimes of wood, &c. with various junctures to put the figure in ſuch an attitude as the artiſt deſires to draw, either naked or dreſſed; if dreſſed, the draperies are ſo diſpoſed, as to render them the moſt agreeable to ſight, and natural for drawing; alſo a mock name for a dwarf, or very little under-ſized man.

MA'NES (S.) certain divinities among the ancients, which ſome affirmed to be the ſouls of deceaſed perſons ſeparated from their bodies; others, that they were the infernal gods, or gods of the dead; others, that they were the gods of the night, and reigned betwixt heaven and earth, preſiding over the vapours of the night, and that they delighted to torment men.

MANE-SHEET (S.) the name that jockeys give to the hood or head-cloth that they put over the heads and neeks of fine horſes.

MA'NFULNESS (S.) courageouſneſs, ſtoutneſs, valour.

MANGE (S.) a naſty, filthy diſeaſe in dogs, horſes, &c. much like the itch in men, that occaſions the creatures to be continually ſcratching and clawing themſelves, and that breaks out in ſcabs and putrid ſores.

MA'NGER (S.) the place where food for a horſe is put, in the form of a trough.

MA'NGINESS (S.) a vicious diſpoſition, or ill habit of body that dogs, &c. are in, by reaſon whereof they have the diſtemper called the mange.

MA'NGLE (V.) to cut, hack, tear, or irregularly pull to pieces any thing whatever, but eſpecially applied to meat, or abuſing a man by thieves.

MA'NGO (S.) an *Eaſt-India* fruit, much like our ſmall melons, or large cucumers, which is pickled in a particular manner, and eaten as ſauce with meat.

MA'NGONISM (S.) a furniſhing, trimming, fitting, or cleaning up old things.

MA'NGY (A.) inclinable to, or having the diſeaſe called the mange.

MAN'HOOD (S.) ſometimes means that age or part of a man's life when he is come to his full growth and vigour, and ſometimes thoſe actions as are proper for ſuch a ſeaſon, eſpecially where the ſtrength and courage of the party is more peculiarly concerned.

MA'NIA (S.) in *Phyſick*, is what is vulgarly called madneſs, eſpecially of the raving kind.

MA'NIACK (S.) a perſon afflicted with madneſs.

MA'NICHEES (S.) a ſect of ancient hereticks that began to infect part of the Chriſtian church about 277, and ſpread itſelf very much in the *Eaſt*, eſpecially in *Egypt*, *Arabia*, and *Africa*; it took its riſe from one *Cubricus*, who affectedly changed his name into *Manes* or a *Veſſel*; a rich widow, whoſe ſervant he had been, dying without iſſue, left him ſtore of wealth, after which he aſſumed the title of apoſtle, or envoy of Jeſus Chriſt, and that he was the paraclete or comforter that Chriſt promiſed to ſend, and maintained two principles, the one good, and the other bad; the firſt he called light, which did nothing but good, and the ſecond he called darkneſs, which did nothing but evil. Our ſouls, he ſaid, were made by the bad one; they were really rather a ſect of philoſophers, than religious, profeſſing aſtronomy and aſtrology, and pretended to uſe amulets; they affirmed, that Chriſt did not aſſume a real and natural body, but only an imaginary one; that the law of *Moſes* did not come from God or the good principle, and therefore was abrogated; they abſtained wholly from eating any ſort of fleſh, and though they pretended to receive the books of the New Teſtament, yet they only took ſo much of it as they could ſuit to their own opinions, pretending that whatever was inconſiſtent thereto had been foiſted in by ſome later writers who were half *Jews*; and, on the other hand, allowed fables and apocryphal books to paſs for apoſtolical writings, and are ſtrongly ſuſpected to have forged ſeveral themſelves; ſeveral other ſects ſprung from this, under various denominations.

MA'NIFEST (A.) open, plain, apparent, evident, clear, not to be contradicted.

MA'NIFEST (V.) to demonſtrate, ſhew, clear,

or make any thing plain, to reveal or diſcover that which was hid and obſcure before.

MANIFESTA'TION (S.) a declaring, ſhewing, or making a thing plain, clear, or evident.

MA'NIFESTNESS (S.) the plainneſs or evidentneſs of any thing that cannot be denied.

MANIFE'STO (S.) a publick declaration or reaſon exhibited by a king or prince, whereby he ſhews the reaſon of his doing or forbearing any thing for or againſt another prince, ſtate, or potentate.

MA'NIFOLD (A.) a great many in number, or often repeated over.

MA'NIGLIONS (S.) the handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, to remove it from one place to another by.

MA'NINGTREE (S.) in *Eſſex*, an indifferent town, having a ſmall market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 51 computed, and 59 meaſured miles.

MA'NIPLE (S.) a ſcarf or ornament worn about the waiſt of a *Romiſh* maſs prieſt.

MA'NIPULE (S.) among the *Apothecaries*, is as much herbs, flowers, &c. as a perſon can take up in his hand at once; among the *Romans*, it was a ſmall body of infantry, which in *Romulus*'s time conſiſted of 100 men, which was afterwards increaſed to 200, commanded by two *Centurions*.

MA'NLY (A.) of, or pertaining to a man, humane, generous, noble.

MA'NNA (S.) a medicinal gentle purgative taken in broth, or other proper liquid; what is ſold in the ſhops, commonly called *manna* of *Calabria*, is a white and ſweet liquor, which either diſtils of itſelf, or drops from the inciſion made in the branches and leaves, or kees of the aſh-tree, both common and wild; in the dog days, or a little before, it is gathered in the open ſun-ſhine, which hardens and dries it; in *July* it comes of its own accord out of the tree; in *Auguſt* they make inciſions; and when it has left off to run, in the ſame month, there comes out a third ſort of an inferior nature; there is another ſort found in *Arabia*, *Poland*, *Calabria*, mount *Libanus*, and *Dauphine*, that falls upon the leaves of the trees, and herbs and rocks, which is a condenſed ſort of honey, of the ſame figure aſcribed by *Moſes* to that which the children of *Iſrael* eat in their journey to *Canaan*. Many opinions and conjectures have been made and propagated concerning the *Iſraelitiſh manna*, not proper for this place.

MA'NNER (S.) the mode or way of executing, performing, or doing any thing whether good or bad, in *Painting*, *Poetry*, *Architecture*, *&c.* which among *Artiſts* frequently is very different, and at the ſame time very excellent.

MA'NNERS (S.) is commonly underſtood of the regular and decent behaviour of a perſon, according to the rules of virtue and a polite education.

MA'NNOPERS (S.) an old *Law* term for ſtolen goods, taken upon the thief in the very fact.

MAN OF WAR (S.) a large ſhip built on purpoſe for fighting, and provided accordingly with men, guns, and ammunition, in large numbers and quantities.

MANO'METER or MA'NOSCOPE (S.) an inſtrument to meaſure and ſhew the variations and degrees of denſity and rarity in the air.

MA'NOR or MA'NOUR (S.) anciently a certain compaſs of ground was granted by the king to ſome man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exerciſe ſome juriſdiction more or leſs within that circuit, as he thought good to grant, but performing withal ſuch ſervices, and ſuch rent yearly, as by this grant was required. Now, the lord afterwards parcelling this ſame to other meaner men, receiving rent and ſervices from them, and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, the inferiors became tenants to him; but it is now rather underſtood to be juriſdiction, and royalty incorporeal, than the land and ſuit; for a man may have a *manor* in groſs, *i. e.* the right and intereſt of a court baron with the perquiſites, and another enjoy every foot of land belonging to it. A *manor* may be compounded of divers things, as of an houſe, arable land, paſture, meadow, wood, rent, advowſon, court-baron, &c. and this ought to be by long continuance of time beyond man's memory. Some affirm that a *manor* cannot now be made, becauſe without a court-baron, and at leaſt two ſuitors, there can be no *manor*.

MA'NSFIELD (S.) a large town in the foreſt of *Sherwood*, in the county of *Nottingham*, well inhabited, and filled with good houſes; the principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is making of malt; its market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 99 computed, and 116 meaſured miles.

MA'NSION (S.) a dwelling-place or habitation; and in *Law*, is applied to the chief dwelling houſe within a lord's manor or fee, called the capital meſſuage, and vulgarly the *manſion houſe*.

MANSLAU'GHTER (S.) an unlawful killing a man upon ſome ſudden occaſion, without any ſettled or prepenſe malice, in which it differs from murder, and from chance-medley, becauſe it has a preſent intent to kill; it is eſteemed felony, but admitted to clergy for the firſt time, with forfeiture of goods and chattels.

MANSLAY'ER (S.) he who kills a man rather by accident than choice.

MA'NTELET (S.) a ſhort purple mantle worn by the *French* biſhops over their rochets upon ſome ſpecial occaſions; in *War*, it is a kind of moveable pent-houſe or parapet made of pieces of timber ſawed into planks about three inches thick, and nailed one over the

other

other to about ſix feet high, commonly caſed with tin, and ſet upon ſmall wheels to drive before the pioneers in a ſiege, and ſo ſerve as blinds againſt the enemy's ſmall ſhot; alſo a particular ſort of ſhort ſcarf or cloak now much worn by women over all their cloaths.

MA'NTLE (S.) a looſe open garment to throw over the ſhoulders, worn formerly by generals, and over their armour in wet weather, &c. alſo the uppermoſt garment that nurſes wrap up young infants in before they coat them; in *Architecture*, it is the lower part of the chimney, or that laid acroſs the jambs, and which ſupports the compartment of the chimney piece.

MA'NTLE (V.) to ſparkle or knit up briſkly, like ſtrong ale bottled, &c. in *Hawking*, it means ſpreading or extending the wings after the legs, &c.

MA'NTLE-TREE (S.) in *Carpentry*, is that piece of board or timber that runs croſs the head of the opening part of a chimney, or that part next the hearth where the fire is made, and moſt commonly projects out ſix or eight inches from the plan of the wall, to ſet cups, &c. on.

MA'NTLINGS (S.) in *Heraldry*, are the embelliſhments round the outſide of the field, imitating a mantle or looſe garment thrown upon it, and lined with ſilk of a different colour, tho' it is now made more like carved work or feathers than any thing elſe.

MA'NTUA or MA'NTOE (S.) a woman's gown, made in the moſt exact manner to fit her ſhape or perſon.

MA'NUAL (A.) any thing belonging to, or performed by the hand; ſo kings and great men have their ſign or ſeal *manual*, that is, a ſmall hand-ſeal for letters, deeds, &c.

MA'NUALIST (S.) one that works with his hands, as a ſhoe-maker, taylor, &c.

MANUCA'PTION (S.) in *Law*, is a writ that lies for a man, who being taken on ſuſpicion of felony, and offering ſufficient bail for his appearance, is refuſed to be admitted thereto by the ſheriff or other perſon impowered to let to mainprize.

MANUCA'PTORS (S.) ſureties or bondſmen for others.

MANUDU'CTION (S.) a ſupporting or leading by the hand.

MANUDU'CTOR (S.) an ancient church officer, who from the middle of the choir gave the ſignal to the choriſters to begin to ſing, and marked the meaſure, beat time, and regulated the muſick; alſo one who guides, leads, or ſupports another by the hand.

MANUFA'CTURE or MANUFA'CTORY (S.) any ſort of work done or performed by the hand, as the making or weaving linen, woollen, &c. and more particularly if the matter as well as the work be the product of the ſame country; ſometimes a large houſe or ſhop where great numbers work upon the ſame general ſort of goods, is called by this name.

MANUFA'CTURE (V.) to manage, work, or perform with the hands.

MANUFA'CTURER (S.) one who works with his hands, or keeps and directs large numbers of handicraft men to bring any particular ſort of goods to perfection.

MANUMI'SSION (S.) the freeing or infranchiſing of ſlaves, which by the *Romans* was after three different manners; for either a ſlave, with the conſent of his lord, entered his name in the regiſter, or the prætor laid a wand upon his head, or his maſter manumiſed him in his will: In the firſt caſe, the ſlave was to have ſome ſtock of his own to a moderate value, or if his maſter would give it him, it was the ſame thing; being thus furniſhed, if his maſter ordered him to be entered in the publick roll of the citizens, this gave him freedom: The ſecond manner was at firſt a conſular privilege, but was afterwards lodged in the city prætor, who by laying a wand, called *vindicta*, upon the ſlave's head, ſet him free; upon which the lictor or ſerjeant uſed to ſtrike the ſlave, and then the publick notary regiſtered his name, and the reaſon of his freedom; ſometimes the *Romans* turned their ſlaves round, and gave them a box on the ear, and ſo let them go: Thoſe who were freed the third way, or by will, ſhaved their head, and wore a cap as a badge of their liberty; they had alſo a white habit, and a gold ring given them by their maſters, and likewiſe a new name added to the former: Some were freed at entertainments in private company, or by letter, but theſe enjoyed but a reſtrained and imperfect liberty, the others a full and perfect one. If any perſon during his ſlavery had been ſtigmatized or branded for his miſbehaviour, or had been thrown into goal upon ſuſpicion; if in this caſe he had confeſſed his fault, recovered his maſter's favour, and was afterwards manumiſed by him, he was called *libertus dedititius*, and came only into the loweſt condition of liberty. Among the *Athenians*, the ſlaves for a ſmall ſum, without the conſent of their maſters, might be made free; and ſometimes, if upon an extraordinary occaſion they behaved gallantly in the field, the ſtate made them free: Thoſe who were enfranchiſed uſed to change their name, or at leaſt clap a new ſyllable or two to it; they likewiſe altered their way of ſhaving. In *Conſtantine*'s time, he ordered, that all the deeds of *manumiſſion* ſhould be ſigned in the church, in the preſence of the congregation, the biſhop being alſo preſent, by the lords or maſters as witneſſes, who bringing the inſtrument, deſired the biſhop would conſent to the enfranchiſing his ſlave; theſe *manumiſſions* were paſſed at the altar. There were alſo many other ways of doing the ſame thing, both among the *Jews* and others, but not now practiſed; as in *England*, in the Conqueror's time, the maſter delivered them by the

the right-hand to the viſcount in full court, ſhewing them the door, giving them a lance and a ſword, and proclaiming them free; there where alſo ſeveral other ways uſed, as by charter, &c.

MANUMI'T or MANUMI'SE (V.) to make free or ſet at liberty.

MA'NURE (S.) dung, ſoil, marl, lime, or any thing elſe that the huſbandman puts on his ground, to fatten, enrich, or improve it.

MANU'RE (V.) to plough, work, improve, or make land better by labour, dung, clay, lime, &c. mixed together as the ground requires, which according to the nature of the ſoil and purpoſe, it is intended for, is very different; for in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, where the ſoil is ſandy, they *manure* it with clay, and then it will bear barley, wheat, oats, &c. but without it will bear nothing but rye; this *manure*, as it is very ſtrong, will laſt upwards of forty years; in boggy or heathy ground, they uſe ſea ſhells, as cockles, perriwinkles, &c. with good ſucceſs; in the weſt of *England*, they uſe a brackiſh ſea ſand, which is obſerved to quicken dead land, ſo that by this means that which would otherwiſe become the barreneſt part of the country, becomes the richeſt.

MA'NUSCRIPT (S.) a book wrote by the hand, and now it commonly means an original that was never printed.

MA'NWORTH (S.) in our old *Law*, was the price or value of a man's head, every man according to his degree, being rated at a certain price, according to which ſatisfaction uſed to be made to his lord if any one killed him.

MA'NY (S.) a great multitude or number.

MAP (S.) a deſcription or projection of either the whole world or a part of it upon a plane, in which the ſituation, figure, &c. of a country, both in reſpect to its own abſolute poſſeſſion of a particular ſpace, or in relation to the bordering nations about it, is deſcribed according to the laws of perſpective.

MA'PLE (S.) a tree whoſe wood is uſed for many purpoſes, eſpecially of ornament.

MAPPA'RIUS (S.) an officer among the *Romans*, who in the publick games of the *Circus* and *Gladiators*, &c. gave the ſignal for their beginning, by throwing a handkerchief, which he before had received from the emperor, conſul, or other ſupream officer then preſent.

MA'RACOCK (S.) among the *Floriſts*, is what they alſo call the paſſion flower.

MARANA'THA (S.) the higheſt degree of excommunication.

MARA'SMUS (S.) the phyſician's term for a ſlow, continual fever, that conſumes or waſtes the body by degrees.

MARAU'DING (S.) wandering about from place to place like ſoldiers, to get plunder, forage, &c.

MARAVE'DIS (S.) a *Spaniſh* copper coin, in value ſomewhat more than a *French* denier; this is the general or national computative coin both in commerce and in their finances, though it is not very current itſelf among them; 63 of them make a rial of ſilver, and the piaſter or piece of eight rials contains 504, and a piſtole 2016; ſo that an account of commodities of any conſiderable value will appear a monſtrous ſum to the ignorant; there were, and are, various ſorts of theſe; as, the alphonſine, white, black, old, &c. *maravedis*, which are of different values; but without any additional appellation, the above are always meant and underſtood.

MA'RBLE (S.) a ſtone dug out of pits and quarries, hard, firm, and ſolid, that takes a beautiful poliſh, and is much uſed in the ornaments of fine buildings, as columns, altars, ſtatues, &c. there are abundance of different ſorts, which are denominated ſometimes from the country, and ſometimes from the colour; all ſorts, except the white, are opake, but that being cut into thin pieces or ſlices, becomes tranſparent.

MA'RBLE (V.) to paint or ſtain colours in imitation of the veins in *marble*, eſpecially upon the edges of books and paper, uſed to put within bibles, common-prayer books, &c. and alſo to cover ſmall paper books to write in.

MA'RCASITE (S.) a metallick mineral, making, as it were, the ſeed or firſt matter of metals, it being applied to every mineral body that has metallick particles in its compoſition.

MARCA'SSIN (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a wild boar having its tail hanging down.

MA'RCGRAVE (S.) a *German* title equal in dignity to our marquis.

MARCH (S.) by the vulgar account the third month of the year, and now alſo the ſame by the civil and eccleſiaſtical account, though formerly the firſt, the year then beginning on the 25th day of this month; the ancient painters repreſented this month by a man of a tawny and fierce aſpect, with a helmet on his head, leaning upon a ſpade, holding the ſign *Aries* in his right hand, and almond bloſſoms and cyons in his left, and a baſket of ſeeds on his arm; but it is to be noted, that theſe ſignatures are not univerſal, and proper to all countries and climates; in *War*, it is the going or moving of an army from one place to another.

MARCH (V.) to move or go forward, as an army does; alſo ſpoken of or to a perſon that either is, or is ordered to be gone, or abſcond from the place of his ordinary reſidence.

MA'RCHES (S.) the limits or boundaries that were formerly appointed and ſettled between *England* and *Wales*, and *England* and *Scotland*.

MA'RCHET (S.) an ancient fine paid by the tenant to his lord upon the marriage of one of the

the tenant's daughters: This cuſtom obtained throughout all *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland*, with ſome variation, and is ſtill in uſe in ſome places, as in the manor of *Dinover* in *Caermarthenſhire*, the tenant pays the lord upon the marriage of his daughter 10 *s.* In *Scotland* and the *North of England*, the lord was impowered to lie with the bride the firſt night, which cuſtom was abrogated by king *Malcolm* III. at the inſtance of his queen, and inſtead thereof the tenant was to pay a mark to the lord.

MA'RCHIONESS (S.) the wife or lady of a marqueſs.

MA'RCHPANE (S.) a pleaſant confection or cake made of almonds, ſugar, flour, &c.

MARE (S.) a ſhe or female horſe.

MA'RESCHAL or MA'RSHAL (S.) in the *French Army*, is a conſiderable dignity; they are properly the ancient eſquires of the king. By their firſt inſtitution, they had the command of the van-guard, to obſerve the enemy, and to chuſe proper places to encamp the army: Now they judge all military affairs by themſelves or their lieutenants; till the time of *Francis* I. their number was but two, who were allowed but 500 livres *per annum* in war, and nothing in peace; but ſince they are much increaſed in number, allowance, and honour; they are now the arbitrators of quarrels among the nobility; their place depends abſolutely on the crown, nor can they be deprived during life, tho' the king may ſuſpend them from the exerciſe of their function; this honour is not hereditary, but the reward of merit and great actions; there are various ſorts of them, as, *mareſchals* of *France*, of the camp, &c. who accordingly are ſuperior in honour, dignity, and command.

MARFORIO (S.) a famous ſtatue in the city of *Rome*, placed oppoſite to another called *Paſquin*, upon which the anſwers to the ſatyrical libels fixed upon *Paſquin*, are likewiſe fixed or put.

MA'RGENT or MA'RGIN (S.) the edge, brim, or brink of any thing, as of a pond, river, &c. but eſpecially applied to the blank ſpace that is left in printed or written books, either for beauty or convenience of writing obſervations or explanations, from thence called *marginal* notes.

MARI'NE (A.) any thing belonging to the ſea or ſea affairs.

MA'RINER (S.) a ſeaman, ſailor, or one whoſe trade or employment is going to ſea, in order to tranſport goods or perſons from one country or nation to another.

MARI'NES (S.) ſoldiers who are carried in ſhips of war to defend them againſt the enemies boarding them.

MARK (S.) ſometimes ſignifies a particular ſort of character put upon bales, boxes, cheſts, hogſheads, and other merchandize, to diſtinguiſh the goods of one trader from thoſe of another; ſometimes they are certain ſtamps put upon ſilver veſſels to aſcertain their fineneſs, and upon knives, ſciſſors, razors, &c. to ſhew who was the maker, and for many other purpoſes; it is alſo the name of a man, and in particular of one of the evangeliſts, who was the diſciple and interpreter of St. *Peter*; ſome affirm he was one of the ſeventy, but forſook our Saviour upon hearing him ſay, *John* vi. 55. *Except ye eat the fleſh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you*; but St. *Peter* convincing him of his miſtake, he returned and continued ſtedfaſt in the faith, accompanying *Peter* to *Rome*, where he wrote his goſpel. Authors are divided about the language that it was wrote in, ſome affirming, that as it was wrote at *Rome*, and for the uſe of the Chriſtians there, it was originally in *Latin*, others affirm it was *Greek*; but no great harm would ariſe, ſuppoſe we ſhould imagine, that St. *Mark* for the uſe of the *Romans*, made a *Latin* copy, and for others a *Greek* one, &c. There is alſo a religious order of regular canons, founded at *Mantua* by one *Albert Spinola*, a prieſt, towards the end of the 12th century, called the congregation of St. *Mark*; alſo an order of knighthood in the republick of *Venice*, which is conferred only on thoſe who have done ſome extraordinary ſervices to the commonwealth; it is alſo the name of an old coin, in which fines, &c. of law are ſtill made, and the name retained, and is in value 13 *s.* 4 *d.* alſo a butt to aim or ſhoot at, or a guide to do or perform ſomething by.

MARK (V.) to diſtinguiſh one thing from another by ſetting ſome inſcription, character, &c. upon it; alſo a particular work taught to girls, whereby they make the ſeveral letters of the alphabet, in order to put upon the family linen, to diſtinguiſh each perſon's from that of another's.

MA'RKET (S.) a place where all ſorts of goods and proviſions are publickly ſold, and theſe are ſometimes called fairs, eſpecially in *Germany*; ſometimes it means the vent, call, or demand there is for any commodity; formerly, *Bracton* affirms, that one *market* ought to be diſtant from all others at leaſt ſix miles and a half, and one third of a half; but as the people increaſed, ſo did the privilege of keeping *markets*; and indeed now, in cities and great towns *markets* are reſtrained to almoſt proviſions only, every ſhop being a ſort of *market* for other manufactures; anciently it was cuſtomary to have moſt fairs and *markets* kept on Sundays in the church-yards, becauſe of the great diſtance of the inhabitants from thoſe places, ſo that the buſineſs of religion and trade was carried on together; and tho' this cuſtom was prohibited by ſeveral kings, yet it was kept up till *Henry* VIth's time, when it was effectually ſuppreſſed; there are ſome remains of this prac-

tice ſtill in the moſt northern parts of the kingdom; many laws, with ſevere penalties, have been made about regulating the *markets*, to prevent monopolizing, foreſtalling, and other irregularities, which, thro' neglect of being executed, occaſions too much of thoſe practices paſſing unpuniſhed.

Clerk of the Market, an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to keep a ſtandard of all weights and meaſures according to the king's ſtandard kept in the Exchequer, and to take care that all the weights and meaſures uſed in the market be agreeable.

MA'RKETABLE (A.) any commodity that for its goodneſs and faſhion is ſaleable.

MARKET-JEW' (S.) in *Cornwall*, a ſea-port town with a bad harbour; it is a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 228 computed, and 288 meaſured miles.

MARL (S.) a ſort of fat, clayey, ſoft, foſſile earth, caſt on land to render it fruitful, of various colours and qualities; it is ſometimes uſed in the making of lime, being burnt like other ſtone.

MA'RLBOROUGH (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, is an ancient borough-town that ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 burgeſſes, and other inferior officers; it is a town that has a pretty good ſhop-keeping trade, but not much of the manufacturing part; its market is weekly on Saturday; the river *Kennet*, made navigable by act of parliament, comes up to it; diſtant from *London* 62 computed, and 75 meaſured miles.

MA'RLINE (S.) a ſmall line made of untwiſted hemp well tarred, to ſeaſe the ends of ropes from farcing out; they alſo ſeaſe the ſides of the ſtraps at the arſe of the blocks together with this, and if a ſail be ript out of the bolt-rope, (in caſe of hurry or cold weather ſo as they cannot ſow it) they put *marline* thro' the oilet-holes, and faſten the bolt-rope and ſail together.

Marline Spike, a ſmall iron inſtrument, made on purpoſe to ſplice ſmall ropes together, and to open bolt-ropes when they ſow in the ſail.

MA'RLOW (S.) in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſituated under the *Chiltern* or *Chalk Hills*, near the *Thames*, over which it has a bridge, it is a pretty good borough town, that ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 26 computed, and 31 meaſured miles.

MA'RMALADE or MA'RMALET (S.) a pleaſant cooling confection made of the juice or pulp of various fruits, as plumbs, apricots, quinces, &c. boiled up with ſugar, &c.

MA'RMORA ARUNDELIANA (S.) certain tables of ancient marble, whereon is carved a chronicle of *Athens*, 263 years before Jeſus Chriſt, preſented to the univerſity of *Oxford* by the earl of *Arundel*, who procured them from the eaſt; in 1676, Dr. *Prideaux* publiſhed an account of all the inſcriptions.

MA'RMOSET (S.) a ſort of black monkey, with a ſhagged mane or neck; alſo a groteſque figure in building.

MA'RONITES or MA'RONISTS (S.) certain Chriſtians in the Eaſt, whoſe original founder was one *Maron*; they were formerly ſaid to have embraced the errors of the Jacobites, Neſtorians and Monothelites, but now are reconciled to the *Roman* church; they ſpeak a ſort of *Syriack*; they have a patriarch, archbiſhops, biſhops, and about 150 curates, but are ſo oppreſſed by the *Turks*, that the clergy are forced to work for their living; they are very hoſpitable, and entertain pilgrims according to their ability; they keep *Lent* according to the ancient rigour, eating but one meal a day, and that not before they hear maſs, which is about four in the afternoon; they have a great reſpect for their prieſts, who are diſtinguiſhed by a blue ſcarf that they wear about their caps; married men may become prieſts, but none may marry, after they are entered into orders. Pope *Gregory* XIII. founded a college at *Rome*, where their youth are educated by Jeſuits, and then ſent into their own country; their clergy wear no ſurplices nor cornered caps, keep particular faſts and feaſts, and diſagree in many particulars from the church of *Rome*; their patriarch is a monk of the order of St. *Anthony*, and claims the title of patriarch of *Antioch*, and is always called *Peter*, tho' his real name be *John*, &c. they read their ſervice both in the vulgar language and in *Latin*.

MAROO'NING (S.) the putting a perſon aſhore on an uninhabited iſland.

MARO'TICK STILE (S.) a peculiar manner of writing poetry, among the *French*, gay and merry, yet ſimple and natural, introduced by *Marot*, and compleated by *Voiture* and *Fontaine*.

Letters of MARQUE (S.) are inſtruments authorizing the ſubjects of one prince to make repriſals upon, or captures of the ſhips or ſubjects of another prince or country, upon account of that prince or country's not having made proper redreſſes or reparations of ſuch damage or captures that have been made upon the ſhips or ſubjects of the former, by the ſubjects of the latter.

MA'RQUESS or MA'RQUIS (S.) an order of nobility between a duke and an earl, or count, firſt introduced by *Richard* II. who, in the year 1337, created his favourite *Robert Vere*, who was then earl of *Oxford*, *marquis of Dublin*; the title given to a *marquis* in writing is, *The moſt noble, moſt honourable, and potent prince*; and by the king he is called, *Our right truſty, and intirely beloved couſin*; the honour is hereditary, and the eldeſt ſon, by the courteſy of *England*, during the father's life, is called earl or lord of a place, but the younger ſons are all called *John*, *Thomas*,

Thomas; *Joſeph*, *&c.* a *marquis*'s cap is the ſame with a duke's, but their coronets differ, a duke's having flowers and leaves, a *marquis*'s flowers or pyramids crowned or topped with pearls.

MA'RQUETRY (S.) inlaid work, or fineering, being a plane of oak or well-dried fir, covered with ſeveral pieces of fine hard wood, of various colours, in the forms of birds, flowers, knots, &c. and ſometimes intermixed with tortoiſe ſhell, mother of pearl, ſilver, &c. ſometimes it is compoſed of glaſs of various colours, and ſometimes of precious ſtones or curious marbles, and then it is called *Moſaick* work.

MA'RQUISATE (S.) the office, duty, government, authority, or eſtate that gives the title of marquis.

MARR (V.) to ſpoil, hurt, prejudice, hinder, corrupt, deface, prevent, &c.

MA'RRIAGE (S.) that honourable contract that perſons of different ſexes make with one another, whereby they are obligated to live in love and harmony together, and from whence ſprings the true benefit of kingdoms and commonwealths, by producing children for their continuance and increaſe, whoſe parents being known, are obliged to do their utmoſt, by all lawful methods, to maintain and educate them, without being burthenſome to the ſtate. To render this contract the more ſacred, moſt civilized nations have accompanied it with ſeveral religious ceremonies, and made it the work of the prieſt rather than the civil magiſtrate, to ſtrike the greater awe upon all preſent, and make them the more careful and fearful of breaking through the conditions; the church of *Rome* has carried it ſo far as to make it one of their ſacraments, and yet are ſo contradictious as to forbid all their clergy to marry. The *Turks* have three ſorts of wives, *viz.* legitimate ones, which they actually marry; wives in kebin, which they may hire for any ſet time, and are at liberty to leave them again; and ſlaves, which they buy like any other commodity; certain degrees of conſanguinity are now forbid to marry, though originally they were unavoidably permitted; anciently the men received no portion with their wives, but rather bought them of their parents, or at leaſt made large preſents to them according to their abilities.

Duty of Marriage, was an ancient mulct, fine, or obligation upon women who held fees that required military ſervice, to marry, that ſo their huſbands might render thoſe ſervices and ſo indemnify the lords, which they themſelves could not do upon account of their ſex; now it means all thoſe obligations that are mutually due from both ſexes that are married together.

Marriage Muſick, a ſneering, bantering appellation for the crying of young children, by way of ridiculing that honourable ſtate.

MA'RRIAGEABLE (A.) fit or of an age and ſtature ſuitable to marry, and is commonly applied to virgins of about 14 or 15 years old.

MA'RRIAGEBLENESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of a perſon, for age, ſtature, health, &c. that makes them fit or ripe for marriage.

MA'RROQUIN (S.) the ſkin of a goat or ſome ſuch like creature, very frequent in the *Levant*, dreſſed in ſumac or galls, and then made of ſuch colour as the artiſt pleaſes, whether it be red, yellow, blue, &c. vulgarly called *Morocco* leather.

MA'RROW (S.) the choice delicious fat, ſuet, or oily ſubſtance contained in the cavities of the bones of moſt creatures, eſpecially the large thigh, ſhin, or other bones that are conſiderably hollow; alſo the beſt or choiceſt part of any book, ſpeech, &c. or the moſt uſeful part of a ſcience, &c. is called the *marrow* of it.

MA'RRY (V.) to enter into contract, or take a woman to wife according to the rites, ceremonies or cuſtoms of any particular people or nation.

MARS (S.) among the *ancient Heathens*, was called the god of war; he was by them ſaid to be the ſon of *Juno*, who brought him forth by touching a flower that was ſhewn her by *Flora*; this is feigned to be done by her out of revenge, becauſe *Jupiter* her huſband begat *Pallas* out of his brain without her. *Mars* is ſaid to be born in *Thracia*. The poets ſpeak of his amours with *Venus*, the goddeſs of *Love* and *Beauty*, and of their being ſurprized by *Vulcan* her huſband; the ancient idolaters ſacrificed a horſe, a wolf, and a dog, to *Mars*; among the *Chymiſts*, they expreſs iron by *Mars*; the *Aſtronomers* make him the third planet deſcending in order, of a hot and dry nature, finiſhing his revolution in almoſt 12 years; he has the ſun for his centor, ſo that when he is acronically oppoſite to him he ſeems to be below him, nearer the earth, and appears almoſt as big as *Venus*, having a greater parallax than the ſun, *viz.* four minutes at ſome times, ſo that when he is in the loweſt apſis of his orb, we find a great intention of heat if it be ſummer, and a great remiſſion of cold if it be winter, and the contrary when he is in his apogæon, the diſtance between them being computed at 1690280 miles; the *Aſtrologers* call him the leſſer infortune, as being an enemy to human nature upon account of the heat and dryneſs of his qualities, and with them ſignifies military men, ſurgeons, ſmiths, &c. and of diſeaſes, ſuch as proceed from aduſt choler, and heat of blood, as acute fevers, yellow jaundice, ſmall-pox, &c. with the *Heralds*, it ſignifies gules or red.

MARSH (S.) any low lands that are frequently overflowed with the waters of the neighbouring ſeas or rivers, and which when the water

is out is commonly very fertile, occaſioned by the ſlime, ooze, &c. that is waſhed in upon it.

MA'RSHAL (S.) in *England*, there are many officers called by this name, that are of different ſorts and authorities, the chief whereof is the *earl Marſhal* of *England*, who is one of the great officers of the crown, that takes cognizance of all matters of war and arms, determines contracts concerning deeds of arms upon land, and matters concerning war within the realm, which cannot be determined by common law, in which he uſually proceeds according to the civil law; this office is hereditary, and has for many ages been in the houſe of *Norfolk*. Anciently he had ſeveral courts under him, but now only the *Marſhalſea*, where he may ſit in judgment againſt criminals offending within the verge of the court; there are other inferior officers of this name, as *marſhal* of the juſtices in eyre, *marſhal* of the *King's-Bench*, who has the cuſtody of the priſon called by that name. *Knight-marſhal* is an officer of the *Marſhalſea*, under whom are the *marſhal*'s men, who are properly the king's bailiffs, and arreſt in the verge of the court, when a warrant is backed by the board of *Green-cloth*; alſo in an *Army*, there is an inferior officer belonging to every company, called by this name, and ſeveral others, as the *city-marſhal*, *&c.*

MA'RSHALLING (S.) the ordering or arranging things or perſons in the proper manner, ſo as to anſwer the purpoſe they are deſigned for; in *Heraldry*, it is the diſpoſing all perſons and things in all manner of ſolemnities, whether feſtival or mournful, ſuch as coronations, inſtalments, marriages, burials, &c. according to their ſeveral ranks or degrees; alſo the diſpoſing of coat-armours pertaining to diſtinct families, and of their contingent ornaments, with their parts and appurtenances in their proper places, in one and the ſame ſhield or eſcutcheon.

MA'RSHLSEA (S.) the court of reſidence of the marſhal of the priſon in *Southwark*, called by this name.

MA'RSHFIELD (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; here the clothing manufacture is carried vigorouſly on; diſtant from *London* 84 computed, and 102 meaſured miles.

MART (S.) a free, open market, for all perſons to buy and ſell commodities in, but more eſpecially applied to thoſe *German* towns where the great fairs are kept, as *Francfort*, *&c.*

MA'RTEN or MA'RTERN (S.) a ſmall creature that has a very rich fur, and whoſe dung has a muſky ſcent.

MA'RTIAL (A.) ſomething belonging to war; with *Chymiſts*, it is ſome preparations of iron or impregnations of ſteel.

Martial Law, the law of war or arms depending upon the king's pleaſure, or *his* lieutenant in time of war, for the king never makes any laws in times of peace, but by common conſent in parliament, but in war he uſeth abſolute power; but of late years, even this power hath been veſted in the king or his generals by act of parliament, under certain reſtrictions.

MA'RTIN or MA'RTINET (S.) a bird of the ſwallow kind; alſo a ſort of pear ſo called.

MA'RTINATE (V.) a cant name for being tranſported into the foreign plantations, or baniſhed from a perſon's native country for miſdemeanors; alſo to ſouſe or pickle fiſh, as mackarel, &c.

MA'RTINGAL (S.) a leather thong faſtened at one end of the girt under a horſe's belly, and at the other end to the muſrole to hinder him from rearing.

MA'RTINMAS or MA'RTLEMAS (S.) the feſtival of St. *Martin* obſerved on the 11th day of *November*, and in the north of *England*, and in *Scotland*, is one of the quarter days or times of reckoning for their rents, wages, &c.

MA'RTLETS (S.) in *Heraldry*, are birds whoſe feet are ſo ſhort, that they can ſeldom be ſeen, and their wings ſo long, that they could not riſe if they pitched upon a level or plain, for which reaſon they light only upon high places, as tops of trees, &c. that they may take flight again by throwing themſelves off; it is alſo uſed for pigeons with their feet eraſed or torn off, as a mark of diſtinction for a fourth brother of a family.

MA'RTNETS (S.) in a *Ship*, are ſmall lines that are faſtened to the legs on the leetch of the ſail, and appear like crow-feet, the ſail being reeved through a block and the top-maſt head, and ſo comes down by the maſt to the deck; the uſe of them is to bring that part of the leetch of the ſail which is next to the yard-arm, up cloſe to the yard when the ſail is ſardelled; ſome great ſhips have them to the top ſails and ſpirit-ſails.

MA'RTYR (S.) one who undergoes all manner of ſeverities, and even death itſelf, for the profeſſion or defence of certain doctrines which he really ſuppoſes, or at leaſt openly declares to be true. The word properly ſignifies a witneſs, and in this ſenſe it is uſed for thoſe who at firſt were perſecuted for vindicating the truth of the facts contained in the goſpel, relating to the miracles, death, reſurrection, &c. of Jeſus Chriſt, and afterwards for all thoſe who ſuffered any hardſhips or inconveniences upon account of the Chriſtian religion, though it is alſo applied to the firm adherers to vice; as we ſay, he or ſhe is one of *Venus*'s *martyrs*, who by a diſſolute manner of living loſe their life by means of the foul diſeaſe; ſo a perſon that kills himſelf by exceſſive drinking, is called a *martyr* of *Bacchus*, *&c.*

MA'RTYR (V.) to torment, afflict, grieve, or

or puniſh any perſon cruelly for the ſake of religious opinions only.

MA'RTYRDOM (S.) the evil, pain, or other inconvenience that any perſon ſuffers for the ſake of profeſſing any doctrines or opinions, eſpecially religious ones.

MARTYRO'LOGY (S.) a catalogue or hiſtory of ſuch perſons as have ſuffered for the profeſſion of any religious principles, and is particularly underſtood of the perſecutions and ſufferings of the firſt profeſſors of Chriſtianity under the Heathen kings, emperors, or ſtates they lived in; it is alſo applied to the particular ſufferings of particular profeſſions, as of the Proteſtants under Popiſh governors, &c. In theſe hiſtories are inſerted the names of the perſecutors and the perſecuted, with the reaſon why, the manner how, and time when, &c.

MA'RVEL (V.) to wonder, be ſurprized, or aſtoniſhed at, to admire, or expreſs great ſurprize at a thing.

MA'RVELOUS (A.) ſtrange, wonderful, amazing, uncommon, &c.

St. MA'RY (S.) ſometimes means the Virgin or mother of Chriſt, and ſometimes ſome other perſon the church of *Rome* has thought fit to dignify with this character; there are alſo many orders, both religious and military, that go by this name.

MA'SCHIL (S.) this word or term is often found in the titles of the Pſalms, and ſignifies an inſtructor; but ſome think it was only the name of an inſtrument or of a tune thoſe pſalms were played upon or ſung to; ſome ſay, that at the ſinging or repeating thoſe pſalms, the *Jews* expounded or explained them, but the pſalms themſelves ſhew they are rather to be underſtood as ſo many leſſons of direction or inſtruction.

MA'SCULINE (A.) robuſt, manly, bold, courageous, ſomething belonging to the male kind; the *Aſtrologers* have *maſculine* planets and ſigns, not to denote any real diſtinction of ſex in the celeſtial bodies, but only analogically to ſignify the qualities, they pretend them to be principally endowed with; thoſe that excel in active qualities, that is, in heat or cold, they call *maſculine*, and the paſſive qualities, or moiſture and drought, they call feminine planets. In the *French Poetry*, thoſe rhimes that end with a ſtrong accent, or ſuch words as have not E feminine to terminate them, are called *maſculine* rhimes or verſes.

MASH (S.) a mixture or compoſition made of various ingredients upon ſundry occaſions, as for a horſe a *maſh* is made of bran, hot water, &c.

MASH (V.) to mix well together, to thoroughly wet grain, &c. with hot water; as in *Brewing*, after the liquor is poured over the malt, it is the ſtirring or turning the grain often in the liquor, that every part may be thoroughly wetted or ſoaked, ſo that the virtue or ſpirit of the grain may go into the liquor, &c.

MA'SHAM (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a ſmall town, whoſe market was formerly weekly on Wedneſday; but it is now on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 265 computed, and 200 meaſured miles.

MASK (V.) to hide, cover, diſguiſe, or keep any thing ſecret by excuſes, pretences, &c.

MASK (S.) ſometimes means only an inſtrument for the ladies to wear over their faces, in hot weather, &c. and ſometimes means an entertainment, or ſort of ball or play, where perſons diſguiſe themſelves under uncouth ſorts of dreſſes, &c. In *Architecture*, thoſe pieces of grotteſque ſculpture or ſatyr-faces uſed to fill up and adorn freezes, pannels of doors, keys of arches, and other vacant places, are ſo called.

MA'SLIN (S.) a mixture of wheat, corn and rye together, or bread made of ſuch mixture, is called *maſlin* bread.

MA'SON (S.) a workman employed under the direction of an architect, to do the ſtone-part of any large building, as of a church, publick hall, palace, &c. There is an ancient ſociety called *free* or *accepted maſons*, either from ſome extraordinary knowledge they are ſuppoſed to be maſters of, or becauſe the firſt founders were of that profeſſion: They are now very conſiderable, both for numbers and character, being ſcattered all over *Europe*, and conſiſting of the greateſt men for learning and ingenuity, whoſe principal ſecret is ſo ſacredly kept, that none but thoſe of the ſociety know what it is, and which ſhews, by the friendly offices, that they continually exhibit, eſpecially towards one another, it is far enough from immorality or diſſoluteneſs, which their enemies charge them with.

MA'SONRY (S.) the art of ordering and preparing all manner of ſtone-work belonging to any ſort of building.

MASO'RAH (S.) the title of a critick, or commentary upon the Bible by the *Jewiſh* doctors, in which are inſerted the various readings, the form that every word is met with throughout the Bible; alſo the number of verſes, words, and letters contained in it, by which means they pretend to preſerve it free from corruption or alteration; this was performed by certain rabbins, who under *Eſdras*, purged the *Hebrew* Bible from the errors that were crept into it in the *Babyloniſh* captivity, divided the canonical books into 22 in number, and thoſe into chapters and verſes.

MASQUE (S.) a diſguiſe or covering for the face, both to prevent a perſon's being known, and alſo to keep off the ſun, wind, &c. In *Architecture*; thoſe carved ornaments that repreſent hideous faces, &c. are called *maſques*.

MASQUE (V.) to diſguiſe, hide, or conceal under a cover, pretence, &c.

MASQUERA'DE (S.) a ſort of carnival or

libertiniſh diverſion, where perſons of all ages, qualities, and ſexes meet together diſguiſed, and under the pretence of diverſion frequently commit very unwarrantable facts and diſorders.

MASS (S.) ſometimes means only a great heap or collection of any particular or mixed ſort of matter, and ſometimes the matter of any body cohering with it, or moving or gravitating along with it, and ſometimes all ſorts of religious offices whatever; but in the church of *Rome*, at this time, it ſignifies what they call the unbloody ſacrifice of the body and blood of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, which is offered upon the altar under the ſpecies of bread and wine: When the prayers are ſung by the choriſters, and all the magnificence of ceremonies is uſed, it is called *high maſs*; but when the prayers are only plainly ſpoke, or rehearſed without ſinging, it is called *low maſs*.

MA'SSACRE (V.) to kill, murder, or deſtroy people in great numbers, by way of ſurprize, and upon very ſlight and groundleſs occaſions, and is common with the Papiſts for religion, as the *Pariſian* and *Iriſh maſſacres* of the Proteſtants, &c.

MA'SSACRE (S.) a publick deſtruction by fire, ſword, &c. of a great number of people in cool blood, commonly for the ſake of ſome religious opinions.

MASSA'LIANS (S.) a ſect that peſtered the church in the fourth century, about 361, who alſo were called *Euchites*, who affirmed that prayer alone was ſufficient inſtead of all other good works; their authorities were certain monks of *Meſopotamia*, who growing weary of their manual work, which at that time was a conſiderable part of their diſcipline, pretended that prayer alone gave them ſtrength to reſiſt all temptations, that it put the devil to flight, and rooted out ſins; they maintained alſo, that every man had two ſouls, one of which was celeſtial, the other a devil, that was forced out by prayer; they pretended they were prophets, and that they cou'd ſee the trinity with their corporeal eyes, and that they become ſo far like unto God, that in ſuch condition they did not ſo much as ſin in their thoughts; to theſe they added many other errors, imagining the Holy Ghoſt deſcended viſibly upon them, eſpecially at the time of their ordination, when they danced, as they pretended, upon the devil, which occaſioned them to be called enthuſiaſts, or perſons poſſeſſed; they forbad giving alms to any but their own ſect, diſſolved marriages, and perſuaded children to leave their parents to follow them; the men wore their hair long like women, and went in magnificent robes; the emperor *Theodoſius* puniſhed an edict againſt them, and the biſhops in a council, *anno* 427, ordered, that by reaſon of their frequent relapſes, they ſhould be no more admitted, whatever promiſes of repentance they ſhould make.

MA'SSETERS (S.) ſhort, thick, and tendinous muſcles of the lower jaw, which with the aſſiſtance of the temporal muſcles they move to the right ſide, the left ſide, and forward.

MA'SSIVE or MA'SSY (A.) heavy, ſolid, weighty, ſhort, thick, ſtrong, robuſt; in *Architecture*, a *maſſy* pillar or column is one that is too ſhort for the order.

MASSONE' or MA'SSONED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when an ordinary is repreſented by a ſtone wall with the joints between the ſtone viſible.

MA'SS-PRIEST (S.) is a prieſt of a chantry or particular altar, who ſays a certain number of maſſes for the particular ſoul or ſouls of a perſon or perſons deceaſed.

MAST (S.) the fruit of the oak, beech, cheſnut-trees, &c. in a *Ship*, is that large tree, or pole raiſed in veſſels for the cordage and ſails to be faſtened to, and theſe are variouſly named, according to the part of the ſhip they are put in, as the main-*maſt*, the fore-*maſt*, the mizen-*maſt*; and becauſe in large ſhips no one tree can be got large, tall and ſtraight enough to make the *maſts*, and likewiſe they would be too cumberſome to manage, they are therefore made in parts or joints, which ſeparately are alſo called *maſts*, as the main-*maſt*, main-top-*maſt*, main-top-gallant-*maſt*, which three compoſe only what is properly the main *maſt*, which is uſually made four fifths in length of the breadth of the ſhip multiplied by 3, and that gives the length of the *maſt* in feet; the others are proportioned to this, which for every yard in length is made one inch thick, &c.

MA'STER (S.) a head, governor, teacher, owner, or proprietor; there are alſo many officers who bear this name, as the *maſter* of a ſhip, aſſay *maſter*, *maſters* in Chancery, &c.

MA'STER (V.) to conquer, manage, overcome, or bring into ſubjection.

MA'STERLESS (A.) unruly, diſorderly, ungovernable; alſo one out of place or ſervice.

MA'STER PIECE (S.) a very curious performance, or delicate piece of workmanſhip; alſo any thing that is too difficult for a perſon to do.

MA'STERSHIP (S.) the office, authority quality, or dignity of him that acts as a maſter, head or commander.

MASTICA'TION (S.) the act of chewing or breaking the food in one's mouth with the teeth.

MASTI'CATORIES (S.) medicines that being chewed in the mouth, excite the ſaliva freely, as tobacco, ginger, pepper, ſage, roſemary, &c.

MA'STICK (S.) the gum of the lentiſk-tree, uſed upon many occaſions.

MA'STICOT or MA'STICOTE (S.) a good light yellow colour for painting, eſpecially to make green by mixing blue with it; this colour grinds very freely and fine, and bears a good body.

MA'STIFF

MA'STIFF (S.) a dog of the largeſt breed, kept by people who have large yards before their houſes, as a ſort of defence againſt thieves climbing over the wall.

MAT (S.) a uſeful, flat, broad piece of weaving made of ruſhes or ſtraw, and ſome of them very beautiful by the mixture of variety of colours; ſome are uſed to lay in the entries of houſes to clean the ſhoes on, others in chambers for warmth, others on the table to ſet the diſhes of meat on, and others to line walls, pack up cabinets, buroes, and other curious movables; in a *Ship*, thoſe plats that are made of ſinnet and thrums to keep the cordage faſt, are ſo called; alſo the contraction of the name *Matthew*.

MATCH (S.) among the *Gunners*, is a ſort of rope made on purpoſe, that when one end is light it will burn regularly and gradually till it is all burnt out; it is uſed for firing of match-lock muſkets, and great guns; it is alſo laid in mines that are to blow up ſo many hours after it is laid down; alſo pieces of cards, paper, cloth, ſticks, &c. dipped in brimſtone, uſed to light candles; ſometimes it means a marriage, and ſometimes one perſon that is equally ſkilled, or capable of doing any buſineſs, &c. as well as another; likewiſe thoſe who buſy themſelves to perſuade men to marry, are called *match-makers*; alſo a bout at cock-fighting is called a *match*; alſo the making an agreement to fight or play at any exerciſe, is called a *match*.

MATCH (V.) to couple, compare, or make one thing like to another; alſo to marry, or give in marriage, &c.

MA'TCHABLE (A.) that may be equalled, compared with, followed, or coupled.

MA'TCHLESS (A.) that cannot be equalized, that is beyond any compariſon.

MA'TCHLESSNESS (S.) the condition or quality of a thing or perſon that cannot be equalized, either for goodneſs or badneſs.

MATE (S.) a companion or aſſiſtant, and is particularly uſed for the officers in a merchant-ſhip below the maſter.

MATEO'LOGY (S.) a fooliſh enquiry into matters or things too high, above, or beyond the capacity or underſtanding of the enquirer.

Dura MA'TER (S.) a membrane or ſkin ſticking cloſe to the ſkull on the inſide in ſome places, and covers the brain and cerebellum immediately.

Pia MA'TER (S.) a ſkin which immediately cloaths the brain and cerebellum, is very full of blood-veſſels, and is ſuppoſed to keep in the ſpirits bred there.

MATE'RIA MEDICA (S.) all thoſe medicines that are any ways uſed either for the cure or prevention of diſeaſes, wounds, &c.

MATE'RIAL (A.) whatever is made or compoſed of matter or ſubſtance; alſo any buſineſs or concern of conſequence, value, or eſteem.

MATE'RIALISTS (S.) a ſect that maintained that God did not originally make matter but that it exiſted eternally, and that he only gave it particular forms, according to the uſe or purpoſe he deſigned it for.

MATERIA'LITY (S.) the being made or compoſed of matter; alſo the ſignificancy or valuableneſs of any buſineſs.

MATE'RIALNESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of any thing of moment, conſequence, or weight.

MATE'RIALS (S.) the matter of which any thing is made, built, or compoſed.

MATE'RNAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a mother, motherly, kind, or affectionate.

MATH (S.) a country word, ſignifying ſometimes the graſs, and ſometimes mowing or cutting down the graſs.

Latter Math, is a ſecond mowing, &c. or hay made from graſs grown after a firſt mowing, &c. which is very rarely long or good enough to ſtack, and therefore is uſed immediately.

MATHEMA'TICAL (S.) ſomething belonging or appertaining to the mathematicks.

MATHEMA'TICKS (S.) with the *Ancients*, meant all ſorts of learning or diſcipline, but even then, as well as now, in a more particular manner it was reſtrained to thoſe arts that were immediately concerned about number and quantity; and under this conſideration it will be no ways romantick to affirm, this ſcience, or rather theſe ſciences, were known to the *Antediluvian* world; but later ages have made the ſundry diviſions, ſub-diviſions, and improvements that are now in being, and from whence ſo many ſurprizing concluſions, numerical, optical, and mechanical, have taken their riſe. The general diviſion is firſt into *ſpeculative mathematicks*, which is only concerned about the ratio, proportion, or properties of numbers and figures under their various combinations; the ſecond is called *practical mathematicks*, which reduces and applies the ſeveral rules, found out by ſpeculation, to particular arts and purpoſes, as the computing the intereſt of money, the value of goods, the diſtance of places, the quantity of land or liquor contained in a field or veſſel, &c. and theſe particular branches go under various names, as arithmetick, ſurveying, gauging, &c.

MATHEMATI'CIAN (S.) a perſon ſtudious and practiſing, and well ſkilled in the mathematicks, eſpecially the ſpeculative or demonſtrative parts.

MA'TINS (S.) that ſervice, or thoſe prayers that are performed firſt in the morning, or beginning of the day in church.

MATRA'LES (S.) a feaſt of the goddeſs *Matuta*, which the *Romans* kept upon the 11th of *June*, when none but the *Roman* ladies entered into the temple of the goddeſs to ſacrifice; they took a ſlave along with them, whom they beat with their fiſts, becauſe *Ino*, who was the goddeſs, being the wife of *Ath-*

mas king of *Thebes*, had been jealous of a ſlave whom her huſband loved; there was alſo another particular ceremony obſerved, the ladies taking with them their ſiſters children, for whom they prayed, and not their own.

MA'TRASS (S.) with the *Chymiſts*, is a bolt-head, or long ſtraight-neck'd veſſel of glaſs fitted to the noſe of an alembick, which are ſometimes called receivers in diſtillation; alſo a mat or quilt to lay under or upon a bed.

MA'TRICE (S.) with *Dyers*, is applied to the five ſimple colours from whence all the reſt may be compoſed, *viz.* black, white, blue, red and yellow.

MA'TRICES (S.) with the *Letter Founders*, are the copper moulds in which are ſtamped or punched the letters wanted, and which being fixed in an iron or ſteel mould to pour the melted liquor in, are ſo contrived, that to the face of the letter there is alſo a neck or ſtem caſt about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, more or leſs, as occaſion or the fancy of the printer or uſer may require.

MA'TRICIDE (S.) this term is applied both to the murderer of his mother, and alſo to the act of murdering of a mother.

MATRI'CULA (S.) a catalogue, roll, or liſt of the names of any company or ſociety of perſons, and particularly ſpoke of a college or univerſity for ſcholars or ſtudents in languages, the liberal arts and ſciences, &c. from whence the books in which the new-admitted members are inſerted are called *matricular* books.

MATRI'CULATE (V.) to regiſter or enter in the book or roll of a company or body of men, but more particularly applied to the entering or regiſtering of new ſtudents in an univerſity.

MATRICULA'TION (S.) the act of regiſtering, entering, or enrolling a perſon in proper liſts or books.

MATRIMO'NIAL (A.) ſomething belonging or appertaining to marriage.

MA'TRIMONY (S.) the act or ſtate of marriage or wedlock.

MA'TRIX (S.) the womb of every female, whether human or animal, where the fœtus receives nouriſhment and form, &c.

MA'TRON (S.) in general, ſignifies any married woman, or the mother of children; and ſometimes ſignifies one who has the care and direction of the linen, and childrens victuals, &c. in an hoſpital; and in a *Law Senſe*, ſuch grave experienced women that are ſummoned upon a jury to give verdict in caſe of a woman criminal that pleads her being quick with child, in bar of execution of the ſentence, or at leaſt for the forbearance thereof till her delivery, are called a jury of *matrons*.

MATRONA'LIA or MATRONA'LES (S.) a feaſt celebrated by the *Roman* ladies on the firſt of *March*, in honour of the god *Mars*, who they imagined had the power of making or increaſing their pregnancy.

MATRO'SSES (S.) in *War*, a ſort of ſoldiers in a train of artillery, next in degree under the gunners, and who aſſiſt them in traverſing, firing, loading, &c. they carry fire-locks, and attend the ſtore-waggons as a guard, &c.

MA'TTED (A.) wrought or wove like a mat; alſo covered or encloſed with mats; alſo entangled or confuſedly mixed together, as a boy's hair that has been tumbling in the graſs, and that is alſo mixed with much dirt and ſweat.

MA'TTER (S.) the ſubſtance whereof any thing is made, or the ſubject upon which any thing is wrote; with the *Philoſophers*, it is the common, ſolid, diviſible, paſſive ſubſtance of which every thing in nature is formed, and which is endowed with different properties, according as this original *matter* is differently modified or acted upon, and which in its own nature is no more inclined to reſt than motion, and partakes of either, according to the impetus impelled upon it, the medium in which, or the planes on which it is actuated; alſo that yellow corrupted ſubſtance that iſſues from wounds is called *matter*.

MA'TTOCK (S.) an iron inſtrument uſed to grub up trees, weeds, &c.

MA'TTRESS (S.) a quilt or thin bed uſed to lay over others, and ſometimes to lie on alone.

MA'TURATE (V.) to ripen or bring forward, to uſe methods to force nature in fruits, ſuch as ſtoves for grapes, &c. alſo to bring ſores to ſuppuration, &c. or to bring diſputes in law to a deciſion.

MATURA'TION (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, is the ſeveral proceſſes of circulation, digeſtion, &c. alſo the ripening of raw fruits gathered while green, by laying them in ſtraw, ſand, &c. alſo the haſtening, forwarding or promoting of a thing.

MATU'RE (A.) ripe, perfect, full grown.

MATU'RENESS or MATU'RITY (S.) ripeneſs, perfectneſs, full growth, any thing brought to a proper time for action, duly weighed, conſidered, altered, corrected, &c.

MATUTI'NE (A.) ſomething belonging to the morning; with the *Aſtrologers*, planets are called *matutine*, when they are above the horizon at ſun-riſing.

MAU'DLIN (A.) half drunk, qualmiſh, ſickiſh, &c. in a morning, occaſioned by too much liquor over night.

MAU'GRE (Part.) in ſpite of, or in full oppoſition to the will, force, liberty, or inclination of a perſon.

MAUL (V.) to threſh, beat, or bang ſeverely; alſo to make a perſon heartily drunk.

MAU'LKIN (S.) a ſcarecrow or ugly figure dreſſed up to fright away the birds from eating a gardener's fruit, &c. alſo a rude, ſloven-

ly

ly young wench; alſo a baker's mop, &c. with which he cleans his oven.

MAU'L-STICK (S.) the ſmall cane or ſtick that a painter reſts his hand on while he paints.

MAUND (S.) a baſket to put fruit or gardeners ware in, ſometimes called a ſieve, ſometimes a hamper, &c.

MAU'NDAY THURSDAY (S.) the Thurſday before *Eaſter*, on which the king waſhes the feet of certain poor people, and gives them large charities of money, food, and raiment.

MAUNDER (V.) to ſcold, grumble, quarrel, mutter, find fault, &c. alſo the cant word for to beg.

MAUSO'LEUM (S.) a ſumptuous tomb, or magnificent monument erected over the corpſe, or to the memory of ſome perſon deceaſed, conſiſting of rich architecture, and a large panegyrick upon the party, firſt introduced by *Artemiſia*, wife of *Mauſolus* king of *Caria*, who in honour of her huſband erected ſuch a curious and ſtately monument, that it is deemed one of the wonders of the world.

MAW (S.) the ventricle of the ſtomach, or that hollow place where the food digeſts.

MAW'KISH (A.) ſickiſh; queer, ill-taſted, out of order.

MAW'KISHNESS (S.) diſorder, or ſickiſhneſs of ſtomach; alſo any ill or ſickly, faint, queer, or odd taſte.

MAWKS (S.) ſpoke of an unmannerly, ill-behav'd young woman, or large girl.

St. MAWS or *St.* MAU'DITS (S.) in *Cornwall*, is a ſmall, poor borough town, that has but about 30 very ordinary houſes, but neither church, chapel, nor market, and yet it ſends two members to parliament; *Henry* VIII. built a caſtle here, to ſecure the entrance of *Falmouth* harbour, of a circular form, but being of no great ſtrength, it is much neglected, though it has a governor, who is allowed 80*l. per annum*, and a deputy with 26*l. per annum* ſalary; there are 17 guns, which are alternately attended by two gunners; diſtant from *London* 220 computed, and 260 meaſured miles.

MAW-WORMS (S.) ſuch as breed in the maw, ſtomach, or other part of the body, eſpecially of horſes, very much like earth-worms.

MAXI'LLA (S.) the jaw, and by *Anatomiſts*, called the inferior or lower, or ſuperior or upper jaw, according to its ſituation in the head.

MA'XIM (S.) a proverbial ſpeech, or known rule for the doing or forbearing any thing; and in *Mathematicks*, it is the ſame with *axiom*, or a ſelfevident propoſition, generally known, and received by all who have the uſe of their reaſon.

MA'XIMIS ET MI'NIMIS (S.) a particular ſort or kind of fluxions, by which a great number of very difficult mathematical problems are very eaſily and pleaſantly ſolved.

MA'XY (S.) among the *Tin-Miners*, is the ſame with weed in *Gardeners* among flowers, or dead vein with the *Lead-Miners*, it being a ſort of marcaſite that the load or vein degenerates into.

MAY (S.) the 5th month of the year, by the vulgar account, formerly the 3d, but now alſo the 5th, according to the ſtate reckoning; the ancients repreſented this month by a youth with a lovely countenance, in a robe of white and green embroidered with daffodils, haw-thorns, and blue-bottles; on his head a garland of white and damaſk roſes, with a lute in one hand, and a nightingale on the fore-finger of the other.

MAY'-FLY (S.) an inſect, called alſo a water-cricket, which being bred in the water creeps out, and lying ſometimes under ſtones, &c. near the banks, by the heat of the ſun becomes a fly.

MAY'-GAMES (S.) diverſions and ſports of dancing and merriment uſed at the beginning of the month of *May*; alſo the ſetting at naught, or making a mock of a perſon, by making him the common butt for the deriſion or laughing-ſtock of a company.

MAY'OR (S.) the chief magiſtrate of ſeveral cities or towns corporate, and to ſome, as of *London* and *York*, the title of lord is added to them, during the time of their continuance in their office.

MAY'ORALTY (S.) the time that any perſon executes the office or enjoys the dignity of a mayor.

MAY'ORESS (S.) the wife of a mayor.

MAY'-POLE (S.) the trunk of a tree, or ſhaft of a column ſet faſt in the ground, which in many places is ornamented with garlands of flowers, for the young men and maids to dance round in the month of *May* in particular, and at any other times of merriment and jollity, ſuch as wakes fairs, &c.

MAZARI'NE (S.) ſmall diſhes made to ſet or put in the middle of large ones; alſo tarts filled with ſweetmeats; alſo the fine cloth or cambrick ſewn on the boſom of mens and boys ſhirts, are called *mazarines*.

Mazarine Blue, a dark, or deep blue colour.

MAZE (S.) in *Gardening*, the ſame with wilderneſs, or a place compoſed with abundance of artificial turnings, and intricate windings; alſo ſurprize, aſtoniſhment, fright, or wondering.

MA'ZZAROTH (S.) the *Chaldee* name for the Zodiack, uſed *Job* xxxviii. 32. for a conſtellation.

MEAD (S.) a pleaſant liquor compoſed of honey and water boiled together, in which is infuſed cinnamon, cloves, mace, ginger, and the herb roſemary; this being fermented with yeaſt, after it is fully ſettled and fine, is bottled off for drinking; alſo the contraction

of

of meadow or land kept on purpoſe for graſs, &c.

MEA'DOW (S.) a field or paſture-land that yields graſs for feeding cattle immediately, and while growing, and alſo for hay, &c. for the winter-ſtore.

MEA'GERNESS (S.) leanneſs to a great degree, barrenneſs, poorneſs, &c.

MEA'GRE (A.) lean, dry, poor in fleſh or ſtile, barren, almoſt a ſkeleton.

MEAL (S.) the flour of wheat-corn finely ground and ſifted; alſo ſo much victuals as a perſon eats at one time; alſo a ſet time for eating.

MEA'LY (A.) any ſort of fruits, as pears, apples, &c. that eat dry and floury, and that are not tart and juicy, &c.

MEALY-MOU'THED (A.) one that is faint-hearted, baſhful, or afraid to ſpeak his mind freely.

MEAN (A.) ordinary, indifferent, of ſmall value, poor in condition or extract.

MEAN (S.) the middle; in the *Mathematicks*, it is applied to a great many things both numerical and linear.

MEAN (V.) to purpoſe or intend, to deſign, reſolve or underſtand.

MEA'NDER (S.) the name of a famous river in *Phrygia*, ſaid to have 600 turnings and windings in its courſe; alſo any intricate or difficult matter or buſineſs whatever.

MEA'NING (S.) the ſenſe, purpoſe, ſignification, or intention of words, figures, or actions.

MEAN'NESS (S.) poorneſs, lowneſs of condition, ſmallneſs of value, indifferency of behaviour, ſordidneſs of manners, or baſeneſs of extraction.

MEANS (S.) methods, ways, or contrivances to do or effect a thing; alſo the eſtate, income, wealth, or fortune of a perſon; alſo certain numbers produced by multiplying any number into itſelf, and that product into itſelf, and that again into itſelf, &c. the numbers taken between unity, and the laſt number ſo produced, are called continual *means*, as 3, 9, 81, 6581, where, 3, 9, 81, are continual *means* between 1 and 6581, or 3, 9, between 1 and 81, &c.

MEAR or MEER (S.) ſometimes means a wet, marſhy field, ſometimes a land-mark, or ſtone ſet at the boundaries of grounds, and ſometimes the meaſure of 30, 31, or 32 yards in length in fields, &c. where mines are found.

MEA'SLES (S.) a diſeaſe incident to children and young perſons, whoſe chief ſeat is in the ſkin, occaſioning a general appearance of eruptions not tending to ſuppuration, with a fever, which if not carefully looked after, inclines the patient to a conſumption, by afflicting him with very violent coughs.

MEA'SURABLE (A.) that may or can be meaſured; alſo moderate, or within reaſonable compaſs.

MEA'SURE (S.) ſome determinate quantity appointed to be a ſtandard or common gauge for things to be denominated by, as to their length, breadth, and thickneſs; ſo a mile is a common *meaſure* for the diſtance of places, a gallon for liquids, a yard for cloth, a year for time, &c. theſe have greater or leſſer denominations, according as they are applied, but are all reduced to ſome of theſe.

MEA'SURING (S.) the art of finding the content of ſuperficies and ſolids, being that part of practical mathematicks, which is now commonly made a trade of by *meaſuring* the work of painters, glaziers, carpenters, bricklayers, &c. between workmen and employer.

MEAT (S.) any kind of victuals and proviſions for man or beaſt, but in a particular manner any ſort of eatable fleſh.

MEA'TUS (S.) in general, ſignifies any paſſage whatever; and ſo in *Surgery*, is applied to veins, arteries, the lymphatick veſſels, and the chylous ducts, &c. and receives particular names according to the office it is to perform, as the *meatus auditorius*, or the auditory paſſage, which begins from the cavity of the inner part of the ear, and is cloathed with a thin ſkin as far as the brim of the *tympanum*, or drum of the ear, whoſe office is to receive the air and audible ſpecies, and to contain the wax; ſo any other paſſage is called a *meatus*, as *meatus urinarius*, or the urinary paſſage, &c.

MEA'WING (S.) the noiſe or crying of a cat.

MECHA'NICAL or MECHA'NICK (A.) ſomething performed by the hand, or without ſenſe, reaſon or intelligence in the thing, as motion in a clock, &c. alſo mean, poor, low, or baſe in degree or order, as the ſon or daughter of a handicraftſman, in oppoſition to the ſon or daughter of a nobleman, &c. This term is applied to many things, as, *mechanical philoſophy*, is that which undertakes to account for the appearances or phænomena of nature from the principles of mechanicks, taking in the conſideration of motion, reſt, figure, ſize, &c. and this is ſometimes called the corpuſcular philoſophy.

Mechanical Affections, is much the ſame with philoſophy, they being the properties that ariſe from body or matter, ſo or ſo modified, and in ſuch particular bulks, motions, &c.

Mechanical Powers, are thoſe ſimple machines from which all others are made or compoſed, and called the lever, balance, wheel, pully, wedge and ſcrew.

MECHA'NICKS (S.) are thoſe operations which are performed as well by the labour of the hands, as of the brain, a ſkill enabling the workman unſeen in mathematical curioſities perfectly to work, and finiſh any ſenſible work demonſtrated, or demonſtrable by the mathematician; and ſometimes the workmen themſelves are called by this name, both by way of diſtinction and contempt; alſo that part of mathematicks that under-

takes to demonſtrate the force of engines, &c. is thus called.

ME'CHANISM (S.) the material conſtruction or compoſition of any body or engine; alſo the art, contrivance or ſkill of mechanicks.

ME'DAL (S.) a piece of metal repreſenting the faces of princes, or other illuſtrious perſons for arts, learning, arms, &c. on the one ſide, and ſome figures or emblematical repreſentations on the other or reverſe ſide. All the lovers of antiquity have been admirers of *medals*, becauſe either from the legend round or under it, the figures, &c. they frequently come at the explanation of what they otherwiſe would have been ignorant of, tho' to conclude what the phyſiognomy of the party was from the old *medals* is very precarious, few having been done by excellent artiſts, and moſt after the death of the perſons repreſented, by the deſcendants of the parties, or by ſtates in honour of the hero; of this ſort there are a great many *Greek*, *Sicilian*, and *Italian* or *Roman medals* ſtill remaining, no leſs remarkable for their curioſity than age. The moſt beautiful of the *Roman medals* began about the reign of *Auguſtus*, and held on till about the time of *Severus*, in which period they were wrought in all kinds of metals, and finiſhed with wonderful ſtrokes of art, and then as the empire declined, ſo did the excellency of their coin and *medals*. The learned have made the uſe of *medals* very extenſive, as by the legends to know the characters in uſe at the time of their ſtamping, and from thence to judge of the antiquity and genuineneſs of manuſcripts; from hence may alſo be diſcovered the agreement between the *Greek* and *Roman* characters, and how far the latter ſprang from the former, the ſeveral mutations and alterations that have been made therein from time to time, &c. from hence may alſo be learned the abbreviations and orthography practiſed by the ancients, by which the ſeveral alterations in the *Roman* language in particular may be reduced to their proper periods of time: Upon the whole, nothing can better fix the chronological æras and periods of time than coins and *medals*, which were ſtruck by publick authority, and upon ſolemn occaſions, eſpecially among the *Romans*, where the moſt remarkable things of that vaſt empire are explained; from hence we learn the figure of their ancient gallies and other veſſels, with the manner of their engaging at ſea, and unqueſtionable records of the actions of their greateſt generals, their military expeditions, legions, diſcipline, encampments, victories, triumphs, of the publick bounties of their emperors, either in giving largeſſes or in releaſing taxes, their alliances and truces, the dignity and habit of their magiſtracy, the titles and date of their laws, &c. by this we ſee their temples and publick courts of judicature, their theatres and amphitheatres; this gives us a view of their ſolemn proceſſions, religious poſtures, and what belongs to their ſacrifices, their emperors haranguing their troops, giving audience to ambaſſadors, beſtowing crowns upon eaſtern princes, and receiving the ſubmiſſions of conquered nations; and ſince ſo much benefit may accrue from true *medals*, the diſcovery of counterfeit ones may be of uſe; the firſt of this kind may be ſome made by the moderns, that never had any being among the ancients, ſuch as thoſe of *Priam*, *Æneas*, *Tully*, *Virgil*, the wiſe men of *Greece*, &c. others with reverſes unknown to the ancients, &c. theſe being modern may be perceived by their being either not ſo bold as thoſe of real antiquity, or not ſo ſoft; another way of diſcovery is by perceiving the ſand, &c. in thoſe that have been caſt from real originals, and then repaired, either the field or the edges will not be ſufficiently round and poliſhed, as the hammered ones are; the weight is another method of diſcovering the falſification. *Medals* are ſtruck upon extraordinary occaſions by all the princes of *Europe*, and theſe are called modern ones; the *Dutch* have been very particular in relating every remarkable tranſaction of theirs by *medals*, ever ſince their revolt from the *Spaniſh* yoke.

MEDA'LLION (S.) medals of a very large ſize, ſtruck upon extraordinary occaſions, and preſented by princes to their generals or other great men, as a mark of their favour and eſteem, for their being the inſtrument of performing uncommon exploits, and were never uſed as coin, as the leſſer-ſized medals frequently were.

ME'DDLE (V.) to concern one's ſelf or interpoſe in any thing, eſpecially belonging to another.

ME'DDLING (S.) the buſying or concerning one's ſelf with or about any thing belonging to another.

ME'DIAL or ME'DIATE (A.) in or belonging to the middle, or the mean between two extreams.

ME'DIATE (V.) to intercede for, or in behalf of another, to excuſe or leſſen a perſon's fault, or plead either ſome good action of his own, or another perſon's in his behalf.

MEDIA'TION (S.) the act of pleading or interceding for another; and in *Arithmetick*, it is the halving any number, or dividing it by 2; and in *Geometry*, it is called the biſſection or bipartition of lines into two equal parts.

MEDIA'TOR (S.) one who in a pacifick manner endeavours to reconcile perſons at variace, or to ſettle and determine diſputes between them; in *Divinity*, Jeſus Chriſt is the *Mediator* of redemption between God and man; he is the ſurety, the ſacrifice, the prieſt, and the interceſſor of the new covenant; he has ſealed it with his blood, has propoſed the terms and conditions of it in his goſpel,

goſpel, has inſtituted the form of it in baptiſm, and repeated the ratification of it in the ſacrament of his body and blood; ſometimes it is extended to the prieſts and miniſters of holy things, to holy and devout perſons yet alive, and to ſaints and angels in heaven.

MEDIATO'RIAL (A.) of or belonging to the office or buſineſs of a mediator.

ME'DICAMENT (S.) any phyſical compoſition uſed in the cure of any malady.

MEDICA'STER (S.) a pretender to knowledge and ſkill in phyſick, a quack, cheat, or impoſtor.

MEDI'CINABLE or MEDI'CINAL (A.) of a phyſical or healing nature.

ME'DICINE (S.) the art of knowing diſeaſes, and proper remedies for whatever afflicts the bodies of mankind, whether internal or external; anciently the knowledge of phyſicians extended only to external maladies, as hurts, bruiſes, wounds, &c. but internal affections they were wholly ſtrangers to, ſuch as fevers, the gout, pains in the bowels, &c. and uſually affirmed them to be the effects of God's wrath or vengeance, or the product of evil ſpirits, or the art and ſkill of magick, &c. from whence ſprung thoſe numberleſs impoſtures of charms, philters, taliſmans, &c. which the true application to the ſtudy of nature, and the virtue of plants, the œconomy of the human ſtructure, and the circulation of the blood, has baniſhed ſo far, that even the moſt ignorant are delivered from the vile impoſition, which pretended witches and conjurers had expoſed them to.

MEDIO'CRITY (S.) a mean or middle between any two extreams, and commonly is applied to a moderation of living, or the circumſtances of thoſe who are neither poor nor rich.

ME'DITATE (V.) to ponder, think, or reflect upon any thing very ſeriouſly and carefully, in order to find out the truth of the propoſition laid down.

MEDITA'TION (S.) ſtrict, cloſe, and retired thinking or pondering upon the nature and properties of any thing, but is more particularly reſtrined to pious and divine reflections upon the works and mercies of God, which the devout diſpoſition of the firſt Chriſtians run into ſuch extreams, as to ſequeſter the world, and oftentimes leave their wives and families unprovided for, and which gave riſe to the ſeveral pretended religious ſocieties now in being, of both men and women, called monks and nuns.

ME'DITATIVE (A.) inclined or apt to think, conſider, or ponder upon thoroughly.

MEDITERRA'NEAN (A.) any place incloſed within two or more lands, or what is called inland.

Mediterranean Sea, that ſea which lies between *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*; it is divided from the weſtern or *Atlantick Sea* by the ſtreights of *Gibraltar*, has *Europe* to the north, *Aſia* to the eaſt, and *Africa* on the ſouth; its parts are differently denominated, as that branch between *Spain*, *France*, and *Italy*, is called the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; that between *Italy* to the weſt, *Greece* and *Dalmatia* to the eaſt, the *Adriatick* (now commonly called the gulf of *Venice*) and the *Ionian Sea*; that which parts *Greece* from *Aſia* to the *Dardanels*, formerly called the *Egean Sea*, is now called the *Archipelago*; that which expands itſelf between *Greece* and *Aſia* as far as *Conſtantinople*, is called the *Propontis*; and that much more extended ſea, north of *Conſtantinople*, between *Europe* to the north and weſt, *Aſia* to the eaſt, and *Anatolia* to the ſouth, is called the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*.

MEDITRI'NA (S.) a *Pagan* goddeſs, whom the ancients believed to preſide over medicines, and appointed feſtivals to her honour, called *Meditrinalia*, in which they offered her new and old wine, drinking a little of each in the form of a medicine, eſteeming wine moderately taken as a preſervative againſt moſt diſeaſes.

ME'DIUM (S.) the mean or middle between two extreams; alſo the conſtitution or frame of any ſpace thro' which bodies move, or in which they act, as the air or the water common and known to us, beſides which, there is the ſubtle or ethereal *medium*, or another of a much finer and penetrating nature than that we are acquainted with, and which fills the ſpace of the upper regions according to the opinion of ſome philoſophers; the aſtrologers have what they call the *medium cœli* or the middle heaven, which is the tenth houſe or angle of the ſouth in an aſtrological figure, in which planets and ſtars have the greateſt altitude that they can have, and act with the greateſt vigour and efficacy; it ſignifies kings, governors, commanders, and all ſorts of magiſtrates; alſo promotions, honour, &c.

ME'DLAR (S.) a fruit ſo called, ſomewhat like a pear.

ME'DLER (S.) a buſy-body, one that loves to concern himſelf with other people's affairs.

ME'DLY (S.) a confuſed mixture or jumble of various things together.

MEEK (A.) mild, gentle, quiet, difficult to provoke or make angry, patient, long-ſuffering.

MEE'KNESS (S.) that happy, quiet, eaſy, gentle diſpoſition of mind, that is not eaſily provoked or ſtirred up to anger.

MEEN or MIEN (S.) the air or carriage of a perſon's countenance, or body.

MEER or MERE (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, was formerly a market-town, but is now only a village; diſtant from *London* 87 computed, and 103 meaſured miles.

MEER (A.) downright, arrant, poſitive, plain.

MEER (S.) a meaſure of ground uſed among

the *Miners* in *Darbyſhire*, and other places, in quantity from 30 to 32 yards in length.

MEET (A.) proper, fit, right, juſt, equitable.

MEET or METE (V.) to meaſure; alſo to come together like two perſons that are going contrary ways; alſo to aſſemble or gather together many perſons in one place for acts of devotion, pleaſure, buſineſs, &c.

MEE'TNESS (S.) properneſs, fitneſs, juſtneſs, ſuitableneſs.

MEGALE'SIA (S.) a ſolemn feſtival celebrated among the *Romans* on the 12th of *April*, in honour of the great mother of the gods called *Cybele* or *Rhea*, at which were games and combats held before the temple of that goddeſs; the women danced in the proceſſion, and the magiſtrates walked in their robes, the figure of the goddeſs being carried before them.

ME'GRIM (S.) a very troubleſome diſtemper in the head, that occaſions great pain in the temples, or fore-part of the head, ſometimes accompanied with ſwimmings, noiſes, and ſwoonings.

ME'LA (S.) the name of a ſurgeon's inſtrument, commonly called a probe, or tent, made of ſilver or ivory, of various forms, according to the parts it is intended to be applied to, and ſometimes uſed in extracting the ſtone out of the bladder.

MELANCHO'LICK or ME'LANCHOLY (A.) of a diſpoſition inclined to melancholy, penſiveneſs, or over and above thoughtfulneſs; alſo any thing that is productive of ſuch a diſpoſition.

MELA'SSES (S.) the ſediment that ariſes from the refining of ſugar, commonly called treacle.

ME'LCOMB or ME'LCOMB REGIS (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, on the ſide of the *Wey*, over-againſt *Weymouth*, to which it is joined by a handſome timber bridge; theſe two towns are now incorporated into one body, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. but the two towns both ſend each two members to parliament; there are two good markets weekly on Tueſday and Friday; diſtant from *London* 106 computed, and 132 meaſured miles.

ME'LFORD (S.) in *Suffolk*, one of the beſt and largeſt towns in *England*, that is not a market town.

ME'LILOT (S.) a ſort of ſweet-ſcented trefoil of a digeſting mollifying nature, for which reaſon, a ſalve called by this name, is made with the juice of this herb, &c. and applied to chilblains and other inflammations.

ME'LIORATE (V.) to ripen, ſoften, mollify, appeaſe, mend, &c.

MELIORA'TION (S.) a ripening, ſoftening, amending, &c.

ME'LITES (S.) a precious ſtone of an orange or quince colour.

ME'LLET (S.) a diſeaſe that grows in a dry ſcab upon the heel of a horſe's foot,

MELLI'FEROUS (A.) of a nature proper for bearing and producing honey.

MELLI'FLUENT or MELLI'FLUOUS (A.) ſweet or flowing with honey, or any ſweet matter; alſo eloquent or charming in beautiful language.

ME'LLOW (A.) ſoft through age or ripeneſs, tender, choice, full of, or intermixed with marrow and fatneſs; alſo a term for a perſon that is almoſt drunk.

ME'LLOWNESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of ripeneſs, marrowineſs, or richneſs of meat and drink, by its extraordinary goodneſs and full age.

MELO'DIOUS (A.) muſical, harmonious, pleaſant, or charming in ſound.

MELO'DIOUSNESS (S.) the delicateneſs, muſicalneſs, or harmoniouſneſs of any ſounds.

ME'LODY (S.) harmony, muſicalneſs, or pleaſantneſs of an air or ſong tune.

ME'LOPES (S.) certain ſpots or ſtains in the fleſh, occaſioned by the violence of a malignant or peſtilential fever.

ME'LOS (S.) a diſtemper in the eye, that occaſions it to burſt out of the uveous coat, and appears like a ſmall apple.

MELPO'MENE (S.) one of the nine muſes, ſaid to be the inventreſs of tragedies, repreſented with a ſedate and grave countenance, richly habited, holding ſcepters and crowns in one hand, and a poinard in the other.

MELT (V.) to diſſolve, or become from a firm ſolid ſtate into a liquid condition, as fat, or butter is by heat, ſo any ſort of metals are the ſame; likewiſe ſnow, ice, ſugar, &c. alſo a cant word for extravagantly ſpending any conſiderable ſum of money.

ME'LTERS (S.) particular workmen who melt the bullion in the *Mint*, to ſtandard it, and make it fit for coining; alſo thoſe who refine or purify fat, and make it fit for tallow, workable by the candle-makers or tallow-chandlers.

ME'LTON-MOWBRAY (S.) in *Leiceſterſhire*, well-ſeated in a fertile ſoil, and on the banks of the *Eye*, which almoſt encircleth it, over which are two fine ſtone bridges; it is a pretty large, well-built town, and has a conſiderable market weekly on Tueſday, for corn, cattle, proviſions, &c. diſtant from *London* 77 computed, and 88 meaſured miles.

ME'MBER (S.) in *Anatomy*, is an organical body made up of ſeveral ſimilar parts deſigned for the performance of voluntary actions; alſo any of the exterior parts of a tree ariſing from, or growing out of the trunk of a tree, or body of an animal; and in *Society*, it ſignifies ſometimes a profeſſor of ſome particular opinions, or one that is free of a company, or that is a repreſentative in parliamet for a town, city, &c. or in general, a ſubject of a kingdom or commonwealth.

ME'MBRANE (S.) a nervous, fibrous, broad, plain, white, and dilatable ſubſtance, which covers the bowels, the great cavities of the body,

body, the muſcles, &c. and is endowed with an exquiſite, quick, and ſharp ſenſation.

ME'MBRANOUS (A.) full, or repleniſhed with membranes, ſomething like or belonging to a membrane.

ME'MBRED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when the beak and legs of a bird are differently coloured from the body.

MEMBRE'TTO (S.) in *Architecture*, is a pilaſter that ſupports an arch; and theſe are frequently fluted, but never exceed nine flutings or channels; it is common to adorn door-caſes, the fronts of galleries and chimney-pieces with them, and alſo to bear up the cornices and freezes of wainſcots with them.

MEMOI'RS (S.) are properly ſuch hiſtories of facts as are wrote either by the parties themſelves immediately concerned, or at leaſt were eye-witneſſes to them, though many books go under this name that are not ſo qualified; it is ſometimes applied to the journals of learned ſocieties, and ſometimes to the repreſentations or papers delivered by ambaſſadors from or to kings, princes, or ſtates.

ME'MORABLE (A.) ſomething remarkable or worthy to be continued in remembrance, either upon account of the benefit received, and ſo to excite joy and thankſgiving, as the revolution in 1688, or of damage ſuſtained or threatned, as of the fire of *London* in 1666.

ME'MORABLENESS (S.) of a nature or quality deſerving to be remembered.

MEMORA'NDUM (S.) a minute or ſhort note made or taken of any thing to perpetuate the remembrance of it, and to prevent miſtakes and forgetfulneſs.

MEMO'RIAL (S.) the repreſentation of a matter or thing, which ought to be according to the truth, it being applied to a remonſtrance made by one prince or ſtate to another, of the ſtate or condition of ſomething complained of; alſo a monument or tomb-ſtone ſet up in honour of ſome great man or action,

ME'MORY (S.) that faculty of the mind or ſoul, whereby paſt things are repreſented to the mind as if preſent; in *Anatomy*, it is the retention, marks, or footſteps impreſſed in ſeveral places in the barky ſubſtance, or folding fibres of the brain, by the motion of objects.

ME'MPHITES (S.) a ſort of *Egyptian* ſtone, reported to be endued with this property, that if pulverized and laid upon a member that is to be cut off, it will deaden it, ſo that the patient feels no pain in the operation.

ME'NACE (V.) to threaten, huff, vapour, talk big, or pretend to great matters.

ME'NACES (S.) threatnings, or the pouring out of angry expreſſions.

MEND (V.) to improve, grow better, repair, or reform from a wicked to a good life.

ME'NDICANT or ME'NDICANT FRIAR, &c. (S.) certain religious orders in the church of *Rome*, politically kept up to be a continual charge upon the people, who under the notion of a voluntary gift, are obligated to be at a greater charge than any tax the church or ſtate could, with any ſhew of reaſon, or pretext of juſtice, lay upon them for their maintenance; there are four ancient orders, who having no lands, go from houſe to houſe begging the alms, which in a manner, conſidering all things, may juſtly be called robbing or plundering the people, *viz.* the *Carmelites*, *Jacobins*, *Cardeliers*, and *Auguſtines*; to theſe may be added the *Capuchins*, *Recollects*, *Minims*, and others of a later date.

ME'NDING (S.) the act of repairing a houſe, garment, &c. that is defective, or the ſtate of health that is encreaſing after ſickneſs; alſo the alteration of trade, or any thing elſe for the better, &c.

ME'NDLESHAM (S.) in *Suffolk*, a ſmall town, ſeated in the midſt of the *Dirt*, has a handſome church, and a ſmall market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 65 computed, and 76 meaſured miles.

ME'NI (S.) the name of an ancient goddeſs, worſhipped particularly by the *Jews*, which the prophets *Iſaiah* and *Jeremiah* reprove them for, the one under the name of queen of heaven or the moon, and the other by *Meni*, which is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Aſtarta* and *Venus Cæleſtis*. *Jeremiah* reproches them with honouring the queen of heaven ſo far, that the fathers lighted the fire, the mothers kneaded the cakes, and the children gathered the wood, and they in return for his rebuke aſſure him, that they would worſhip her as their fathers had done before them; becauſe that from the time of their ceaſing to ſacrifice to her they had been afflicted with ſword and famine

ME'NIAL (A.) of or belonging to the inſide of a houſe, as a ſervant that is to clean or do the work about the houſe, is called a *menial* ſervant.

MENI'NGES (S.) two thin ſkins which incloſe the ſubſtance of the brain.

MENI'SCUS (S.) a ſmall or little moon.

Meniſcus Glaſſes, ſuch as are convex on the outſide, and concave on the inſide, like watch-glaſſes that cover, or are put over the dial plates.

ME'NIVER or ME'NEVER (S.) a milk-white fur or ſkin of a ſmall *Muſcovian* animal.

ME'NSES (S.) the natural or monthly purgations belonging to the female ſex, or excretions of blood from the *vagina* of the womb, being as it were the purification of the body, which begin uſually in healthy perſons about 13 or 14 years old, and ceaſe naturally in women with child, and in thoſe ſo far advanced in years, as to be paſt child-bearing, of which it is an infallible ſign, and generally ceaſes in thoſe that give ſuck.

ME'N-

ME'NSTRUOUS or ME'NSTRUAL (A.) of or belonging to the menſes, or any monthly periodical purgations.

ME'NSTRUUM (S.) that which is to be diſtilled, or a liquor which corrodes metals and diſſolves ſtones, as vinegar, aqua fortis, ſpirit of wine, &c. ſometimes it is taken for the caput mortuum which is left after diſtillation.

ME'NSURABLE (A.) that is capable of being meaſured.

MENSURA'TION (S.) meaſuring, and is generally applied to the art of meaſuring geometrical ſuperficies and ſolids, whereby the quantity of work done, or to be done, or ſtuff uſed, or required to be uſed, is computed, and from thence the value of land or charge of buildings, &c. may be known.

ME'NTAL (A.) belonging to the mind.

Mental Reſervation, is words ſpoken with a double entendre, by which the real intention and purpoſe of the ſpeaker is concealed, by appearing to the hearer under a diſguiſe with a different meaning.

ME'NTION (V.) to ſpeak, or take notice of, to hint or name a perſon or thing to others.

MERA'CEOUS (A.) pure, unmixed, without any adulteration.

ME'RCANTILE (A.) in the manner and form of a merchant or publick trader; and among *Us*, refers to the laws, cuſtoms, &c. of thoſe gentlemen that trade in, or to foreign parts and commodities.

MERCA'TORS CHART or PROJECTION (S.) a deſcription or projection of the globe or face of the earth *in plano*, wherein the degrees upon the meridian increaſe towards the poles, in the ſame proportion that the parallel circles decreaſe upon the globe; this is chiefly uſed by mariners, becauſe of its exactneſs and eaſineſs both in the uſe and conſtruction, and called *Mercator*'s, becauſe he, in the time that the true inventor, Mr. *Wright*, was gone a long voyage, publiſhed it under his name; ſo that an account of a voyage taken or marked down upon, or by one of theſe charts, is called *Mercator*'s ſailing, by the navigators.

ME'RCENARINESS (S.) covetouſneſs, deſirous of reward, avariciouſneſs.

ME'RCENARY (A.) of a diſpoſition that will do nothing without money or reward, and any thing with or for it, and ſo conſequently liable or eaſy to be bribed or corrupted.

ME'RCER (S.) a tradeſman that ſells broad ſilks of all ſorts, ready wrought.

ME'RCERY (S.) goods that mercers ſell, or deal in.

ME'RCHANDIZE (S.) any ſort of vendible goods or commodities; alſo any trade or buſineſs of traffick.

MERCHANDI'ZE (V.) to traffick or trade in any ſort of goods, eſpecially to or from foreign parts.

MERCHANDI'ZING (S.) all ſorts of traffick, trading, or dealing, but particularly foreign trade.

ME'RCHANTABLE (A.) any ſort of goods that are in ſuch a condition as the market will vend; faſhionable, in good order, and fit for uſe.

ME'RCHANT-MAN (S.) among the *Seamen*, is a ſhip fitted out not only with the neceſſaries of a voyage, but with commodities for trade, to which it is peculiarly appropriated, and ſo has ſeldom more hands than are ſufficient to work the ſhip, or conduct it through its voyage, without regard to fighting or defence, unleſs in dangerous places for pirates, or in times of war, where convoys are not to be got.

ME'RCHANT TAI'LORS (S.) a ſelect commany among the ſeveral diſtinctions of the city of *London*, of which ſeven kings have been members, *viz. Richard* II. and III. *Edward* IV. *Henry* IV. V. VI. and VII. They are, at this day, a very conſiderable company, though their appellation is but contemptible, and the occupation by the vulgar deſpiſed and ignominiouſly treated.

MERCHE (S.) in *Cambridgeſhire*, a very mean town, but has a ſmall market weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 67 computed, and 79 meaſured miles.

ME'RCIFUL (A.) tender-hearted, pitiful, or compaſſionate.

ME'RCIFULNESS (S.) of a compaſſionate diſpoſition, full of tenderneſs and charity, inclined to relieve the miſerable, and forgive offences.

ME'RCILESS (A.) cruel, hard-hearted, without compaſſion, unmoved at another's miſery and diſtreſs.

ME'RCILESSNESS (S.) cruelty, tyrannicalneſs, hard-heartedneſs.

MERCU'RIAL (A.) lively, briſk, full of action, ingenious, inventive, &c.

Mercurial Phoſphorus, a pleaſant and innocent experiment of producing light, by ſhaking mercury *in vacuo*.

MERCURIA'LE (S.) an aſſembly of the parliament of *Paris*, held the firſt Wedneſday after St. *Martin*'s-day, and the firſt Wedneſday after *Eaſter*-week, where the firſt preſident and one of the attorneys general ſpeak againſt the cheats and diſorders committed in the adminiſtring of juſtice; alſo the ſpeech itſelf is called by this name; and ſometimes it means any publick reproof and reprimand.

MERCU'RIALIST (S.) among the *Aſtrologers*, is one that is born under the planet *Mercury*; and among *Us*, at this time, it is ſpoke of one that gives into the common and extravagant uſe of quickſilver, both properly and improperly.

MERCU'RIALS (S.) medicines made up, prepared with, or compounded of mercury or quickſilver.

ME'RCURIES (S.) the ſellers or carriers of news-

news-papers from houſe to houſe; alſo the name of thoſe who keep ſhops to receive news papers from the printing offices in large parcels, on purpoſe to diſtribute them to the carriers or hawkers.

ME'RCURY (S.) vulgarly called quickſilver; this name is given by the chymiſts to all liquids that will not take fire, whether ſpirituous, acid, or aqueous; ſome call the ſpirit drawn from plants or animals by this name, and others any acid chymical liquor whatever; it is one of the chymical principles by which they pretend to ſolve the phænomena of nature; with the *Heralds*, it means the purple colour; with the *Aſtronomers*, it is the leaſt of all the planets, and loweſt, except the moon, though in ſome ſyſtems he is placed in the ſun's deferent, without any proper orb of his own, only an epicycle, whereby he is ſometimes placed above the ſun, and rendered invifible; experience aſſures us he is never above 28 degrees removed from the ſun, nor *Venus* above 48, and therefore neither of them can ever make any aſpect with the ſun, but a conjunction, which in truth is none; this planet is of a duſky colour, and but ſeldom ſeen; his mean motion is 59 minutes and 8 ſeconds, but ſometimes ſo ſwift, that he goes a whole degree and 40 minutes in a day; the aſtrologers ſay his nature is various, and participates much with the planet he is with, or beheld by, but that in his own nature he is cold and dry, a great ſtirrer up of winds, and being ſtrong, ſignifies a good wit, or one of a ſubtle, politick, ſtudious, diſpoſition; but when ill dignified, a whimſical, careleſs, troubleſome, prating, lying buffoon, &c. among the *Ancients* he is called the meſſenger of the gods, and was worſhipped as the deity that immediately preſided over learning, eloquence, and trade; the *Greeks* call him *Hermes*, or the interpreter of the will of the gods; he is ſaid to be the inventor of muſick, which others aſcribe to *Apollo*, and many other things are allowed him, which we have as little to ſay to, as that he was the ſon of *Jupiter*, begotten upon *Maia*, *&c.*

ME'RCY (S.) a virtue that influences or inſpires our minds with compaſſion for the miſeries and misfortunes of our brethren, and inclines us to forgive thoſe who have any ways offended us; in the *Scripture Language*, thoſe acts of goodneſs beſtowed upon the creature by Almighty God, are called *mercies*.

MERCY-SEA'T (S.) in the *Jewiſh Church*, was the covering of the ark of the covenant, or of the holy cheſt, in which the tables of the law were depoſited, made of gold, at the two ends whereof were fixed the two cherubims of the ſame metal, which by their wings extended forward, ſeemed to form a throne for the Majeſty of God, who in ſcripture is repreſented to us as ſitting between the cherubims, and the ark itſelf was as it were his foot ſtool; it was from hence that God gave his oracles to *Moſes*, or to the high prieſt that conſulted him; in the *Eccleſiaſtical-ſtyle* of the Chriſtian church, the crown-work or canopy over the altar is called by this name, and ſometimes the confeſſion.

MERETRI'CIOUS (A.) of a luſtful, whoriſh inclination or diſpoſition.

MERI'DIAN (S.) a circle of the ſphere paſſing from north to ſouth, under which all people have noon at the ſame time. Geographers uſe *meridians* to mark the longitudes, that is, to ſhew how much one place is more eaſt or weſt than another, taking the length of the world from eaſt to weſt; and ſo having a fixed term, they ſettle a firſt *meridian*, from whence they begin to reckon the longitudes, drawing from weſt to eaſt. Moſt geographers have choſen the *Canary* iſlands in the weſt of *Africa* for the firſt *meridian*; the *Dutch* make it paſs through the *Teneriff* iſland and the Cape *Verd*, and the *French* through the weſt part of the iſland of *Iron* more weſterly, as *Ptolemy* did, which makes a difference of two degrees, 44 minutes. The *Portugueſe* have ſettled their firſt *meridian* about 10 degrees beyond that, *viz.* through *Tercera*, one of the *Azores* towards *America*, becauſe, as they ſay, the needle touched with a load-ſtone, (which varieth and declineth almoſt every where elſe) in *Tercera* iſland points directly north; from this account the readers of voyages may eaſily perceive that notice muſt be carefully taken of the firſt *meridian*, or they will make ſtrange work with the ſituation of places in reſpect of eaſt and weſt, and that the matter itſelf is altogether arbitrary; on the globe, it is the graduated braſs circle, in which the globe itſelf turns upon its axis, the top and bottom of which are the repreſentative poles of the world.

Meridian Altitude, is the greateſt height of the ſun, or any ſtar above the horizon of any place, and when the ſun comes to this circle, it is noon or mid-day, and when a ſtar comes to it, it is full ſouth.

MERI'DIONAL (A.) of or belonging to the ſouth, or towards the ſouth.

Meridional Difference, in *Navigation*, is the difference of longitude between any place a ſhip came from, and now it in.

MERIO'NETHSHIRE (S.) in *North-Wales*, is exceeding mountainous and rocky, very unpleaſant, and generally inclined to barrenneſs, bearing but thin crops of corn, yet is found to feed good flocks of ſheep and herds of cattle; the mountains are ſo high, that in many places two men may ſtand and diſcourſe together, each upon a ſeparate mountain, but muſt travel ſeveral miles before they can meet; it is well watered with rivers, and ſtored with deer, fowl and fiſh; it is but thinly inhabited, though it lies on the *Iriſh* ſea

ſea for 35 miles in length, and is about 108 in circumference; it contains 37 pariſhes and three market-towns, and ſends one member to parliament; its principal commodity or manufacture is wrought cottons.

ME'RIT (S.) deſert, worth, excellency, or the moral goodneſs of mens actions that deſerve reward; and ſometimes it is applied to puniſhment for ill doing, &c. The *School Divines*, in their diſputes, have diſtinguiſhed the ſorts of *merit*, and call one by the name of *merit* of congruity, which is, when there is no proportion between the reward and the action, but the goodneſs and liberality of the beſtower makes up, and accepts of the deficiency of the action; the other they call *merit* of condignity, and that is, where the action and reward are proportionable, as a ſervant's wages and his work, &c.

ME'RIT (V.) to deſerve either reward or puniſhment for the good or bad actions that a perſon does.

MERITO'RIOUS (A.) ſomething that deſerves reward or encouragement, &c.

MERITO'RIOUSNESS (S.) deſervingneſs, worthy of reward and encouragement.

ME'RITOT (S.) childrens play at ſwinging in a rope.

ME'RLON (S.) in *Fortification*, that part of a parapet which is between two embrazures of a battery, whoſe length is commonly 9 foot next the guns, and 6 on the out-ſide, its height is 6 foot, and thickneſs 18.

ME'RMAID (S.) an imaginary ſea-monſter, reported to have the upper parts like a woman, and the lower parts like a fiſh; this ſtory is taken from the *Syrens* that are reported by the old poets to have endeavoured to tempt *Ulyſſes*, &c. by ſinging very harmoniouſly; ſome hiſtorians and travellers affirm, they have ſeen creatures like what are called *mermen* and *mermaids*, but none come up to the draughts of them in painting, heraldry, &c.

ME'RRIMENT or ME'RRY-MAKING (S.) a feaſting, jollity, or company met together to divert themſelves.

ME'RRINESS (S.) pleaſantneſs, gayneſs, cheerfulneſs, briſkneſs, or livelineſs of diſpoſition or mind.

ME'RRY (A.) gay, lively, briſk, frolick, jocund.

MESE'NTERY (S.) the membrane of the peritonæum double, enriched with glandules, nerves, arteries, veins, chyliferous and lymphatick veſſels; it is ſituated in the middle of the abdomen, and contains the inteſtines in a wonderful manner; it has a great glandule in the middle called pancreas aſellii, about which are ſeveral other leſſer glandules, to which the milky veſſels of the firſt rank ſtand, from the inteſtines and lymphatick veſſels, from the liver and other parts; from theſe glandules again the milky veſſels of the ſecond rank aſcend to the veſſels that carry the maſs of chyle, and diſcharge themſelves into it; it is of a circular figure with a narrow production, to which the end of the colon and beginning of the rectum are tied; it is about four fingers and a half in diameter; its circumference being full of plaits and foldings, is about three ells in length; it is ſtrongly tied or faſtened to the three firſt vertebræ of the loins.

ME'SLIN or MA'SLIN (S.) a mixed ſort of corn or meal, as wheat and rye, to make bread with; alſo the bread ſo made.

MESN or MEASNE (S.) a *Law* term, ſignifying him who is lord of a manor, and ſo hath tenants holding of him, tho' he himſelf holds of the king or ſuperior lord; alſo the name of a writ where the tenant is diſtrained for ſervice due from the *meſn* to the ſuperior lord.

ME'SNAGERY or MA'NAGERY (S.) the art of prudently regulating a family.

MESOLA'BE or MESOLA'BIUM (S.) a mathematical inſtrument invented by the old mathematicians, for the finding two mean proportionals mechanically, which they could not geometrically, conſiſting of three parallelograms moving in a groove to certain interſections.

MESS (S.) a portion or quantity of victuals appointed for one or more perſons, eſpecially on board a ſhip; on ſhore it is commonly applied to a ſmall porringer full of broth or other ſort of ſpoon-meat.

MESS (V.) to eat together out of one and the ſame diſh, or of one and the ſame joint of meat, particularly ſpoke of the manner of eating on ſhip-board.

ME'SSAGE (S.) the particular buſineſs or errand that any one is ſent about.

ME'SSENGER (S.) a perſon that is ſent from one place and perſon to another to deliver meſſages, or go of errands; there are alſo many officers belonging to the ſtate, that are called by this name, ſome immediately under the command and direction of the ſecretaries of ſtate, that are always in a readineſs to be ſent with a diſpatch, either foreign or domeſtick; they are alſo employed to take up perſons for high treaſon, or other offences againſt the ſtate, with the ſecretaries warrants that do not properly fall under the cognizance of the common law, and which ſometimes are not proper to be publickly known what they are; for which purpoſe the *meſſengers* houſes are allowed to be made priſons, and the government allows them 6*s*. 8*d*. *per* day; when they are diſpatched abroad, their travelling allowance is ſtated, *viz*. to *Paris* 30 *l*. to *Holland* 25 *l*. to *Edinburgh* 30 *l*. to *Ireland* 30 *l*. and ſo proportionably for a ſhorter or farther diſtance; there are twenty of them always in waiting, who are relieved monthly and thus diſtributed, four at court, five at each ſecretary's office, two at the third office

for *North Britain*, three at the council-office, and one at the lord chamberlain's; their ſalaries are 45*l. per annum*, and the place is uſually purchaſed for about 300*l.* Beſides theſe, every court of juſtice has officers under this character, and particularly the exchequer, where the four purſuivants go by this name; there is alſo a perſon kept by the ſtate on purpoſe to go and ſearch for, and ſeize treaſonable books and libels in printers or booksellers ſhops or houſes, called in an eſpecial manner the *meſſenger* of the preſs.

MESSI'AH (S.) properly ſignifies the Anointed, and is principally given to that Sovereign Deliverer that was expected by the *Jews*, and whom they vainly do expect even to this day, ſince he is already come at the appointed time in the perſon of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. They were uſed to anoint kings, high prieſts, and ſometimes prophets, but this anointing was external, but that of Chriſt was rather ſymbolical and ſpiritual, by the endowment of the mind with ſupernatural wiſdom, power, and ſtrength of the Holy Ghoſt. The ancient prophets had foretold that the true *Meſſiah* ſhould be God and man, exalted and abaſed, maſter and ſervant, prieſt and victim, king and ſubject, mortal and a conqueror of death, rich and poor, a king, a conquerer, glorious, a man of griefs, involved in infirmities, unknown, in a ſtate of abjection and humiliation, to be born of a virgin, of the tribe of *Judah*, of the race of *David*, in the village of *Bethlehem*; all theſe ſeeming contrarieties were to be fulfilled in the *Meſſiah*, and evidently were ſo in Jeſus Chriſt, who alſo continues for ever, and who fulfilled every part of the prophecies relating to him; but as the *Jews* have, ſo they do ſtill deny the ſcriptures to be underſtood in the ſenſe they evidently muſt be, or they can never be fulfilled, as appears from the romantick ſchemes they have invented, and the endleſs impoſtures they are ſubject to by falſe pretenders, who have from time to time ſet themſelves up for the *Meſſiah*.

MESSIEURS (S.) a *French* title of civility and honour, now frequently made uſe of for perſons that trade in partnerſhip, whether bankers, mercers, &c. In *Learning*, ſeveral books are publiſhed under the names of the *Meſſieurs de Port Royal*, or an accademy, college, or univerſity; all publick ſpeakers, and eſpecially the *French* lawyers, in their pleadings uſe this term, and is the ſame with our addreſs to the audience, under the title of gentlemen.

ME'SS-MATE (S.) on board of *Ship*, one that is joined with another in eating.

ME'SSUAGE (S.) the *Law* term for a dwelling-houſe, with ſome land aſſigned for its uſe; under this character a garden, ſhop, mill, chamber, &c. may be called; but in the *Scotch Law*, it means the principal dwelling-houſe within any barony, or what we commonly call the manor-houſe.

META'BASIS (S.) a paſſing or going from one thing or ſubject to another; ſo in *Phyſick*, when the indications or methods of cure vary; and in *Oratory*, when the ſpeaker makes digreſſions and tranſitions from one ſubject to another.

META'CHRONISM (S.) an error or defect in the computation of time, either of want or exceſs.

ME'TAL (S.) a ſimple foſſil body, that is capable of fuſion, and ſo becomes fluid by fire, and by cold coagulates and hardens into a ſolid maſs that may be diſtended by the hammer; there are ſeveral pure or natural *metals*, and as many factitious or compound ones; the natural are gold, ſilver, copper, iron, &c. the made ones are braſs, bath-metal, bell-metal, &c. the heralds uſe but two, *viz. or*, gold, and *argent*, ſilver. The ſeveral properties of metals is too large a ſubject for this place, only take notice, that the moſt pure are ſpecifically the heavieſt, and gold is both the moſt ponderous and ductile. In *Gunnery*, it is not the quality, but the quantity that muſt be regarded, and the manner of caſting the ordnance, as when they ſay the piece is laid under *metal*, the mouth is lower than the breech, and contrarily, when the mouth is higher than the breech, is is ſaid to be over *metal*; when point-blank, then it is ſaid to lie right with her *metal*; and if any part is made thick and ſtrong with *metal*, it is ſaid to be well-fortified with *metal*.

METALE'PSIS (S.) a participating, communicating, tranſlating, or explaining; in *Oratory*, it is the continuing a trope in one word thro' a ſucceſſion of ſignifications.

META'LLICK or ME'TALLINE (A.) partaking of the nature and properties of metal, ſomething like to metal.

ME'TALLIST (S.) a trader or dealer in, or ſtudier of the nature and properties of metals.

METALLU'RGY (S.) the art of making, finding, cleanſing, ſmelting, or refining metals, or matters to make metals of; alſo to work in metals when ſo prepared.

METAMO'RPHISTS (S.) a name given to certain Sacramentarians, who in the 13th century affirmed, that Chriſt's natural body with which he aſcended into heaven, was wholly deified, not conſidering that the Deity, and circumſcription, and diviſibility, are incompatible.

METAMO'RPHIZE (V.) to change from one ſhape or form to another, as from a man to a beaſt, and the contrary.

METAMO'RPHOSIS (S.) a ſudden, great, and unexpected change or alteration in a perſon or thing; alſo the natural variation or change that plants, animals, &c. undergo from the ſeed to their perfect growth.

ME'TAPHOR (S.) a figure in *Rhetorick*, whereby

whereby a word is changed from its natural meaning or ſignification to another, or by which the proper name of one thing is tranſlated and applied to ſome other thing, which in a more elegant manner explains this foreign name.

METAPHO'RICAL (A.) of the nature and kind of a metaphor.

META'PHRASIS (S.) a plain, bare, or literal tranſlation of any ſpeech, hiſtory, &c. out of one language into that of another.

ME'TAPHRAST (S.) a verbal or literal tranſlator out of one language into another.

METAPHY'SICAL (A.) abſtracted, above nature or phyſicks.

ME'TAPHYSICKS (S.) the ſcience of abſtract reaſoning, or that which contemplates the exiſtence of things without relation to matter.

META'PTOSIS (S.) in *Phyſick*, is the changing or degenerating of one diſeaſe into another, as of a quartan ague into a tertian, or of an apoplexy into a palſy, &c.

META'STASIS (S.) is the changing or moving from one place to another, or of a diſeaſe from one part to another, which happens in thoſe perſons who are apoplectick, when the matter which affects the brain is tranſlated to the nerves.

METE (V.) to meaſure.

METE'MPSYCHI (S.) a ſort of hereticks, who in imitation of *Pythagoras* and the *Egyptians*, held a tranſmigration of ſouls; this error ſpread very much in the firſt ages of the Chriſtian church.

METEMPSY'CHOSIS (S.) the doctrine of the tranſmigration of the ſoul from one body to another, an old opinion of the philoſophers, and entertained both by the *Jews* and ſome *Chriſtians*; the *Jewiſh* doctors wrap this doctrine up in a myſterious manner, and ſay, that God has deſtined all ſouls a certain degree of perfection, which is not attainable in one life only, and therefore are obliged to return ſeveral times upon the earth, and ſo animate ſeveral bodies ſucceſſively, that they may fulfil all righteouſneſs, and ſo they account for the ſeveral ages that a perſon dies at; this doctrine is ſaid to be performed two ways, the firſt when a ſoul comes into a body already animated, and ſecondly, when it enters into a body newly formed, either to expiate ſome crime it has committed in a former body, or to acquire a greater degree of ſanctity; all the eaſtern nations are much addicted to this opinion. The *Chineſe* affirm, that *Xekiab* an *Indian* philoſopher, who was born about 1000 years before Chriſt, was the firſt that taught this doctrine, and that in the 65th year after Chriſt, that he had been born 8000 times, and that the laſt time he appeared in the form of a white elephant; upon this principle they frequently commit great diſorders, and kill their children when they find themſelves under any difficulty of maintaining them, and are very indifferent about dying; from hence they are ſcrupulous of killing any animal whatever, for fear of violating the ſouls of their fathers or near relations, who may poſſibly inhabit them.

METE'MPTOSIS (S.) a *Chronological* term for the ſolar equation, neceſſary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late in the computation.

METEOROLO'GICAL (A.) ſomething relating, belonging, or pertaining to meteors.

METEORO'LOGY (S.) the doctrine or knowledge of meteors.

ME'TEORS (S.) are imperfect mixtures of the elements, drawn up by the ſun, and ſo variouſly formed into comets or blazing ſtars, or other ſtrange appearances in the air, as *ignes fatui*, &c. but more ordinarily into hail, ſnow, and hoary froſt.

METHE'GLIN (S.) a very pleaſant and wholſome liquor, compoſed of honey, thus; put as much live honey naturally running from the comb into ſpring water, as that when it is thoroughly diſſolved an egg will ſtand ſuſpended in it, then boil it ſo long as that it will ſwim a ſmall matter above the ſurface; when cool put to every 15 gallons, of ginger, cloves, and mace, each one ounce, and of cinnamon half an ounce, all groſly broken, and to promote the working add a ſmall quantity of yeaſt; after it has done working, let it ſtand one month to ſettle, and then draw it off in bottles.

ME'THOD (S.) a particular, ſet, regular way of doing any ſort of buſineſs, or an orderly proceſs, by way of argumentation, whereby we either come to a truth we were in purſuit of, or convince others that they were miſtaken, and when it is applied to *Mathematicks*, there are two particular diſtinctions, *reſolution* and *compoſition*. *Reſolution* is more eſpecially called analytick or algebraick, becauſe it ſhews how to ſolve queſtions, and demonſtrate theorems, by enquiring into the fundamental nature and frame of things, which by this art is as it were taken all to pieces, and ſo put orderly together again. *Compoſition*, commonly called *ſynthetick*, is only practicable in things, whoſe principles we perfectly know, and is not applicable to phyſicks or natural philoſophy, becauſe the intimate natures and eſſences of things are to us unknown.

METHO'DICAL (A.) regular, orderly, according to certain and known rules.

ME'THODIST (S.) one that acts or does things by a particular mode, manner or rule; there is now a ſet of perſons who call themſelves *Methodiſts*, and pretend to more ſanctity and purity of life than other people, and go about preaching, ſinging pſalms, hymns, &c. in the fields, ſtreets and private houſes.

METHODI'ZE (V.) to regulate, put in order, or adjuſt, according to the beſt rules and experiments.

METHWOULD (S.) in *Norfolk*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 68 computed, and 80 meaſured miles.

METO'NICK YEAR (S.) a circle or ſpace of 19 years, when the lunations of the moon nearly return to the ſame courſe they were 19 years before.

ME'TONYMY (S.) a changing or putting one name for, or inſtead of another, and this is varied four general ways; firſt, by putting the inventor for the thing invented; ſecondly, the matter or thing containing for the matter or thing contained; thirdly, the effect for the cauſe; fourthly, the ſign for the thing ſignified.

ME'TOPES (S.) ſpaces or diſtances between the *Triglyphs* in the *Doric* freeze; and ſometimes they are applied to the ſpace between the mortiſe-holes of rafters and planks; the architects have been very curious about theſe ornamental decorations, ſome affirming they ought to be perfectly ſquare, and others that they ought to be ſomewhat longer than wide, that ſo they might appear ſquare, which upon account of the ſmall projection of the little bandelet in which they terminate, and which hides ſome part, and ſo conſequently will hinder them from appearing to the eye ſquare; the ancients uſed to adorn theſe interſtices with oxes heads, baſons, or ſome veſſels uſed in the ancient ſacrifices; and ſome architects go ſo far as to affirm this order ought to be uſed only in temples, churches, &c.

METOPO'SCOPY (S.) the ſame with *Phyſiognomy*, or the art of knowing the inclinations and diſpoſitions of men by their countenances.

ME'TRE or ME'TER (S.) meaſure or poetry compoſed after ſome ſet particular manner or meaſure.

ME'TRICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to poetry, or compoſitions by meaſure.

METRO'POLIS (S.) the principal, chief, great, or head city of any kingdom or province.

METROPO'LITAN (A.) belonging to the chief or head city or metropolis.

METROPO'LITAN (S.) a *Church* term for the principal, chief, or head biſhop, introduced by, and uſed in the council of *Nice*; by the ancient *Notitia's* of the church, it appears that the *metropolitan* was above the archbiſhop, and below the patriarch; the title of archbiſhop of *Canterbury* is primate and *metropolitan* of all *England*, and the title of the archbiſhop of *York* is primate and *metropolitan* of *England*.

ME'TTLE (S.) ſpirit, vigour, activity, livelineſs, briſkneſs, &c.

ME'TTLESOME (A.) briſk, lively, active, full of fire, life, and vigour.

ME'TZO or ME'ZZO TINTO (S.) a peculiar manner of engraving figures upon copper in imitation of waſhing or drawing in *Indian* ink; to perform it, they rake, hatch, or punch the ſurface of the plate all over, with a knife or other proper inſtrument, firſt one way, and then another, and ſo croſs-ways, till the whole looks like a very fine file, then the out line of the deſign or picture is drawn or traced upon this ground ſo prepared, and then, with burniſhers, ſcrapers, &c. they pare or cut away the parts that require any degree of light, the ground itſelf being the ſtrongeſt or deepeſt ſhadows, and ſo by degrees work up the piece till it is finiſhed.

ME'UM and TU'UM (S.) a *Law* phraſe for that which is the true property or right of any particular perſon, whether the effect of legal conveyance, as an inheritance, or of legacy, or of purchaſe, &c.

MEW (S.) a ſea bird, ſaid to be exceeding light in its body, that is carried away with every puff of wind, from whence it is made the hieroglyphical repreſentation of an inconſtant, unſettled perſon or diſpoſition; alſo the name of a cage or place to keep hawks in while they moult or change their feathers, from whence the place where the king's ſtables are now built near *Charing-Croſs* took its name, being formerly appointed for the king's falconry or *mew* cage where the hawks were kept and trained.

MEW (V.) to make a noiſe, or cry like a cat; alſo to caſt or ſhed the horns like a ſtag; alſo to impriſon or ſhut up in a cloſe or confined room or chamber.

MEZUZO'TH (S.) this name is given by the *Jews* to certain pieces of parchment that they put, hide, or fix in the door-poſts of their houſes, according to *Deut.* vi. 9. and xi. 13. where, that they ſhould not forget the laws of God, it is ſaid, *Thou ſhalt write them on the poſts of thy houſe, and on thy gates*; to fulfil this command literally, and to avoid the ſcoffs and profanations of the wicked, the rabbins teach, that they ought at leaſt to write it upon parchment, and to incloſe it in ſomething; wherefore they wrote upon a ſquare piece of parchment prepared on purpoſe, with a particular ſort of ink, and in a ſquare kind of character, *Deut.* vi. 4, 5, 6, &c. *Hear, O* Iſrael, *the Lord our God is one Lord, &c.* then they left a little ſpace, and afterwards went on, *Deut.* xi. 13. *And it ſhall come to paſs, if thou ſhalt hearken diligently to my commandments, &c.* as far as *Thou ſhalt write them, &c.* after this they rolled up the parchment and put it into a caſe, and wrote on the end of it *Shadai*, which is one of the names of God; they put it at the doors of their houſes, chambers, and all places moſt frequented; they fixed it to the knockers of the doors on the right ſide, and every time they went in and out they touched it with the end of one of their fingers which they afterwards kiſſed devoutly.

MEZZANI'NE (S.) in *Architecture*, a ſmall window

window ſhorter than it is broad, uſed to give light to an attick or entreſole.

MICE (S.) the plural number of the word *mouſe*, a ſmall troubleſome creature that principally infects cupboards, or other places where food or victuals is kept.

MI'CHAELMAS (S.) in *England*, is one of the general quarter-days, or days of payment of rent, wages, ſalaries, &c. being a feſtival appointed to be obſerved in the church in honour of St. *Michael* the arch-angel, who is ſuppoſed to be the head of the heavenly hoſt, as *Lucifer* is of the infernal, and that God inſtituted him to be the protector of the people of *Iſrael*, and that he conducted them thro' the deſart, and whom the generality of the Chriſtians imagine to be now the guardian and defender of the Chriſtian church; there are many paſſages both in the Old and New Teſtament, where he is mentioned by name, and others where it is ſuppoſed he is intended; but the church of *Rome* celebrate three appearances of St. *Michael*, no where mentioned in the ſcripture, which according to them have happened long ſince the promulgation of the Chriſtian doctrine, *viz.* the firſt is that of *Chones* or *Coloſſus* in *Phrygia*, of which they do not pretend to know the exact time, but celebrate the feſtival on the 6th of *September*; the ſecond on mount *Gargarus* in *Italy*, in the kingdom of *Naples*, about the end of the 5th century, that is obſerved the 8th of *May*; and that of the dedication of the cavern, in which he appeared, on the 29th of *September*: Laſtly, the third appearance of St. *Michael* was ſaid to be made to *Hubert*, biſhop of *Avranches*, upon a rock called the tomb, where at this day the abbey of St. *Michael* is expoſed to the ſea, in the bay between *Normandy* and *Britany*; this appearance is ſaid to be in 706, and the feſtival is celebrated in *France* on the 16th of *October*; *Lewis* II. king of *France*, inſtituted a military order under this name, at *Amboiſe*, in 1469, and ordered the knights to wear every day a golden collar of ſhell work, one within another, laid on a gold chain, to which hangs a medal of St. *Michael* the arch-angel, the ſuppoſed ancient protector of *France*: The ſtatutes are contained in 65 chapters, whereof the firſt preſcribes that there ſhall be 36 knights, of whom the king was head or chief, and that they ſhall forſake all other orders, unleſs they be emperors, kings, or dukes; their motto was, *Immenſi tremor oceani*. This order was very much eſteemed and honoured under four kings; but the women-favourites made it cheap by ſelling it, and ſo rendered it common under the reign of *Henry* II. and queen *Catherine* of *Medicis* gave it to any body, upon which account the nobility deſpiſed and rejected it.

St. MI'CHAEL'S (S.) in *Cornwall*, was anciently a town of ſpecial note, but now is become a very mean borough, conſiſting chiefly of mean cottages, yet ſends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a port-reeve choſe annually at the court-leet of the high lord, by a jury of the principal inhabitants; diſtant from *London* 240 computed, and 301 meaſured miles.

MI'CROCOSM (S.) the little or compendious world; the body of man is ſo called upon account of its extraordinary compoſure, and the admirable variety of its ſtructure.

MICRO'GRAPHY (S.) a diſcourſe or deſcription of ſuch ſmall or little inſects or objects, as require the help of glaſſes to diſcover their exiſtence.

MICRO'METER (S.) an aſtronomical inſtrument uſed to diſcover and meaſure any ſmall diſtance, and other curioſities, in the heavens, ſuch as the apparent diameters of the planets, &c. there are many curious inventions to render this inſtrument very exact and uſeful, according to the mind of ſeveral ingenious and learned men, who have ſpent their thoughts upon this ſubject.

MI'CROPHONE (S.) an inſtrument to increaſe ſmall ſounds, for the benefit of perſons who are inclined to deafneſs, or that hear but imperfectly.

MI'CROSCOPE or E'NGYSCOPE (S.) a dioptrical inſtrument whoſe uſe and conſtruction is to make thoſe objects ſenſibly large, that are naturally imperceptible to the eye of any perſon, by exceedingly enlarging them according to the laws of refraction; of theſe ſome are called *ſimple*, others *compound* or *double*; the ſimple ones conſiſt of a ſingle lens or ſpherale, the double ones of many regularly combined; the *Opticians* have made great improvements and varieties in this inſtrument, and according to the deſign and uſe, call ſome reflecting *miſcroſcopes*, water *microſcopes*, &c. This inſtrument is only a teleſcope inverted, for any teleſcope may be converted into a *microſcope*, by only removing the object-glaſs to a greater diſtance from the eye-glaſs; and ſince the diſtance of the image is various according to the diſtance of the object from the focus, and it is magnified the more, as its diſtance from the object glaſs is greater, the ſame teleſcope may be ſucceſſively converted into *microſcopes*, which magnify the objects in different degrees.

MICROU'STICKS (S.) inſtruments that increaſe ſounds, and conſequently aſſiſt deaf perſons.

MI'D-DAY (S.) noon, or twelve of the clock, *viz.* when the ſun comes to the ſouth point of the heavens, or is the higheſt above the horizon.

MI'DDLE (S.) that part that is contained between any two extreams.

MI'DDLEMOST (A.) any houſe or perſon that is placed within others, at or about the middle, or equally diſtant from the two ends.

MI'DDLESEX (S.) though it be one of the ſmalleſt counties in *England* for extent, yet for the fruitfulneſs of its ſoil, the multitude of its inhabitants, and the prodigiouſneſs of its traffick, it is the moſt conſiderable in all *England*; it is about 80 miles in circumference, and has five market-towns, beſides the cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; but has abundance of large villages filled with fine ſeats and good houſes, occupied by the nobility, gentry, and rich citizens of *London*; it ſends eight members to parliament, *viz.* two for the county, four for the city of *London*, and two for the city of *Weſtminſter*.

MI'DDLEWICH (S.) in *Cheſhire*, a large town, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets and lanes well ſtocked with inhabitants, whoſe principal buſineſs is making of ſalt, for which purpoſe there are many excellent pits; it has a good market weekly on Saturday for proviſions; diſtant from *London* 128 computed, the 156 meaſured miles.

MI'DDLING (A.) ſpoken of the quality of anything that it is not extraordinary curious, perfect, or good, and yet not ſo bad as to render it contemptible or unfit for uſe.

MI'DHURST (S.) in *Suſſex*, a pretty large borough-town, that ſends two members to parliament, and has a good market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 42 computed, and 52 meaſured miles.

MI'DLAM (S.) in the *North Riding* of *Yorkſhire*; the market is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 169 computed, and 202 meaſured miles.

MI'DRIFF or DI'APHRAGM (S.) that membrane or ſkin which ſeparates the heart and lungs from the lower belly.

MI'DSHIP BEAM (S.) the great beam or principal timber of a ſhip.

MI'DSHIP-MEN (S.) a ſort of under officers or volunteers on board a ſhip of war, who aſſiſt in ſailing the ſhip, and ſtowing and rummaging the hold.

MI'DSUMMER-DAY (S.) with *Us*, is the feſtival of St. *John* the Baptiſt, celebrated the 24th day of *June*, and is one of the fixed or ſtated times of computing rents, &c. by, to, or from.

MI'DWIFE (S.) a woman that makes it her trade or buſineſs to aſſiſt other women in child birth.

MI'FFY (A.) peeviſh, humoureſome, ſoon diſpleaſed or angry.

MIGHT (S.) power, ability, ſtrength, authority. &c.

MI'GHTINESS (S.) powerfulneſs, authority, ſtrength, ability, &c.

MI'GHTY (A.) powerful, able, ſtrong, armed with authority, &c.

MIGRA'TION (S.) the paſſage or removal of any thing out of one ſtate or condition into another, whether it be conſidered of colonies or people going from one nation to another, &c. and ſometimes it is applied to the tranſmigration of mens ſouls out of one body into another; and ſometimes to flocks or ſpecies of birds that go from one nation or place to another in different ſeaſons of the year, ſuch as the ſwallow, quail, ſtork, crane, ſelfare, woodcock, nightingale, and other birds of paſſage.

MILBORN-PORT (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, an ancient borough-town that ſends two members to parliament; but is neither a corporation, nor market-town; diſtant from *London* 137 computed, and 173 meaſured miles.

MILCH (A.) of the kind or ſort that gives or yields milk, whether human or beaſts.

MI'LCH KINE (S.) in *Huſbandry*, are cows that give or yield milk; alſo a cant term among *Goal-keepers*, *Bailiffs*, *&c.* for their priſoners who will, as they ſay, bleed freely, that is, make them preſents, or treat them much and often, and ſo ſpend perhaps that money that would pay their creditors, only to be allowed ſome ſmall favour or permiſſign to go out of the priſon ſometimes, or to be conſtantly under their protection by ſham actions, &c.

MILD (A.) ſoft, pleaſant, eaſy, gentle, good-humoured.

MILDEN-HALL (S.) ſeated on the *Larke*, a branch of the *Oufe*, is a large town, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, called rows, ſome of which are as large as ſmall towns, pleaſant, well built, and full of inhabitants; it has a well frequented market weekly on Friday, eſpecially for fiſh and wild-fowl; diſtant from *London* 57 computed, and 68 meaſured miles.

MI'LDEW or MI'LLDEW (S.) a diſeaſe happening to plants, cauſed by a dewy moiſture which falls on them, and continuing for want of the ſun's heat to dry it up, by its clamminеſs and acrimony corrodes, gnaws and ſpoils the inmoſt ſubſtance of the plants, and hinders the circulation of the nutritive ſap, upon which the leaves begin to fade, and the bloſſoms and fruit are much prejudiced; alſo the ſpots or ſtains on ſilks, &c. which are contracted by their lying in moiſt cloſe places, where the ſun and air have not a free paſſage, by reaſon of the pieces being rolled up or ſhut up in a cloſe cupboard, compter, &c.

MI'LDNESS (S.) that happy diſpoſition of mind that is endowed with compaſſion, gentleneſs, and good nature; alſo the quality of liquors, &c. that is oppoſite to ſtale, harſh, &c.

MILE (S.) a certain ſpace or meaſure whereby we expreſs the diſtance of places one from another, to which all other meaſures of length uſed in any other kingdom or nation for the ſame purpoſe, are referred, as to the integer of which they are parts; and this varies, being of different lengths among different people or nations, which having been carefully reduced into *Roman* or *Rhinland* feet, which is generally uſed throughout the north, the proportions are as follows;

The

The miles of *Italy* contain.	5000
England	5454
Scotland	6000
Sweden	30000
Muscovy	3750
Lithuania	18500
Poland	19850
Germany, the Small	20000
——— the Middle	22500
——— the Largeſt	25000
France	5250
Spain	7090
Burgundy	6000
Flanders	6666
Holland	8000
Perſia, called alſo *Paraſang*	18750
Egypt	25000

MI'LFORD-HAVEN (S.) in *Pembrokeſhire*, *South-Wales*, eſteemed the beſt and largeſt haven in all the *Engliſh* dominions, having 5 bays, 16 creeks and 13 roads, ſo large and deep, that 1000 large veſſels may ſafely ride there at one time.

MI'LIARY FEVER (S.) a malignant fever, wherein the ſkin is powdered or ſprinkled with ſmall purple ſpots or puſtles, repreſenting millet ſeed, and vulgarly called the purple fever.

MI'LIARY GLANDS (S.) a prodigious number of ſmall glands interſperſed throughout the cutis, or ſkin, for the ſecretion of ſweat or other inſenſible perſpirations; they are interwoven with the pyramidal papillæ of the ſkin, and are each ſerved with a branch of an artery, vein, and nerve, and alſo with a proper excretory duct, through which the ſecreted fluid matter is ſent forth at the pores of the ſkin.

MI'LIARY HERPES (S.) a ſpreading and winding inflammation breaking out in innumerable ſmall yelloviſh puſtles, cauſed by the glands of the ſkin being over-loaded with ſalt particles, and when the peccant humour or matter abounds, breaks through the pores of the ſkin, and grows into a cruſt, and eats the parts it lies upon.

MI'LITANT (A.) ſtruggling, contending, ſtriving, encountering, oppoſing, &c. this word is generally applied to the ſtate and condition of the church, and its members on earth, that are always contending either with ſin, perſecution, hereſy, &c. the *Romaniſts* divide the church into theſe ſtates, *viz. militant*, already deſcribed, the patient and triumphant; the patient, they ſay, is that part which paſſes through purgatory to fit it for the triumphant, which is the full completion of bliſs in heaven.

MI'LITARY (A.) ſomething belonging to the art of war, or the ſtate or condition of a ſoldier.

Military Architecture, that branch of building that immediately relates to the fortifying of places, whether towns, citadels, camps, &c.

Military Execution, the ravaging or deſtroying of a country that either refuſes, or is not able to pay contribution.

MILI'TIA (S.) the civil defence of a kingdom, who are cantoned into companies, regiments, &c. that are caſually raiſed out of the inhabitants upon extraordinary occaſions of riots, tumults, invaſions, &c. who as ſoon as the diſturbance is over, return to their reſpective habitations and employments; among *Us*, they are vulgarly called the trained-bands, of which the number is computed to be 200,000 horſe and foot; theſe are under the command of lord-lieutenants, appointed by the king in every county, who is empowered to appoint colonels and other officers, and to charge perſons in proportion to their eſtates or fortunes.

MILK (S.) is generally underſtood to be that white liquid juice or humour that nature breeds in the breaſts of women, and the udders of beaſts, for the nouriſhment, feeding and bringing up of their young, made by ſeparating the chyle from the arterious blood by the glandules of the breaſt or udder, and begins in women to be made generally after about four months going with child, or a little before the birth, and continues with ſome longer, with others a ſhorter time, with ſome in greater, and in others in leſſer quantities, and ceaſes naturally in thoſe who are either through age, or other infirmities unfit or uncapable to conceive or bear children; in ſome creatures *milk* continues long, and in great abundance, &c. ſome call the chyle itſelf *milk*, but that is a miſtake, *milk* being thicker, ſweeter, and whiter; by *Microſcopical Obſervations*, it is found to conſiſt of little globules ſwimming in a clear, tranſparent liquor, called ſerum or whey. The ſtrong fermentation of the *milk* in womens breaſts, the firſt three or four days after their delivery, very frequently occaſions fevers, and without great care occaſions ulcers and ſore breaſts, &c. There are alſo divers juices flowing from ſeveral ſorts of herbs that go by this name, upon account of their ſimilarity, as from wart-weed, &c. beſides theſe there are ſeveral artificial compoſitions under this name; as,

Milk of ſulphur, which is a preparation of flower of ſulphur, and ſalt of tartar, preſcribed as a ſudorifick.

Virgin's Milk, compoſed of rock-allum, ſpring-water, litharge, and vinegar, uſed as a coſmetick to drive in pimples, and check cutaneous eruptions, &c.

MILK (V.) to draw or get out the *milk* contained in a woman's breaſt, or the udder of any beaſt; and is particularly applied to the action of drawing the teats of a cow, ass, goat, &c. through the hand, in order to get out the *milk* contained in the udder, for food or phyſick.

MI'LKY (A.) of the nature or quality of

milk; alſo daubed or ſmeared with milk.

MI'LKY WAY (S.) called alſo the galaxy; this is the only real circle in the heavens, for in a clear night it is always conſpicuous, and like a ſwaddling-band, infolding the conſtellations of *Caſſiopea*, the *Eagle*, part of *Sagittary*, the tail of *Scorpio*, the *Centaur Argo*, the feet of *Gemini*, and *Perſeus*, *&c.* It appears of a white and milky colour, occaſioned by the light of an innumerable quantity of ſmall ſtars, which by reaſon of their immenſe diſtance cannot be diſtinctly perceived by the naked eye; the ancient poets feigned it to be occaſioned by *Ganymede*'s ſpilling a bowl of nectar, and that it was the gallery through which the gods went to council to *Jupiter*.

MILL (S.) is a univerſal term for any machine, large or ſmall, that goes with cogs and wheels for the purpoſes of grinding corn, ſtamping or making metals flat, and innumerable other parts of buſineſs and manufacture, which machines are differently nominated as they are differently applied; as for inſtance, ſome are called *corn-mills*, ſome *ſlatting-mills*, ſome *paper-mills*, ſome *ſtamping-mills*, ſome *fulling-mills*, ſome *coffee-mills*, *&c.* and theſe are wrought or put in motion by the hand, with horſes, with water, *&c.* according to the uſe it is applied to, or the convenience and ſituation of the place, *&c.*

MILL (V.) to thicken, or make woollen cloth or garments equally covered with wool, thick, warm, and ſtrong; and in the *canting-Language*, means to beat, threſh, maul or kill a perſon.

MILLENA'RIANS or MI'LLENARIES (S.) a ſect among the primitive Chriſtians who held that Jeſus Chriſt is to come and reign upon earth for a thouſand years, during which time the faithful are to enjoy all manner of temporal bleſſings, and that at the expiration of this term the day of judgment is to take place; this opinion held for the three firſt centuries, before it was looked nicely into and condemned as an error; there are ſome who aſſert the ſame thing now, eſpecially among thoſe called Baptiſts

MI'LLENER (S.) a perſon who trades principally in womens toys, as gloves, ribbands, head cloaths, *&c.*

MILLE'NNIUM (S.) among the *Divines*, is the ſpace of time that ſome aſſerted that Chriſt ſhall reign upon earth as a temporal prince or king.

MILLE'PEDES (S.) certain inſects vulgarly called hog-lice, thus called from an alluſion to their great number of feet; they are frequently uſed in obſtructions of the urine, being found of a diuretick and abſterſive nature.

MI'LLER (S.) one whoſe buſineſs it is to tend upon, and look after the operation of a mill, eſpecially ſuch as grind corn.

MI'LLET (S.) a ſmall and numerous ſeed in the pod where it is produced, uſed like rice for puddings, bread, *&c.*

MI'LLING (S.) the act of grinding, working, *&c.* in a mill, and particularly applied to what they call fulling of ſome ſort of woollen manufactures, as ſtockings, blankets, *&c.* alſo thumping, beating, threſhing, *&c.*

MI'LLION (S.) the name the *Arithmeticians* give to the ſeventh order of figures for the eaſe of computing large numbers, and is the ſame with a thouſand times a thouſand, or ten hundred thouſand.

MILL REA or REE (S.) the name of a *Portugueze* coin, in which the people keep their accounts, and by which they compute their commodities, in value about ſix ſhillings ſterling.

MILT (S.) in *Anatomy*, is what is vulgarly called the ſpleen; and in *Fiſhes*, the ſoft row, or ſpermatick part of the male; it is reported from *Microſcopical Obſervations*, that in the *milt* of a ſingle codfiſh more living creatures have been ſeen than there are men upon the face of the whole earth.

MI'LTON (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, commonly called *Milton-Abbas*, an ancient but poor town, has a ſmall market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 92 computed, and 110 meaſured miles.

MI'LTON (S.) in *Kent*, ſeated on a creek in the *Eaſt Swale*, an ancient, but ſmall borough town, governed by a port-reeve; has a conſiderable market weekly on Saturday, eſpecially for corn, fruit, and proviſions, which are ſent from hence by water to *London*; here are the famous oyſter beds, from whence come thoſe called the *Milton* oyſters; many fiſhermen live here upon that account; diſtant from *London* 37 computed, and 42 meaſured miles.

MIME (S.) among the *old Comedians*, was a buffoon, mimick, or poſture-maſter, who adapted his geſtures to be agreeable to the character he would imitate; they were ſometimes called pantomimes.

MI'MESIS (S.) imitation; and in *Rhetorick*, it is a figure wherein the words, actions, *&c.* of another perſon are imitated.

MIMIA'MBUS (S.) a particular ſort of verſe uſed by the ancient poets in ſubjects of lampoon, farce, raillery, *&c.*

MI'MICAL (A.) fooliſh, filly, fantaſtical, apiſh, imitating the follies and trifles of others.

MI'MICK (S.) the imitator, mocker, or counterfeiter of another's actions.

MI'MICK (V.) to imitate, mock, or counterfeit another's actions.

MIMO'GRAPHER (S.) a writer of jeſts, drolls, banters, puns, *&c.*

MIMO'LOGY (S.) the art of writing rhimes or verſes that chime or have the ſame ſound at the end.

MINCE (V.) to cut into ſmall pieces, as meat to mix with fruit to make minced pyes; alſo

to

to ſpeak a thing or matter by halves, to hint but not ſpeek plainly and home to, or upon a ſubject.

MI'NCING (S.) walking or going in a proud fantaſtical geſture or manner; alſo the actual cutting any thing into ſmall pieces; alſo ſecreting ſome part of a ſtory.

MIND (S.) in general, is applied to any rational, or thinking indiviſible being, as God, angels, the ſouls of men, &c. but generally it ſignifies the latter.

MIND (V.) to obſerve, give attention to, take notice, &c. alſo to command or bid a perſon do ſomething.

MI'NDFUL (A.) careful, obſervant, thoughtful, regardful.

MI'NDLESS (A.) heedleſs, careleſs, negligent, regardleſs.

MINE (A.) ſomething belonging to, or that is the property of myſelf.

MINE (S.) in *Natural Hiſtory*, is a place where any ſort of minerals, or ores grow, or are formed; alſo thoſe places where precious ſtones, &c. are found, are thus called, and which are differently denominated from the matter there found, or growing, as iron *mines*, copper *mines*, lead *mines*, gold *mines*, and theſe have commonly a deep pit or ſhaft ſunk down from the ſurface of the mountain or valley, where it is ſunk; and at the bottom and ſometimes on the ſides, drifts, like to paſſages or ſtreets are cut, in order to follow or ſeek for the metal, ore, or ſtones ſuppoſed or known to be there; in *Fortification*, or the art of *War*, it is a hole dug in a wall or under ground, and carried on like a paſſage or ally about four foot ſquare, with ſeveral turnings and windings in it, at the end of which, that is under the place intended to be blown up, is the chamber of the *mine*; the further in it is carried the more danger it is in of being diſappointed by the enemy.

MINE (V.) to dig pits or holes, and to drive drifts, allies, or paſſages, according to the ſeveral purpoſes of finding ores, precious ſtones, &c. or to blow up houſes, caſtles, camps, &c.

MI'NEHEAD (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, is a borough and port-town, and being much frequented by paſſengers to and from *Ireland*, occaſions a pretty good trade, and of late years the catching and curing of herrings being very much improved among them, they export very large quantities to the *Mediterranean*, *&c.* yearly; it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 133 computed, and 167 meaſured miles.

MI'NERAL COURTS (S.) ſuch courts as have due power to hear and determine cauſes or matters relating to lead-mines, &c.

MI'NERALIST (S.) a perſon ſkilful or employed in or about minerals.

MI'NERAL LAWS and CUSTOMS (S.) ſuch laws and cuſtoms as have been time immemorial obſerved in thoſe places where mines abound, and by which controverſies relating to mines are to be determined.

MI'NERALS (S.) thoſe things which are neither vegetables nor animals, as the fix perfect metals, gold, ſilver, tin, copper, iron, lead; and the imperfect metals which are peculiarly called *minerals*, as antimony, native cinnabar, ſulphur, marcaſſite, chalk, orpine, quickſilver, bole, and ſome ſorts of ſtones; to which are added ſalt-petre, ſalgemm, ſea-ſalt, allum, &c.

MI'NERS (S.) workmen who labour in any ſort of mines, though in an army they are called pioneers.

MINE'RVA (S.) the goddeſs of wiſdom and arts, and of whatever concerns wool, who is ſometimes called *Pallas*, or the goddeſs of war; the fictions of the poets relate that *Vulcan* ſtriking *Jupiter*'s head with his hammer, ſhe came out of his brain ready armed; the *Painters* repreſent her in a blue mantle embroidered with ſilver.

MINERVA'LIA (S.) were certain feſtivals held the 3d of *January* and the 16th of *March* by the old *Romans*, in honour of *Minerva*; at which time it was uſual to make preſents to the ſchool-maſters.

MI'NGLE (V.) to mix, or put ſeveral different ſorts of perſons or things together into one company, heap, or maſs.

MI'NIATURE (S.) the art of painting or drawing the figures or repreſentations of perſons, places, or things very ſmall.

MI'NIM (S.) with the *Printers*, is a very ſmall-fized letter; with the *Muſicians*, is a note that muſt be ſounded by an inſtrument or voice ſo long as a perſon may leiſurely pronounce the words one, two; with the *Painters*, it is a brown, or tawny colour; and ſometimes it is the name of a very ſmall fiſh found in common ponds; and ſometimes it is applied to imaginary beings that are ſuppoſed to be very little, called pigmies.

MI'NION (S.) a favourite, or perſon who is let into the ſecrets of princes and great men, and that wholly enjoys their good-will, or favour; alſo the names of ſmall pieces of ordnance, from 3 ½ inches diameter, at the bore, 8 foot long, and about one thouſand pounds weight, to 3 inches diameter, 7 foot long, and about eight hundred pounds weight, balls and powder proportionable.

MINISH (V.) to decreaſe or grow leſs, in number or quantity.

MI'NISTER (S.) an aſſiſtant, helper, waiter, or attendant; and when applied to *Church Matters*, ſignifies the perſon that officiates or performs the holy offices; when ſpoke of *State Matters*, it means any great officer that has the charge of embaſſies or other concerns of moment; and by way of eminence the principal favourite or confident of a king or prince, by whom moſt of the great affairs of ſtate are directed, is called the prime *miniſter*.

MI'NI-

MI'NISTER (V.) to officiate, ſerve, help, or aſſiſt.

MINISTE'RIAL (A.) ſomething relating or belonging to a miniſter, either of the church or in the ſtate.

MI'NISTERY or MI'NISTRY (S.) any ſervice, charge, or employment, but particularly applied to *Church* and *State Matters*, where it means the whole body of perſons or officers acting in either.

MINISTRA'TION (S.) ſerving, officiating, performing, or doing the work of a miniſter.

MI'NIUM (S.) red lead, or that ſtrong colour uſed by painters that is made from common lead calcined in a reverberatory furnace.

MI'NNEKIN (S.) a proud, nice, mincing laſs; alſo a very ſmall and curious ſort of pins, uſed by the ladies to pin up their fine laces, cambricks, muſlins, &c.

MI'NNING DAYS (S.) certain feſtivals formerly obſerved for the general commemoration of the ſouls of the deceaſed, for whom there were particular offices appointed, and ſaid; alſo the prognoſticks or fore-runners of a diſeaſe.

MI'NOR (S.) a younger, inferior, or leſſer than another; and in *Law*, is a perſon male or female, that is under 21 years of age; in a *Logical Argumentation*, it is the latter part of a ſyllogiſm, called the aſſumption.

MI'NORITES or MI'NORS (S.) friars of the order of St. *Francis*, who are divided into *Conventuals*, *Obſervatins*, *Recollects*, and *Capuchins*, from whom the great ſtreet facing *Aldgate* church is called the *Minories*, upon account of one of their cloiſters that was formerly there.

MINO'RITY (S.) the ſtate, age, or condition of a perſon that is under the age appointed by law to enjoy his or her eſtate, at, by, or under their own direction.

MI'NOS (S.) the king of *Crete*, who firſt civilized the inhabitants, by reducing them to live under ſettled laws; he is by the poets feigned to be the ſon of *Jupiter* by *Europa*; he, for a conſiderable time, compelled the *Athenians* to pay a tribute of young men and virgins, till *Theſeus* killed *Taurus* his famous champion; for his ſeverity in judgment, he is called the judge of hell; the painters repreſent him with long, curled, and brown hair, wearing on his head, a gold crown, and clothed in a robe of blue and ſilver, with golden buſkins on his legs.

MI'NOTAUR (S.) a monſter made by the poets, part a man, and part a bull, ſaid to be born of *Paſiphae*, wife of *Minos*.

MINO'VERY (S.) a *Law Term* for a treſpaſs committed in a foreſt, by ſetting an engine or device to catch the deer with one's hand.

MI'NSTER (S.) the church that belongs to a monaſtery or convent.

MI'NSTREL (S.) any one, whether male or female, that plays upon muſical inſtruments, or ſings methodically.

MI'NSTRELSY (S.) the art or ſcience of muſick practically performed, either by voice or inſtrument.

MINT (S.) an aromatick garden herb eaten in ſallads; alſo a place in *Southwark* where perſons in bad circumſtances retired from their creditors, and by force of arms riotouſly defended themſelves againſt all legal proceſs; ſometimes it means a very great quantity of money, but generally means the place in the *Tower* of *London* where the current coin of *England* is made; the operators were formed into a corporation, by the charter of king *Edward* III. in which condition it ſtill continues, and conſiſts of the warden, maſter, comptroller, aſſay-maſter, workers, coiners, &c. who are exempted from all publick offices, and their eſtates free from all taxes and pariſh duties; in this prince's time a pound troy weight of gold was divided into 24 carats, and each carat into 4 grains; and a pound weight of old ſterling or ſtandard gold of *England* was 23 carats and 3 grains and a half of fine gold, and half a grain of alloy, which might be either ſilver or copper; a pound troy of ſilver was then, and ever ſince divided into 12 ounces, each ounce into 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight into 24 grains; every grain of ſilver was called a ſubtle grain, 60 of which were equal to one grain of gold; and a pound weight of old ſterling, conſiſting of 11 ounces and two pennyweights of fine ſilver, and 18 pennyweights of alloy, as it does now; and thus the ſtandard for gold and ſilver generally continued till the reign of *Henry* VIII. when the gold had ſometimes 1, ſometimes 2, and ſometimes 4 carats alloy; and the ſilver was debaſed firſt to 2 ounces, and then to 6 ounces, and afterwards to 8 ounces of alloy; in *Edward* the VIth's time, the variation of the ſtandard was almoſt continual, and in queen *Mary*'s time, much alteration was likewiſe made; queen *Elizabeth* called in the coarſe money of the three preceding reigns, and reduced the coin to the old ſtandard; in the reigns of king *James* I. and *Charles* I. as alſo the ſucceeding reigns down to this time, the gold is 22 carats fine, and 2 carats of alloy; the hammered money being now called in, what is commonly called milled money, is now only current, which method of coining began in 1663 and is thus prepared; firſt the gold and ſilver is caſt out of the melting-pot into long flat bars, which is drawn thro' a mill to exactly ſize the thickneſs for the ſeveral pieces of coin; and then with punches called cutters, made the exact ſize of ſhillings, half-crowns, &c. the round pieces are cut out of the flat bars; then every piece is exactly weighed and adjuſted, according to the intended piece of money, and afterwards they are edged with letters upon the edges of

crowns

crowns and half-crowns, and the ſhillings and ſix pences are grained, then they are blanched; and laſtly, they are brought to the mill, and ſtamped with the impreſſion we ſee upon them.

MINT (V.) to coin or make money according to the currency of any nation or people.

MI'NUET (S.) a particular ſort of dance for one or two perſons, or the muſical tune played or ſung to the dancers to regulate their motions, which is always in triple time.

MINU'TE (A.) little, ſmall, ſcarcely perceptible, of little worth or value.

MI'NUTE (S.) in *Time*, is the 60th part of an hour; and in *Aſtronomy*, *Geography*, *&c.* is the 60th part of a degree of any of the circles of the ſphere; in *Architecture*, it is the 30th part of the common meaſure called a module.

MI'NUTE (V.) to write down, or make memorandums of the heads or ſubſtance of any buſineſs or agreement.

MI'NUTES (S.) the memorandums or records of the court of parliament, or of inferior courts for trade, &c. alſo the hints, heads, or conditions of agreements, bargains, &c. which are to be more fully expreſſed at leiſure.

MINX or MINKS (S.) a proud, nice, wanton, over-curious girl, or young woman.

MI'PARTY (S.) a term in *Heraldry*, that ſignifies an eſcutcheon that is half way down *per* pale, and there croſſed by ſome other partition.

MIQUELE'TS (S.) a ſort of rapparees, robbers, &c. that are commonly *Spaniſh* foot-ſoldiers that inhabit the *Pyrenean* mountains, who go armed with piſtols at their belts, a carbine, and a dagger.

MIRACLES (S.) ſtrange, uncommon, and unaccountable actions, produced contrary to the regular order of nature by a ſupernatural power, to convince mankind of ſomething very extraordinary, and againſt their inclinations.

MIRA'CULOUS (A.) ſomething ſtrange, wonderful, unaccountable to us, and beyond or out of the common road of action, or ordinary production of nature.

MIRE (S.) dirt, filth, mud, any mixture of water and common earth, or clay, the ſoil of fields or roads in the winter-time.

MIRE (V.) to ſlave, toil, or fatigue a perſon with laborious endeavouring to get through difficulties of any kind.

MI'RINESS (S.) dirtineſs, muddineſs, ſtickineſs, &c.

MI'RROUR or MI'RROR (S.) what is vulgarly and commonly called a looking-glaſs, which is the ſurface of any opake body ſo poliſhed and regulated, as to be capable of reflecting thoſe rays of light that fall upon them; theſe are ſometimes made of ſteel, braſs, or other metal; and ſometimes of glaſs finely ground and poliſhed, and to make it opake, ſmeared on the back with quickſilver, &c. it is ſometimes uſed to expreſs a worthy perſon, who, for his extraordinary qualifications, virtue and patience, is a pattern fit to be imitated by all who know or ſee him.

MIRTH (S.) joy, merriment, pleaſure, ſatisfaction.

MIS, a particle or piece of a word, that of itſelf ſignifies nothing, but when compounded, commonly means ſomething done or ſaid wrong, as in theſe words following.

MISACCEPTA'TION or MISACCE'PTION (S.) the taking or underſtanding of a thing in a wrong ſenſe, contrary to the intention of the ſpeaker or doer.

MISADVI'CE (S.) falſe information; alſo bad counſel, or a perſuaſion to do what ought not to be done.

MISADVI'SE (V.) to perſuade perſons to ſay or do what they ſhould not.

MISA'NTHROPIST (S.) one who is hated of mankind.

MISA'NTHROPY (S.) the hatred of or averſion to or for mankind.

MISAPPLY' (V.) to put things or words to a wrong uſe or purpoſe.

MISAPPREHE'ND (V.) to think, judge, or take a matter in a wrong ſenſe.

MISAPPREHE'NSION (S.) the underſtanding a thing wrong.

MISBECO'MING (A.) what does not ſuit the condition of the actor; an indecency.

MISBEGO'TTEN (A.) unlawfully, or ill begotten.

MISBEHA'VE (V.) to act or carry one's ſelf wrong, indecently, or out of character.

MISBEHA'VIOUR (S.) acting irregularly, indecently, or any ways offenſively.

MISBELIE'VE (V.) to imagine or think that to be true that is falſe or abſurd.

MISCA'LL (V.) to wrong name, or ſpeak to under a falſe title; alſo to abuſe a perſon with ill language.

MISCA'RRIAGE (S.) irregular or indecent behaviour; alſo the not ſucceeding in an affair or buſineſs; alſo the irregular or untimely bringing forth of a child before its due time.

MISCA'RRY (V.) to fail in an attempt, not to ſucceed in buſineſs; alſo to bring forth children before the due time.

MISCELLA'NEOUS (A.) various things mixed together in a promiſcuous manner, eſpecially ſpoken of poems and other writings where diverſe ſorts are put or collected together into one book.

MISCHA'NCE (S.) any unfortunate accident, hurt, or damage a perſon may receive, ſuſtain or come to.

MI'SCHIEF (S.) hurt, damage, prejudice or injury.

MI'SCHIEVOUS (A.) injurious, hurtful, prejudicial.

MISCONCE'IVE (V.) to apprehend or underſtand in a wrong ſenſe.

MISCO'NSTRUE (V.) to underſtand wrong, to pervert or miſinterpret the words, actions, or intentions of a perſon.

MISCOU'NT (V.) to tell, count, number or reckon up any thing wrong.

MI'SCREANCY (S.) the nature or vileneſs of a miſcreant's action.

MI'SCREANT (S.) a vile, wicked, profligate fellow, an infidel, or unbeliever of the truths and virtues of religion.

MISDEE'DS (S.) all manner of bad actions, or evil doings.

MISDEMEA'N (V.) to behave irregularly, to do things wrong or amiſs.

MISDEMEA'NOUR (S.) an offence, fault, or crime, commonly eſteemed to be of the lower claſs.

MISE (S.) a *Law* term that has various ſignifications; ſometimes it is an honorary gift, or cuſtomary preſent wherewith the people of *Wales* uſed to ſalute every new king and prince of *Wales* at their entrance upon their principality; anciently it was given in cattle, wine, corn, &c. for the ſupport of the prince's family; but when that dominion was annexed to the *Engliſh* crown, the gift was changed into money, the county of *Flint* paying 2000 marks, &c. the county of *Cheſter* pays a *miſe* or tribute of 5000 marks at the change of every owner of the ſaid earldom, for enjoying the privileges of that palatinate; at *Cheſter* they keep a *miſe* book, wherein every town and village is rated: Sometimes it means the profits of lands, and ſometimes taxes, &c. ſometimes it means a joining of iſſue, to try whether the tenant or demandant has the right.

MI'SER (S.) one who in a very rapacious and covetous manner endeavours both to ſave and increaſe his wealth.

MISERABLE (A.) a condition or ſtate of life that both calls for and deſerves compaſſion and aſſiſtance; alſo a mean, niggardly, poor, dejected creature.

MI'SERABLENESS (S.) unfortunateneſs, wretchedneſs, covetouſneſs, niggardlineſs.

MISERE'RE MEI or CHORDA'PSUS (S.) a name given to a violent pain in the guts, proceeding from an inflammation or involution of them and the periſtaltick motion inverted, which occaſions the excrements or ordure to be diſcharged at the mouth; it is ſometimes called vulvulus and the iliack paſſion.

MI'SERY (S.) any violent pain, or great diſtreſs of body or mind.

MISFA'SHION (V.) to make or do any thing irregularly, ugly, or crooked.

MISFO'RTUNE (S.) any unhappy action, loſs or detriment that comes to a perſon by any means.

MISGI'VE (V.) to dread, fear, expect or apprehend ſome evil, danger, hurt or prejudice is at hand, or will happen.

MISGO'VERN (V.) to rule, direct, command, or order things in a wrong manner.

MISHA'P (S.) ſomething unfortunate, hurtful, or prejudicial.

MI'SH-MASH (S.) a confuſed, irregular mixture of diſagreeing materials together.

MISIMPLOY' (V.) to put words or things to a wrong uſe or purpoſe.

MISINFO'RM (V.) to tell a perſon a falſe ſtory, to give a wrong account of a thing.

MISINTE'RPRET (V.) to explain things wrong, or to put a falſe conſtruction upon them.

MISJU'DGE (V.) to conclude, think, or judge wrong.

MI'SKIN (S.) a lay-ſtall, dunghill, or rubbiſh mount.

MI'SLE (V.) to rain in very ſmall drops, like a miſt, or fog.

MISLEA'D (V.) to guide, direct, or ſhew a perſon the wrong way; to perſuade or influence him to do what he ought not.

MISLI'KE (V.) to diſapprove of, to expreſs diſſatisfaction at, to reject.

MISMA'NAGE (V.) to order, do, or conduct things in a bad or wrong manner.

MISMA'NAGEMENT (S.) bad conduct, or irregular doings.

MISMA'TCH (V.) to put things together irregularly, and to pair them ſo, as they are either diſagreeable to the ſight, or uſeleſs for the purpoſe they were made for.

MI'SNA (S.) is properly the code or body of the *Jewiſh* civil and common law, or an explication of the law of *Moſes*; for the *Jews* believe that when God gave the written law to *Moſes*, he alſo gave him an unwritten one, which was preſerved among the doctors of the ſynagogue to the time of the famous rabbi *Judas* the Holy, who wrote the *Miſna*, about the year of Chriſt 180, that it might no longer be truſted to the memories of thoſe to whom it was communicated; it is divided into ſix parts; the firſt is converſant about the diſtinctions of ſeeds in a field, the trees, fruits, tithes, &c. the ſecond regulates the manner of obſerving the feſtivals; the third treats of women and matrimonial caſes; the fourth is upon the ſubject of law-ſuits ariſing upon account of trade; the fifth is concerning obligations, ſacrifices and every thing that had any relation thereto; the ſixth treats of the various ſorts of purifications.

MISNA'ME (V.) to call a perſon or thing by the wrong name or word of diſtinction.

MISO'CHYMIST (S.) a profeſſed enemy to, or hater of chymiſtry.

MISO'GAMY (S.) the hating or deſpiſing of marriage.

MISO'GYNY (S.) woman-hating.

MISPE'ND (V.) to waſte, deſtroy, or ſpend amiſs, or to a bad purpoſe.

MISPLA'CE (V.) to diſorder or put things in their wrong place.

MISPRI'NT (V.) to print falſe, wrong, or erroneouſly.

MISPRI'SION (S.) in *Law*, is when one knoweth that another hath committed treaſon or felony, and will not diſcover him to the king or ſome proper magiſtrate, but doth conceal the ſame; in all caſes of *miſpriſion* of treaſon, the offending party forfeits his goods for ever, and the profit of his land for the term of his life, and the impriſonment of his body during the king's pleaſure.

MISPROPO'RTION (V.) to ſize, couple, make, or adjuſt things in an irregular, undue, or illegal manner.

MISRE'CKON (V.) to count, number, or reckon things falſely.

MISREPRESE'NT (V.) to report, tell, or explain things in a wrong manner.

MISRU'LE (S.) the irregular or bad governance of any thing or perſon.

MISS (S.) is ſometimes a term of gentility for a young girl of the better ſort, and ſometimes a term of reproach for a whore or common woman, or one kept as a concubine by ſome particular perſon, and wholly at his command.

MISS (V.) to fail, miſtake, err, go of one ſide, not to hit the mark.

MI'SSAL (S.) the ſervice book of the church of *Rome*, containing the ſeveral maſſes to be uſed on feſtivals, &c.

MI'SSELDINE, MI'SSELTOE, or MI'STLETOE (S.) a plant of the paraſite kind, not growing on the ground, but on other trees, as the oak, appl'e-tree, beech, cheſnut plumb-tree, &c. but that which grows on the oak is moſt eſteemed for its phyſical virtues; its wood is eſteemed a ſpecifick for the falling-ſickneſs; it is alſo uſed for apoplexies and giddineſs; it is both taken inwardly, and hung or wore about the neck; the powder is good in pleuriſies, and to force the courſes.

MI'SSEN or MI'ZZEN (S.) among the *Sailors*, is applied both to maſts and ſails; but when they cry out one to another, *ſet the miſſen, change the miſſen, &c.* they always mean the ſail, and not the maſt.

MI'SSEN-MAST (S.) is that which ſtands in the ſtern of the ſhip; large ſhips require two *miſſen-maſts*; that ſtanding next the main maſt is called the main-miſſen, and that which ſtands in the poop, the bonaventure-miſſen.

MI'SSEN SAIL (S.) that which belongs to the miſſen yard; this ſail is cut by the leetch twice as deep as the maſt is long from the deck to the hounds; its uſe is to keep the ſhip cloſe to a wind, but if the ſhip gripes too much, then they do not uſe a miſſen; when a ſhip is at anchor they uſe a miſſen to back the ſhip aſtern, and to keep her from fouling her anchor upon the turning of the tide.

MISSHA'PEN (A.) ill-made, crooked, deformed.

MI'SSION (S.) a ſending from one place to another; and when applied *Theologically*, means the ſending miniſters to preach the goſpel to thoſe who never heard it before, as to the *Indians*, both eaſt and weſt, &c. the Papiſts are very zealous in this matter, and have both ſeminaries for the training up of youth for this purpoſe, and a religious order of prieſts, who go by the name of the congregation of the *miſſion*, and who oblige themſelves to go continually up and down the countries to teach and inſtruct the people of ſmall towns, villages, &c. in their doctrines, and are obliged, by the ſtatutes of their order, not to go where an archbiſhop, biſhop, or provincial reſides, upon the ſuppoſition that there is no want of inſtruction in ſuch places.

MI'SSIONARY (S.) an eccleſiaſtick who devotes himſelf, and his labours, to ſome miſſion, either for the inſtruction and confirmation of the orthodox, the conviction of hereticks, or the converſion of infidels; the church of *Rome* have great numbers of theſe ſcattered all over the world, who the better to introduce themſelves are generally qualified with a ſmatch of phyſick and mathematicks, by means whereof in *China*, and ſeveral other parts, they have got great footing; they generally conſiſt of *Jeſuits*, *Carmelites*, and *Capuchins*.

MI'SSIVE (A.) ſomething ſent as a preſent or gift; letters of buſineſs, eſpecially of the lower ſort or kind, are called letters *miſſive*, to diſtinguiſh them from letters of gallantry, letters wrote on points of learning, diſpatches of great moment or concern to a ſtate or great company, &c.

MISSU'RA (S.) the ſinging the hymn called *Nunc Dimittis*, and performing certain ſuperſtitious ceremonies by the Papiſts, to recommend and diſmiſs a dying perſon.

MISTA'KE (V.) to err or take one thing for another.

MISTEA'CH (V.) to inſtruct, direct, or teach a perſon wrong.

MISTHOU'GHT (S.) a bad or an ill thought.

MISTI'ME (V.) to come, or do things at a wrong time, or out of ſeaſon.

MI'STION or MI'STURE (S.) any kind or ſort of mixture.

MI'STRESS (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the chief or principal perſon of a houſe or family of the female kind, whether ſingle or married; ſometimes a ſweet heart, or one that a man is courting for a wife; and ſometimes a concubine or whore.

MISTRU'ST (S.) ſuſpicion, or an apprehenſion that a perſon is not honeſt, or a fear that a buſineſs or thing will not anſwer or ſucceed.

MISTRU'ST (S.) to ſuſpect, or have an ill thought or opinion of a perſon or thing.

MISTRU'STFUL (A.) of a diſpoſition that is jealous or ſuſpicious of others.

MISTRU'ST-

MISTRU'STFULNESS (S.) ſuſpiciouſneſs, jealouſy, &c.

MISTS (S.) watry vapours hanging in the air, till they are either drawn upwards by the ſun, or by their own weight ſubſide to the earth, where in mild weather they become dews upon plants, trees, &c. and in ſharp weather conſtitute what we call hoar-froſt.

MI'STY (A.) dull, cloudy, moiſt, or thick air or weather.

MISUNDERSTA'ND (V.) to take one thing for another, to take things in a wrong ſenſe.

MISU'SE (V.) to miſapply, or put to a wrong uſe; alſo to beat or abuſe.

MI'TCHELS (S.) in *Building*, are Purbeck ſtones that are kept ready hewn from 15 inches to two foot ſquare, to be always ready to lay pavements, yards, kitchens, &c.

MITE (S.) a ſmall living creature, or worm that breeds in cheeſe; alſo a metaphorical expreſſion for any ſmall help or aſſiſtance of any kind whatever; alſo a ſort of vermin that troubles the heads or tails of hawks.

MI'THRIDATE (S.) a phyſical preparation compoſed by a king of *Pontus* of this name, and formerly ſuppoſed to be a great antidote againſt poiſon, but it is now out of date for that purpoſe; it is ſtill uſed as an opiate.

MI'TIGATE (V.) to appeaſe, allay, pacify, aſſuage, moderate, or take off the ill apprehenſion that a perſon may have taken to or againſt another.

MITIGA'TION (S.) a pacifying, allaying, or taking off ſome of the ſeverity of an opinion, decree, or puniſhment.

MI'TRAL VALVES (S.) in *Anatomy*, are the two valves in the heart, thus called from their likeneſs or ſimilitude to a mitre, they are ſeated in the orifice of the pulmonary vein in the left ventricle of the heart; their office is to cloſe the orifice thereof, and prevent the return of the blood through the pulmonary vein into the lungs again.

MI'TRE or MI'TER (S.) a pontifical ornament wore on the heads of biſhops and ſome abbots on certain ſolemn occaſions; it is a round cap pointed and cleft at the top with two pannels hanging down the ſhoulders; for diſtinction the abbots wear the *mitre* turned in profile, and bear the croſier inwards, to ſignify they have no ſpiritual juriſdiction out of their monaſteries or cloyſters. The popes have, at times, granted the privilege of wearing *mitres* to ſome canons of cathedrals; the counts of *Lyons* in *France* are ſaid to have aſſiſted at church in *mitres*. In *Germany*, ſeveral families bear the *mitre* for their creſt, to ſhew they are advocates for, or feudatories of ancient abbies, or officers of biſhops, &c. The pope has four *mitres*, which according to the ſolemnity to be perſormed, or feſtival-day it is wore on, is more or leſs magnificent; originally the *mitre* was the woman's head-dreſs, as the hat is the man's now. Anciently the cardinals wore *mitres*, but at the council at *Lyons* in 1245, they were appointed to wear hats, which remains to this day; among the *Maſons*, it is the term for an angle of 45 degrees, or juſt half a right one, for the ſtriking of which they have what they call a *mitre* ſquare.

MI'TTENS (S.) a ſort of gloves made of wool or worſted, &c. for warmth in the winter-time, of thread, &c. for the ſummer-wear, more for womens uſe than mens; and commonly but half-handed, for the advantage of ſewing or doing any other dry work in, without having the fingers muffled or encumbred.

MI'TTIMUS (S.) a *Law* term for a writ, by which records are tranſmitted from one court to another, ſometimes immediately and ſometimes by a *certiorari* into the Chancery, and from thence by a *mittimus* into another court; ſometimes it ſignifies a precept directed by a juſtice of peace to a goaler, for the receiving and ſafe keeping a felon or other offender by him committed to the goal.

MIX (V.) to put various things together, or to make one maſs of ſeveral ſimples.

MIXT (A.) any thing that has ſeveral ſorts of matters or things put together to make up one whole maſs, &c. ſo the *Arithmeticians* call any number that conſiſts of units and parts a *mixed* number, as 3 ½, &c. in *Geometry*, a *mixed* angle is that which is made by the meeting together of a right line and a curve, and thoſe ſolids or figures that are bounded by ſtreight and curved lines are called *mixed* figures. *Mixed* mathematicks are thoſe practical branches or parts that apply the properties of quantity to buſineſs or material objects, as arithmetick to trade, geometry to ſurveying, gauging, aſtronomy, navigation, &c.

MI'XTURE (S.) a compoſition, maſs, or heap made up of ſeveral ſorts or kinds of things.

MI'ZZLING (S.) the falling of rain in very ſmall drops, or miſty ſhowers.

MO'ABITES (S.) a people deſcended from *Moab*, the ſon of *Lot*, by his eldeſt daughter; their habitation was beyond *Jordan*, and the *Red-Sea*, on each ſide the river *Arnon*; this country was at firſt poſſeſſed by a race of giants, called *Emims*, from whom the *Moabites* took it, and afterwards the *Amorites* took part of it from them, which part *Moſes* took from the *Amorites*, but was forbid by God to moleſt the *Moabites*, though there always ſubſiſted a great antipathy between the *Moabites* and *Iſraelites*, which in future times begat great wars between them; upon *Balak* king of *Moab*'s endeavouring to perſuade *Balaam* to curſe *Iſrael*, God forbid the *Moabites* entering into the congregation of his people even to the tenth generation, becauſe they refuſed the *Iſraelites* a paſſage through their country, and to ſupply them with bread and water in their neceſſities; alſo a

cant name for bailiffs and their followers; alſo for thieves or highwaymen, ravaging ſoldiers, &c.

MOAN (V.) to lament, bewail, grieve, ſorrow for, or after any perſon or thing.

MOAN (S.) a ſorrowing, lamenting, grieving, bewailing, &c.

MOAT or MOTE (S.) a ditch or trench dug round a houſe, town, &c. or in a garden, for the conveniency of letting in water, as a prevention to ſurprize, &c. ſometimes they are dry and very deep, &c. alſo a very ſmall particle of matter, ſuch as are only diſcernible by the naked eye in the ſun-beams.

MOB (S.) is ſometimes taken for, and applied to a tumultuous or riotous aſſembly of the meaner ſort of the people; and ſometimes for a particular ſort of cap or head-dreſs worn by women, which have lappets ſhorter than pinners, and uſed chiefly as a ſort of undreſs.

MOB (V.) to get together in a riotous manner and inſult perſons; alſo to go in or thro' a crowd upon the ground to ſee ſhews, fights, &c. alſo to dreſs up in a ſort of diſguiſe.

MO'BBISH (A.) rude, riotous, tumultuous, diſorderly.

MO'BILE (S.) any thing that moves, or may be moved; in the ancient *Aſtronomy*, they ſuppoſed a ninth heaven or ſphere that was above thoſe of the planets and fixed ſtars, which was ſuppoſed to be the firſt mover, and to carry all the lower ſpheres round along with it, by its rapidity communicating a motion, whereby they revolved in 24 hours.

MOBI'LITY (S.) is ſometimes applied to the meaner or lower rank of vulgar people, or to an aſſembly that commits riots and diſorders; and ſometimes to the aptitude or facility of any body or thing to move; and in this ſenſe it is applied to the earth by the modern aſtronomers. Pope *Paul* V. appointed commiſſioners to examine into *Copernicus*'s reviving the opinion of the earth's *mobility*, who reſolved, that the ſcholars might maintain the poſſibility of the earth's *mobility* as an hypotheſis, but forbad the aſſerting it as a demonſtrated and known truth, becauſe they imagined it oppoſed ſeveral texts of ſcripture.

MO'CHLIA (S.) a reſtoring diſlocated bones to their proper ſeat, joint, or place.

MOCK (V.) to deride, jeer, make game of, ſet at nought; alſo to ſpeak the ſame words after another by way of banter, &c. alſo to deceive or impoſe upon.

MOCA'DOS (S.) the thrums or ends that weavers make in weaving fine worſted ſtuffs, and which are uſed to darn or mend holes in ſtockings or other garments.

MO'CKERY (S.) jeſting, bantering, deriſion, ſh uting or ſcoffing at.

MO'CK PLAY (S.) one that expoſes other plays, as the Rehearſal.

MOCK ROMA'NCE (S.) one that ridicules other romances, as *Don Quixote*.

MO'CK-SONG (S.) one that banters another's ſong in the ſame words or tune.

MO'DAL (A.) the form or manner of being or exiſting.

MO'DBURY (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a pretty good town, ſeated in a bottom between two hills, has a good market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 170 computed, and 203 meaſured miles.

MODE (S.) a way, manner or faſhion of dreſs, that obtains at any time or among any people, which commonly is mutable; with the *Philoſophers*, it is that which determines any thing to be or exiſt in any particular manner, and without which it cannot be at all, and therefore cannot be taken into the mind, without previouſly conceiving ſome ſubſtance for it to exiſt in, as roundneſs cannot be at all conceived, wholly abſtracted from ſomething to exiſt in that way, form, or *mode*, though there may be a great variety of different things conſidered, exiſting after the ſame way or *mode*; the general conception of *mode* is *internal* and *external*; the *internal* are thoſe that inhere in the ſubſtance, as roundneſs in a bowl, crookedneſs in a finger, &c. *external* are certain adjuncts added to the thing, as clothing to the body, &c.

MO'DEL (S.) the original or pattern by which another thing is made; and this commonly is reſtrained to thoſe ſmall pieces of architecture, that are made to ſhew how a grand building will appear when it is built in the ſame proportion; among the *Statuaries*, the little figure made in clay to be a guide to their hewing the large figure they are intending to make, is thus called; it is alſo the diameter of the bottom of the ſhaft of a column in any of the orders, from whence all the members of the building are proportioned, and this is commonly divided into 60 parts, called degrees; and this is ſometimes called *module*.

MO'DEL (V.) is either to make the original, like which another thing is to be made, or to work after or from ſuch an original, or copy that is in miniature, in a much larger building, ſtatue, &c.

MO'DERATE (V.) to appeaſe, temper, qualify, adjuſt, or reconcile differing perſons; to explain the meaning of an aſſertion, poſition, or argument; alſo to abate, leſſen, or make eaſy the charge, fine, mulct, or puniſhment laid upon a perſon.

MO'DERATE (A.) reaſonable, equitable, that keeps within due bounds, that does not break out into extravagancies of any kind.

MO'DERATENESS or MODERA'TION (S.) that happy diſpoſition of mind that ſedately conſiders the reaſonableneſs, juſtice, and equity of a thing that a perſon does or forbears, and that makes proper allowances for the actor and action.

MODERA'TOR (S.) one who is appointed a judge or arbitrator between contending parties;

ties; alſo one that endeavours to perſuade people that are quarreling, to peace and love, by ſhewing both ſides their faults.

MO'DERN (A.) any thing that has been found out, made, or introduced within a few years; and this is various, according to the ſubject it is applied to; as for inſtance, all medals that have been ſtruck within 300 years are called *modern*; all thoſe authors that have wrote in the *Latin* tongue ſince *Boetius*, are called *modern*; the aſtronomy and architecture that are now generally received, though they are but the revival of what was ſome thouſand years ago, are called *modern*.

MO'DERNNESS (S.) the newneſs, or late uſe, or invention of any thing.

MO'DERNS (S.) the people now living, or that did live within a few centuries of this time, are thus called.

MO'DEST (A.) diſcreet, wiſe, ſober, virtuous; alſo baſhful or ſhame-faced.

MO'DESTY or MODESTNESS (S.) that principle of virtue that produces ſobriety, diſcretion, decency, and ſhame-facedneſs of behaviour; the *Painters* repreſent *modeſty* as a very beautiful virgin cloathed in blue.

MO'DICUM (S.) a ſmall quantity, or little matter of any thing.

MODIFICA'TION (S.) the act of making or doing any thing in this or that particular manner.

MO'DIFY (V.) to make, do, or endue any thing in this or that manner, or with any particular properties or affections.

MODI'LLION (S.) in *Architecture*, ſometimes means a ſmall or leſſer meaſure ſubdivided for the convenience of taking parts; and ſometimes ornaments in the cornice of the *Ionic*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite* order, being ſmall brackets or conſoles put under the ſoffit or bottom of the drip of the cornice, ſeeming to ſupport the larmier, though in reality they are only ornaments; they ought always to be placed exactly over the middle of the column; they are particularly affected in the *Corinthian* order, where they are frequently enriched with ſculpture; their form is like an S inverted.

MODI'OLUS (S.) is an inſtrument uſed by *Surgeons* in profound corruptions, contuſions, cuts, and fractures of bones, and eſpecially in or about the head, made in the form of the ſegment of a cone with a ſaw or teeth filed all round the bottom circle; and thoſe of them that have a center ſpike to ſtick into the ſkull, &c. are called males; and thoſe that have not, are called females; it is improper to uſe this inſtrument, unleſs the chips and prominencies of the bones prick, or the upper table is entire, but depreſſed, and the lower broken, or when the extravaſated blood would choak a man with corruption.

MO'DISH (A.) gay, airy, agreeable to, or following of the preſent manner of dreſs, living, &c.

MO'DULATE (V.) to regulate the ſounds or harmony of a piece of muſick, and to make a regular tranſition from one key to another.

MODULA'TION (S.) the act of turning, warbling, or regulating the voice or inſtrument to perform a piece of muſick harmoniouſly.

MO'DULE (S.) in *Architecture*, is the ſame with *Model*, or a ſtanding meaſure from which all the parts are regulated; and this is or may be divided into more or leſs parts, according to the order the building is to be erected in, or the fancy or judgment of the performer.

MOGO'L (S.) is ſometimes taken for the empire or kingdom; called alſo *Indoſtan*, containing the moſt part of the continent of the *Indies*; this empire has *Tartary* on the north, *Perſia* on the weſt, the river *Ganges* and ſome mountains on the ſouth, and other mountains on the eaſt; is 650 leagues long from eaſt to weſt, and about 450 from north to ſouth, containing 40 kingdoms, that take their names from the chief towns, of which *Agra* and *Delli* are the principal, upon account of the emperor's reſidence; this country is well inhabited near the great rivers, fruitful in corn, rice, millet, lemons, oranges, &c. The people are tawny, having black hair, and love the *Europeans*; the river *Ganges* runs through the country from north to ſouth, and being exceeding good and ſweet, the *Indians* imagine it has the power of ſanctifying, and in conſequence of this opinion, 4 or 500,000 perſons may be ſeen waſhing or bathing in it; ſometimes this term ſignifies the emperor, the feſtival of whoſe birth-day laſts five days, at which time they weigh him, and if he weighs more than he did the year before, they make great rejoicings; after being weighed, he ſits on the richeſt of his thrones, where the lords greet him, and make preſents; the ladies, governors of provinces and towns, ſend their preſents alſo; ſo that in diamonds, rubies, emeralds, gold, ſilver, elephants, &c. he that day receives between two and three millions ſterling.

MO'HAIR (S.) a particular manufacture made of ſilk and hair, generally uſed for the furniture of houſes.

MOIDO'RE (S.) a *Portugueze* gold coin current among us for 27 ſhillings, and ſtruck for four mill rees among themſelves.

MOI'ETY (S.) is generally underſtood as a *Law Term* for the half of any thing in number or value.

MOIL (V.) to ſlave, drudge, work or toil hard or much; alſo to daub or ſmear with dirt, mud, &c.

MOIST (A.) damp, ſomething that has a degree of wet in it.

MOI'STEN (V.) to damp, or make wet, to pour water or other liquor in or upon a thing.

MOI'ST-

MOI'STNESS (S.) the being wet or damp, or having a portion of liquor in or upon a thing.

MOI'STURE (S.) wetneſs, dampneſs, or that cold wateriſhneſs that is in the air, or other matter or thing.

MO'LA or MOLE (S.) with the *Anatomiſts*, is variouſly applied, ſometimes it means a round and broad bone at the jointing of the thigh and leg, where the knee, excepting this bone, is begirt with a membranous ligament, and then they call it *patella* or *rotula*; ſometimes it means a fleſhly or ſpungy ſubſtance without bones or bowels, which is often black like concreted blood, and ſometimes extream hard, and this is brought forth by ſome women inſtead of a child, and is then called a moon-calf, or falſe conception, and this ſometimes continues two or three years in the womb, and differs from an embryo, by having no placenta to receive nouriſhment from the mother, but is immediately joined to the womb, and nouriſhed thereby; having a kind of vegetative life, and thereby growing or increaſing in bulk; it is diſtinguiſhed from a true conception by its tremulous, palpitating motion, by its rolling from ſide to ſide, and by the belly's being equally ſwelled every way; the breaſts ſwell as in a true embryo, but are filled not with true milk, but a crude matter; to bring it away, ſometimes violent purgings and bleedings are uſed, and ſometimes emmenagogues; and if theſe fail, then recourſe is had to manual operation, which under this circumſtance is often very dangerous.

MOLA'SSES or MOLO'SSES (S.) the dregs, or groſs, fluid part that remains after boiling ſugar, vulgarly called treacle.

MO'LDER (V.) to crumble, or waſte away, to conſume or fall into duſt or powder.

MOLE (S.) in *Military Architecture*, is a pier or very large piece of maſonry, conſiſting of great ſtones thrown into the ſea in manner of a bank, with deſign to ſhut up a port, and defend the veſſels from the impetuoſity of the waves, and to prevent the paſſage of any veſſel without leave; ſometimes it means a harbour; among the *Romans*, it was uſed ſometimes for a mauſoleum, built in the manner of a round tower, or a ſquare baſe, inſulate, encompaſſed with columns, and covered with a dome. The *mole* of the emperor *Adrian*, now the caſtle of St. *Angelo*, was the greateſt and moſt ſtately of all others; it was crowned with a brazen pine-apple, wherein was a golden urn containing the emperor's aſhes; alſo a ſpot or mark in the ſkin, ſometimes lying even with it, or flat upon it, and ſometimes protuberant above the ſurface thereof; alſo the name of a creature with a very black and ſmooth fur, that chiefly lives within the ſurface of the earth, or under ground.

MOLE'ST (V.) to trouble, interrupt, vex, diſquiet, grieve, or perplex.

MOLESTA'TION (S.) any kind of trouble, hindrance, vexation, or diſturbance.

MO'LINISTS (S.) the followers of *Molina*, a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit, reader of the divinity lectures 20 years in the univerſity of *Evora* in *Portugal*, who died at *Madrid* in 1604, aged 65 years, who in his book of the conſiſtency of grace with free-will, gave riſe to the diſputes upon the ſubject of grace and predeſtination, which has made ſo great a noiſe in the world, eſpecially by the oppoſition of the *Dominicans*, who not only maintained publick theſes, but alſo preferred an information againſt it, to the inquiſition at *Valladolid*, and alſo to the ſame tribunal in the kingdom of *Caſtile*. The cauſe was afterwards carried to *Rome*, where pope *Clement* VIII. erected the congregation *de Auxiliis* in 1597, when after ſeveral meetings of the cardinals, and others called in for conſultation, the *Dominicans* and Jeſuits were heard before the pope and congregation; after theſe hearings, the diſpute continued to the pontificate of *Paul* V. when the divines called in for advice, being againſt *Molina*'s doctrine, a bull was drawn up againſt it; but the pope refuſed to ſign it, and diſmiſſed the diſputants, *Auguſt* 31, 1607, by acquainting them he would publiſh his deciſion when he thought proper, prohibiting the parties in the mean time, from ſtigmatizing each other, and enjoining the ſuperiors of both orders, to puniſh thoſe ſeverely who ſhould contravene this prohibition.

MOLI'TION (S.) a grinding, breaking, or making ſmall.

MO'LLIENT (A.) ſoftening, mollifying, aſſuaging, allaying the heat of an inflammation in the body, or anger in the mind.

MO'LLIFYING (S.) ſoftening, aſſuaging, appeaſing, reconciling.

MOLOCH, MO'LECH, MI'LCOLM, or ME'LCOLM (S.) a god of the *Ammonites*. *Moſes*, in ſeveral places, forbids the *Iſraelites* to dedicate their children to *Moloch*, by making them paſs through the fire in honour of that god; thoſe who offended were to be put to death for their crime, and God threatens all thoſe guilty very ſeverely; from this precaution, and from what they afterwards were guilty of, it looks as if they had been accuſtomed to this idolatry while in *Egypt*. *Solomon* built a temple to *Moloch* upon the mount of *Olives*, and *Manaſſeh* long after imitated his impiety, by making his ſon paſs through the fire in honour of *Moloch*. It was chiefly in the valley of *Tophet* and *Hinnom*, to the eaſt of *Jeruſalem* that this idolatry was committed; commentators imagine that their children leaped or jumped over a fire ſacred to *Moloch*, and by this luſtration to purify them, it being a uſual ceremony upon other occaſions among the *Pagans*, though others think they actually burnt their children in ſacrifice in honour of this falſe deity. The rabbins aſſure us that the idol *Moloch* was made of

braſs, ſitting upon a throne of the ſame metal, adorned with a royal crown, having the head of a calf, and his arms extended, as if to embrace any one; when they deſigned to offer any children to him, they heated the ſtatue within with a great fire, and when it was exceeding hot, they put the miſerable victim within his arms, which was ſoon conſumed by the violence of the heat; and that the cries of the children might not be heard, they made a great noiſe with drums and other inſtruments; ſome alledge that *Moloch* was the ſame with *Saturn*, to whom human victims were alſo offered; others that it was *Mercury*, *Venus*, or *Mars*.

MO'LTEN (A.) any thing melted, caſt, or run by the founder.

MO'LTING or MOU'LTING (S.) a ſhedding or caſting of feathers, hair, ſkin, horns, &c. which to moſt creatures happens annually.

MOME (S.) a dull, blockiſh, heavy fellow.

MO'MENT (S.) conſidered as applied to *Time*, is the leaſt portion or part that can be imagined, and uſually is called an inſtant; when conſidered and applied to the new doctrines of infinites, are infinitely ſmall parts of quantity, or generative principles of magnitude, being conſidered as having no determined magnitude of their own, but only inceptive thereof; in *Mechanicks*, it is the ſame with impetus, or quantity of motion in any moving body; and ſometimes it is uſed ſimply for the motion itſelf; ſometimes it is applied to the power by which moving bodies continually change place.

MOMENTA'NEOUS or MO'MENTARY (A.) ſomething of very ſhort duration, or that laſts a very ſmall time.

MOME'NTOUS (A.) of great conſequence, concern, value, or worth.

MO'MUS (S.) the god of jeſting, among the *Poets*, (who fancied himſelf the ſon of ſleep by the night) he did nothing elſe but examine the actions and words of gods and men, on purpoſe to rebuke and deride them; the fable ſays, that being choſen by *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, and *Minerva*, to give his judgment concerning the excellency of their works, he blamed them all: *Neptune*, becauſe he made not his bull with horns before his eyes, or on his ſhoulders, to ſtrike more ſurely or ſtrongly; *Minerva*, for building a houſe that could not be removed in caſe of bad neighbours; and *Vulcan* for making a man without a little window in his breaſt, that his ill deſigns and treacheries might be ſeen; from him all carpers and over-nice criticks are called *Momuſſes*. The *Painters* repreſent him in a darkiſh-coloured robe, and his beard and hair party-coloured.

MO'NACHAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the ſtate or condition of a monk.

MO'NACHISM (S.) the ſtate or condition of the monks.

MO'NADES (S.) the ſingle figures or digits, uſed in arithmetical calculations, or any numbers that can be expreſſed by one ſingle figure, as 5, 7, 9, &c.

MO'NARCH (S.) a prince that rules or governs ſingly or alone.

MONA'RCHICAL (A.) belonging, or according to the laws, manners, and cuſtoms of a monarchy.

MO'NARCHY (S.) any large ſtate or kingdom governed by one magiſtrate, in whom the ſupream power is lodged; and this is ſometimes abſolute, containing both the legiſlative and executive power; and this is commonly called an arbitrary government, ſuch as *France*, *&c.* now is; and ſometimes it is tempered by the interpoſition of the eſtates or great men of the kingdom, both among the nobility, gentry, and commonalty; and this is called a mixed *monarchy*, as in *England*, where the legiſlative power is in the hands of the ſtates or parliament, and the executive power is veſted in the king or monarch abſolutely; only it is to be noted the king has a negative power in laws propoſed to be obligatory upon the people; and he has likewiſe the power of diſſolving, proroguing, and ſummoning the parliament, but no power to raiſe money otherwiſe than by virtue of the laws conſented to by parliament. The general diviſion of the old chronology is regulated by the four grand or univerſal *Monarchies*, viz. the *Aſſyrian*, *Perſian*, *Grecian* and *Roman*, though ſome reckon but two, viz. the *Babylonian* and *Roman*; the general cuſtom of *monarchies* is to be ſucceſſive from father to ſon, &c. but there are ſome where they are elective, as *Poland*, *&c.* yet the moſt abſolute *monarchies* have many inſtances of the ſucceſſion's not being hereditary.

MONASTE'RIAL (A.) ſomething relating or belonging to a monaſtery.

MO'NASTERIES (S.) are properly cells for ſingle, ſolitary monks, but afterwards the cenobia, or houſes for religious fraternities were ſo called; they were firſt introduced into great cities in the weſt by *Euſebius* biſhop of *Vercelles*; St. *Baſil* in the 4th century, had down regulations for thoſe ſocieties in the eaſt, and St. *Benett*, in the 6th century, in the weſt, which order was ſubdivided into a great many branches; at firſt *monaſteries* were places of ſtrict diſcipline and auſterity, and publick ſchools for the inſtruction and education of youth; formerly the biſhops palaces were called *monaſteries*, into which the people ſometimes retired from the world, that they might have the better opportunities to read and expound the ſcriptures, and inſtruct young people in piety and good principles; during the ravages of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, the *Huns*, *Franks*, and *Almains*, *monaſteries* were the only ſanctuaries for all ſorts of learning and learned men, from whence iſſued forth great numbers of perſons

excellently qualified both to govern and convert, which as neceſſarily gained them the eſteem of all ranks and degrees of people, and princes gave them great indulgences and privileges, they as well as their ſubjects receiving their education from them, till about the year one thouſand, when univerſities and colleges for learning the ſciences only were erected, and the *monaſteries* were more confined to religious obſervations and reſtrictions than formerly, ſo that ſomewhat of their eſteem was eclipſed till about the 13th century, when the *Mendicant* friars endeavoured to reſtore their former reputation, by mixing philoſophy and ſchool-divinity along with their other performances; ſome were called *monaſteries* royal, upon account of their being endowed by the munificence of kings, which by degrees grew ſo big, as to be exempt both from epiſcopal and patriarchal juriſdiction, and ſubject only to royal or imperial viſitations; the abbots or heads being formerly choſe by kings or emperors, or at leaſt by their direction, and being immediately endowed out of the crown-lands, were obliged to ſerve the prince in his wars.

MONA'STICAL or MONA'STICK (A.) belonging to, or after the manner of a convent, cloiſter, monk, or nun.

MO'NDAY (S.) the ſecond day of the week, according to the Chriſtian computation, or the firſt working-day.

MO'NEY or MO'NY (S.) pieces of metal generally coined or ſtamped with the head of ſome prince, king, &c. on the one ſide, and the arms of the ſtate or kingdom on the reverſe, with ſome motto round it; and this is commonly gold or ſilver of a certain determinate fineneſs, whereby other nations may be enabled truly to adjuſt the value thereof in proportion to their own; theſe coins thus made, are, as it were, the ſtandards for all other commodities, they being rated at ſo many crowns, pieces of $\frac{8}{9}$ pounds, &c. and though this way of traffick has been long in uſe, and the ſcripture often ſpeaks of gold, ſilver and braſs, of certain ſums of *money*, of purchaſes made with *money*, of *money* of a certain weight, &c. yet it is ſuppoſed this was not coined or ſtamped *money*, but only gold and ſilver in maſs, or ſmall lumps in pieces, which was taken by weight, and valued according to its purity, for the ancient way of commerce was by barter; the moderns have introduced copper *money* for the advantage of change, and where gold and ſilver is ſcarce, as in *Sweden*, where a dollar copper mint is as big as a common-ſized plate, which in ſilver would be about the ſize of our half-crown; beſides the real *money* that every people or nation have current among them, there is an imaginary *money* or *money* of accompt, to which the real have relation.

MO'NEY'D (A.) wealthy, rich, poſſeſſed of, or ſtored with money.

MO'NEYERS (S.) thoſe who work in, or make the money; alſo thoſe who trade in exchanging one coin for another, &c.

MO'NEYLESS (A.) that has no money, or one that wants money for his uſe or buſineſs.

MO'NGER (S.) a dealer, trader, or trafficker; and when the particular buſineſs is wanted, they add the name of the employ to it, as *fiſhmonger*, *woodmonger*, &c.

MO'NGREL (S.) a ſort of degenerate or mixed ſpecies of creature, and it is applied ſometimes to men begot of parents of different nations or religions.

MONI'TION (S.) a term in the *Civil Law*, for a warning given by eccleſiaſtical authority to a clerk to reform his manners, upon information given of his leading a ſcandalous or vicious life; alſo any advice, warning, or counſel given to any ſort of offenders whatever.

MO'NITOR (S.) any adviſer, counſellor, or reformer of diſorders; but is commonly reſtrained to a ſuperior ſcholar in a ſchool, whom the maſter appoints to overlook the reſt, and to inform him of the particular perſons that are either negligent at their proper exerciſes, or diſorderly in their behaviour.

MO'NITORY (A.) diſcourſes, viſions, dreams, or any thing elſe that adviſes, warns, or endeavours to reform either perſon or thing.

MONK (S.) one who forſaking the world, and the common way of life, obliges himſelf by vows, to obſerve particular rules or orders, according to the religious order he enters himſelf a member of, of which there are many ſorts.

MO'NKERY (S.) the profeſſion of a monk; alſo the place where a number of them live together.

MO'NKEY (S.) a creature ſomewhat reſembling the human ſpecies, and which imitates them in many of their actions; they are ſometimes called apes.

MO'NKISH (A.) after the manner or cuſtom of the monks.

MO'NMOUTH (S.) the ſhire town of *Monmouthſhire*, is a very ancient town, and has ſtill remaining parts of walls, lines, curtains, and baſtions, and alſo a large caſtle now in ruins, that ſhew it was formerly made a very ſtrong place, and by its natural ſituation may again be eaſily made ſo; it is in no very flouriſhing condition at preſent, its principal traffick lying with *Briſtol*, and by means of the *Wye*; notwithſtanding which it is a handſome, large, and well-built town, ſituate at the conflux of the *Wye* and *Munnerow*, over each of which it has a bridge, and a third over the river *Trothy*, ſo that it is almoſt ſurrounded with water; it is a borough town, governed by two bailiffs, 15 common-council men, a town clerk, &c. has a very conſiderable market weekly on Saturday, for corn and proviſions; it ſends one member to parliament; diſtant from *London* 100 computed, and 127 meaſured miles.

MO'NMOUTHSHIRE (S.) was formerly part of *Wales*, and is in the dioceſe *Llandaff*, but now it is an *Engliſh* county, and tho' it is very hilly and woody, yet it is exceeding fertile and healthful, the hills feeding abundance of cattle and ſheep, and the vallies bearing great crops of corn, great quantities whereof the *Briſtol* merchants export to *Portugal*, &c. there is alſo much graſs, occaſioned by its being exceedingly well watered with a great number of ſmall rivers, which generally empty themſelves into the *Severn Sea*; it is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 7 market-towns, and 127 pariſhes; it is about 80 miles in circumference, and has about 6500 houſes, in which are computed about 40,000 perſons; it ſends 3 members to parliament, *viz.* 2 for the county, and 1 for the county-town, called *Monmouth*.

MONO'CEROS (S.) by ſome called the unicorn, and this may be a creature by land with one horn, or by ſea called the ſene fiſh.

MO'NOCHORD (S.) an inſtrument that organ and other muſical inſtrument-makers try the tones of their inſ[illegible] by or with; it is compoſed of a rule [illegible]ided or ſubdivided into divers parts, upon which a ſtring is ſtretched pretty tight over two bridges placed at the two extreams, which has likewiſe a moveable bridge to ſet at the ſeveral diſtances of the line, and by ſounding it at the ſeveral intervals, it will be found the ſounds or tones bear the ſame proportion to one another as the diſtances upon the line; it is ſometimes called the harmonical canon; there are *monochords* with 48 fixed bridges to ſave the trouble of moving; this term is alſo applied to ſome practical inſtruments with one ſtring, as the trumpet marine, &c.

MONO'CHROMA (S.) a picture all of one colour.

MO'NODY (S.) a ſong of ſorrow and lamentation ſung by one perſon.

MONO'GAMY (S.) the ſtate or condition of being but once married, though the wife or huſband die the one long before the other.

MO'NOGRAM (S.) a ſort of cypher or character, that under one letter, or the beginning letters of ſeveral words interwove into one, expreſſes what is intended by thoſe ſeveral words; they have been anciently uſed upon many occaſions; for the explanation of their meanings, ſeveral expreſs treatiſes have been wrote.

MONO'LOGIST (S.) one that is deſirous of having all his talk in a company to himſelf.

MO'NOLOGUE or MONO'LOGY (S.) a dramatick ſcene where only one perſon is introduced ſpeaking or talking to himſelf; a ſoliloquy.

MO'NOMACHY (S.) a duel or ſingle combat, a fighting of two hand to hand.

O'NOME or MONO'MIA (S.) an *Algebraick* term for thoſe quantities that have but one name, as *a*, or *b*, &c.

MONOPE'TALOUS (A.) a term among the *Botaniſts*, applied to thoſe flowers that have only one undivided leaf.

MONO'POLIST (S.) one who endeavours to get all the goods of one ſort or kind into his hands.

MONOPOLI'ZE (V.) to collect all the goods of one ſort, or the greateſt part of them into one or few hands, in order to ſell them again at an advanced or extravagant rate or price; againſt which practice the wiſdom of all nations has made ſevere laws, eſpecially relating to thoſe commodities, upon which the life or health of the ſubject immediately depends, as corn, &c.

MONO'POLY (S.) an unlawful trade, when one or more perſons combine together to engroſs the whole of a commodity into their hands, to ſell it out at a very advanced price; alſo when the king by his letters patents, forbids any perſon but the inventor, &c. to trade in any particular ſort of commodity.

MO'NOPS (S.) a beaſt of *Pæonia* as big as a common bull, who, when he finds himſelf cloſely purſued, voids ſo ſharp and fiery an ordure that it poiſons and kills thoſe immediately upon whom it falls.

MONOPTE'RE (S.) in the ancient *Architecture*, was a ſort of temple covered with a round dome, which was ſupported with pillars only, having no walls.

MONO'PTICK (S.) a one-eyed perſon, or one that ſees but with one eye.

MONOPTO'TE (S.) a *Grammatical* term for thoſe *Latin* or *Greek* nouns that have no variation, or are the ſame in all caſes.

MONO'RHYME (S.) a poetical compoſition, where the lines continually end in the ſame terminations or ryhmes.

MONO'SCELES (S.) people of *Ethiopia*, whom the ancients reported had but one leg, yet were extraordinary jumpers; they were alſo called *Sciopedes*, becauſe their feet would ſhadow the body.

MONO'STICHON (S.) an epigram that conſiſts of but one ſingle verſe.

MO'NOSYLLABLE (S.) a word that is all ſounded at once, or that has but one ſyllable.

MO'NSOONS (S.) certain fixed or regular winds that periodically blow upon one point, that is, ſix months inwards, and the other ſix months outwards; but in the *Indian* ocean, the winds are partly general, blowing all the year round the ſame way, and partly periodical, which latter are commonly called trade-winds.

MO'NSTER (S.) any thing or creature very much deformed, and differing from the common ſpecies of which it is brought forth, either by having a ſuper-abundance of parts, deficiency or change, or different ſhaped ones.

MONSTRI'FEROUS (A.) that bears or brings forth monſters.

MO'NSTROUS (A.) ſtrange, wonderful, ſurprizing, contrary to, or beyond the ordinary courſe of nature, prodigious, large, exceſſive.

MO'NSTROUSNESS (S.) ſtrangeneſs, ſurprizingneſs, wonderfulneſs, amazingneſs.

MO'NTANISTS (S.) followers of the hereſiarch *Montanus*, in the 2d century, who ſo deceived the world by his hypocriſies, that he was reputed to have the gift of prophecy and miracles; he proclaimed himſelf the comforter promiſed by Chriſt, condemned ſecond marriages as fornication, permitted the diſſolution of marriage, forbad to avoid martyrdom, and ordered a ſevere faſt of three lents; he hanged himſelf with *Maximilla*, one of his women-ſcholars; his diſciples ſaid alſo that God the Father deſigning to ſave the world by the law and the prophets, and not being able to perform it, aſſumed fleſh in the Virgin's womb, preached in Jeſus Chriſt, and ſuffered death in his ſhape, and after taught by the Holy Ghoſt in *Montanus* and his followers; they placed the biſhops in the third rank after their patriarchs, and thoſe they called *cenons*; they were ſo ſtrict, that for the leaſt faults they excommunicated their followers, who were divided into *Catophryges*, and diſciples of *Proclus* and *Æſchines*.

MONTEFIA'SCO (S.) a rich ſort of *Italian* wine.

MONTE'T or MONTE'FF (S.) a large ſcolloped baſon to waſh and cool wine glaſſes in.

MONTGO'MERY (S.) a large, handſome town in *North-Wales*, the chief of *Montgomeryſhire*, is inhabited by many good families, who have erected many faſhionable buildings; it is an ancient borough-town, that ſends one member to parliament, and is governed by bailiffs, &c. it is pleaſantly ſituated upon the gentle aſcent of a hill among rich grounds, and was formerly fortified with a powerful caſtle, and fenced about with a ſtrong wall, all which are now diſmantled; it has a very good market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 120 computed, and 138 meaſured miles.

MONTGO'MERYSHIRE (S.) one of the northern counties in *Wales*, very hilly and mountainous, but interlaced with fertile valleys, both for tillage and paſturage, and formerly much noted for a good breed of horſes; it is part of the dioceſe of St. *Aſaph*, *Bangor* and *Hereford*; it is about 94 miles in circumference, contains 5660 houſes, about 40,000 inhabitants, 47 pariſhes, and ſix market-towns, and ſends two members to parliament; the vales and meadows upon the banks of the *Severn* are rendered exceeding fruitful, by being overflowed by it, which at the retiring of the waters, leave it covered with a thick ſlime, which is beyond all the manure that art can invent.

MONTH (S.) is a certain portion of time that is reckened, ſometimes from the motion of the moon, and ſometimes not; antiently, the *Jews* had no particular names for their *months*, but called them the firſt, ſecond, third, &c. though *Moſes* uſes the name *Abib*, or the *month* of the new ears of corn, or of the new fruits, and which the *Jews* afterwards called *Niſan*, and which was the firſt of the holy year. In *Solomon's Time*, the ſecond *month* was called *Sio* or *Ziſ*, which was afterwards called *Jiar*; but theſe names were afterwards all loſt, and after the captivity of *Babylon* they took the names of the *months* as they found them among the *Chaldeans* and *Perſians*; and they had two manners of reckoning, one contained the names of the *Hebrew months* according to the order of the holy year, thus;

1. *Niſan* anſwering to our	*March*
2. *Jiar*	*April*
3. *Savan*	*May*
4. *Thammuz*	*June*
5. *Ab*	*July*
6. *Elul*	*Auguſt*
7. *Tizri*	*September*
8. *Marſchevan*	*October*
9. *Caſleu*	*November*
10. *Thebet*	*December*
11. *Sebat*	*January*
12. *Adar*	*February.*

The other according to the civil year, thus;

1. *Tizri* anſwering to our	*September*
2. *Marſchevan*	*October*
3. *Caſleu*	*November*
4. *Thebet*	*December*
5. *Sebat*	*January*
6. *Adar*	*February*
7. *Niſan*	*March*
8. *Jiar*	*April*
9 *Savan*	*May*
10. *Thammuz*	*June*
11. *Ab*	*July*
12. *Elul.*	*Auguſt.*

The *months* were lunar, tho' the year was ſolar, that is, the firſt was of 30 days, and the ſecond of 29, and ſo alternately; they made the *month* to begin at the time when the moon began to appear, for which purpoſe people were kept to watch its firſt appearance, which was proclaimed by the ſound of the trumpet; to make the time of the *months* agree with the year, every three years a *month* was added, called the ſecond *Adar*; but the preſent *European months* are ſomewhat different, being of unequal lengths; and once in four years a day is added to *February*, to make the civil computation of time agree with the ſun's true motion, which it does very nearly. A philoſophical *month*, with the *Chymiſts*, conſiſts of forty days and nights.

MONT JO'YE (S.) a banner, token, or ſignal of ſomething; alſo a heap of ſtones put together by pilgrims, in which they ſtick croſſes, when they are come within view of their journey's end.

MONTOIR (S.) with *Horſems*, is the poiſe

or reſt of their foot on the left ſtirrup.

MONT PA'GNOTE (S.) by ſome called the invulnerable poſt, place, or ſituation, being an eminence choſen out of cannot-ſhot of the place beſieged, where curious perſons poſt themſelves to ſee the attack, and the manner of the ſiege, out of the reach of danger.

MONTRO'SSES (S.) aſſiſtants to the head or chief engineer or gunner of an army.

MO'NUMENT (S.) ſomething erected as a memorial of ſome famous or notorious action or perſon, to continue the remembrance of it to poſterity.

MOOD (S.) when applied to a perſon, is the *humour*, temper, or diſpoſition he is in; in *Grammar*, it is the variations and ſeveral circumſtances that a verb undergoes, to have its particular ſignification, and its application underſtood; in *Logick*, the univerſal affirmative and negative, and alſo the particular affirmative and negative are called *moods*; the *Muſicians* alſo uſe this term, and call thoſe airs or leſſons that are of a ſlow and ſolemn motion, fitted for devotion or mourning, the *Dorick* or *Lydian mood*; light and ſoft muſick, fitted to amorous ſongs, jigs, courants, ſarabands, minuets, &c. the *Ionick mood*; that which was airy, and of an harmonious ſound, fit to allay and ſooth the paſſions, the *Eolick mood*; and thoſe that by their ſprightlineſs animated men to courageous and daring exploits of war, &c. the *Phrygian mood*.

MOO'DINESS (S.) angrineſs, moroſeneſs, ſullenneſs, croſſneſs, &c.

MOO'DY (A.) angry, ſullen, moroſe, peeviſh, croſs, &c.

MOON (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is one of the heavenly bodies, vulgarly ranked among the planets, but properly is only a ſatellite or ſecondary planet; ſhe is an attendant of our earth, which ſhe reſpects as her center, and is conſtantly found in her neighbourhood; and as all the other planets move primarily round the ſun, ſo the *moon* moves round the earth; her orbit is an ellipſis, in which ſhe is retained by the force of gravity, performing her revolution round us in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, which is alſo the exact time of her rotation round her axis; her mean diſtance from the earth is 62 ſemi-diameters and a half of the earth, or 240,000 miles; the diameter of the *moon* to the earth is, as 11 to 40.2, or 2170 miles; the phænomena of the *moon* are very many, ſometimes ſhe is increaſing, ſometimes decreaſing, ſometimes horned, ſometimes ſemi-circular, ſometimes gibbous, and ſometimes full or globular; ſometimes ſhe lights us the whole night, and at other times but part of it; ſometimes ſhe is in the ſouthern hemiſphere, and at other times in the northern one; the ſource of theſe variations is her being a dark, opake, and ſpherical body, which ſhines with the light ſhe receives from the ſun, from whence only that halt that is next to the ſun is enlightened. The poets have feigned ſtrange ſtories about the *moon*; and the ancients went ſo far into the whimſies, as to be guilty of idolatry, by paying divine honours to the *moon*; the *Orientals* in general, and the *Hebrews* in particular, paid more reſpect to the *moon* than to the ſun; the *Jews* worſhipped her under the name of *Meni* or *Aſtarte*, or goddeſs of the groves, of the queen of heaven, &c. the *Syrians* under the name of *Aſtarte*, *Urania*, or *Celeſtis*; the *Arabians* by *Alilat*; the *Egyptians* by *Iſis*; the *Greeks* by *Diana*, *Venus*, *Juno*, *Hecate*, *Bellona*, *Minerva*, &c. Among the *Heralds*, the *moon* is always borne increaſing or decreaſing, and never in the full; among the *Divines*, the *moon* is the hieroglyphick of the Chriſtian church, who comparing Jeſus Chriſt to the ſun, compare the church to the *moon*, as receiving all its beauty and ſplendor from him; it is alſo made the repreſentative of an unſteady or fickle-minded perſon.

MOON-CU'RSER (S.) a cant name for a link-boy, or one that under colour of lighting ſtrangers, leads them into dark and by places to rob them.

MOOR (S.) ſometimes means a perſon of a natural black coloured ſkin; and ſometimes a large heath, common, or waſte ground, where nothing but turf or other vegetables grow without cultivation.

MOOR (V.) among the *Seamen*, is to lay out two of the ſhips anchors, ſo as is moſt fit for the ſhip to ride by in the place where ſhe is, which, according to the place and circumſtances, go by various names, as to *moor acroſs* or *athwart*, is to lay one anchor on one ſide a river, and the other on the other ſide right againſt it, ſo as both cables, either for ebb or flood, may bear together.

To moor aloft, is to lay one anchor right in the middle of the ſtream on a-head, and the other aſtern, and this is where they fear driving, for then both the cables will bear together, if ſhe tally in upon either ſhore.

To moor Water Shot, is quartering betwixt both, for it is a principal care of the maſter, pilot, &c. when they come into any place, to ſee which way, and upon what point of the compaſs the wind or ſea is like to endanger them, and juſt there to lay out an anchor, which is called mooring for weſt, north-weſt, &c. A ſhip is not ſaid to be moored with leſs than two anchors aground, and yet if ſhe has but one anchor aground, and a hawſer aſhore, this is called a proviſo, and then ſhe is ſaid to moor with her head to the ſhore.

MOO'RING (S.) the act of faſtening ſhips according to the place, winds, currents, &c. with anchors, cables, hawſers, &c. and ſometimes it means the thing done, as when they ſay a ſhip lies at her *moorings*.

MOO'RISH (A.) after or like to the manners or cuſtoms of the *Moors*,

MOOR-

MOO'RSHEAD (S.) among *Horſe-Courſers*, is applied to a horſe of a roan colour, who beſides the mixture of a grey and a bay, has a black head, and black main, tail, &c. among the *Chymiſts*, it is a copper cap made in the form of a head, to be ſet over the chimney of a reverberatory furnace; alſo the head of a copper or glaſs ſtill or alembick, which is luted on to the body or cucurbit, which has a beak or pipe to let the ſpirit run down into the receiver.

MOOSE (S.) a large *American* beaſt with a head like a buck, but very ſlow footed.

MOOT (S.) a propoſition or law-caſe put, imagined, or ſuppoſed, for the younger ſtudents to try their abilities, by pleading, &c. before the ſeniors in their publick halls.

MOO'TED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when trees are repreſented as blown or plucked up by the roots.

MOO'TING (S.) the exerciſe of young ſtudents in the law, pleading ſuppoſed caſes in order to qualify them for the bar; thoſe ſtudents who are ſufficiently qualified for theſe exerciſes, are called utter barriſters; thoſe who have not acquired ſkill enough are called inner barriſters; and the place where they are argued is called the *moot-hall*; the proficients are called *moot-men*, from among whom are choſe readers for the inns of Chancery, who argue caſes in term-time, and in vacations, before attorneys and clerks.

MOP (S.) a neceſſary utenſil for the women to waſh their houſes with, which are made either of pieces of woollen-cloth nailed at the end of a handle or ſtick of about five foot and a half long, or of woollen yarn ſpun on purpoſe, called thrums, and nailed to a ſtick like the other ſort.

MOP (V.) in *Houſewifry*, to dry up wet upon a floor, or to clean away ſpittle, or a ſmall part of a room that is dirted, when the whole does not want cleaning.

MOPE (S.) a dull, heavy, melancholy perſon, one that has neither life nor ſoul in him, according to the vulgar phraſe.

MOPE (V.) to go about in a mournful dejected manner, liſtleſs or regardleſs of any thing.

MO'PE-EYED (A.) dim-ſighted.

MO'PSIE (S.) an ordinary, dirty, ill-dreſs'd, ungenteel ſort of a woman.

MO'RAL (S.) the meaning, drift, deſign, or application of a play or fable to inform or correct the manners of men; likewiſe any thing that relates to the regulating and conducting of mens lives; ſo juſtice, temperance &c. are called *moral* virtues; and the faculty by which we diſcern what is good, virtuous, beautiful, &c. in mens actions, manners characters, &c. is call'ed the *moral* ſenſe; and that part of divinity that treats of caſes of conſcience, is called *moral* theology; and that proof of the being of an action that depends upon the evidence of the beholders, is called *moral* certainty; and ſo where there is almoſt an inſuperable difficulty to be overcome, it is called a *moral* impoſſibility; the ſcience that teaches manners and good behaviour, is called *moral* philoſophy; and thoſe acts that are done by an agent that can chooſe or refuſe, and ſo are rewardable or puniſhable, are called *moral* actions.

MO'RALIST (S.) one that is a teacher or practiſer of morality.

MORA'LITY (S.) may be applied either to the ſcience that teaches men to regulate themſelves, ſo as to be uſeful, agreeable, and beneficial to ſociety, or to the principle of acting by or upon, or to the act itſelf.

MORALI'ZE (V.) to apply or explain a fable, or to make reflections, or give rules proper for the regulating mens manners.

MORA'SS (S.) any wet, moiſt, or low ground where water ſettles, and by means of its having no vent is dangerous for travellers and cattle.

MO'RBID (A.) infectious, corrupt, diſeaſed; but the *Phyſicians* apply it more to a diſpoſition inclinable to diſeaſes than to actual ones; the *Painters* uſe this term for very fat fleſh, ſtrongly expreſſed.

MO'RBIDNESS (S.) diſeaſedneſs, unſoundneſs of diſpoſition, or weakneſs of conſtitution.

MORBI'FICK (A.) any thing cauſing or flowing from diſeaſes.

MORBI'LLI (S.) thoſe little red ſpots which the common people call the meaſles.

MO'RBUS (S.) with the *Phyſicians*, ſignifies any ſort of a diſeaſe, or ſuch a conſtitution of body, as renders us unapt for the due performance of ſuch actions as the ſtation of life we act in requires of us; diſeaſes are ſaid to be two-fold, from an ill conformation, or an indiſpoſition; an ill conformation is ſix-fold, conſiſting in number, magnitude, figure, cavity, ſurface, and ſituation; indiſpoſition is either occult or manifeſt; the occult is poiſonous, contagious, and peſtilential, &c. alſo diſeaſes are ſimple or compound, gentle or malignant, ſhort, long, acute, continued, intermittent, &c. of theſe there are various ſorts called by various names, as *morbus gallicus*, *regius*, *virgineus*, &c.

MORE (A.) ſomething that is greater in number or quantity than ſome other thing, between which a compariſon is made.

MOREO'VER (Part.) ſomething over and above, or beſides that which has been ſpoken or done already.

MORE'SK or MORI'SCO WORK (S.) a ſort of antique carving or painting, imitating the *Moors*, conſiſting of ſeveral grotteſque pieces and compartments, promiſcuouſly intermingled, not containing any perfect figure of a man or other animal, but a wild reſemblance of birds, beaſts, trees, &c.

Moreſk Dances, vulgarly called *Morrice Dances*, are a ſort of ſportive dances in

imitation of the *Moors*, and which are performed either with caſtanets, tabours, bells tied to the legs, &c. and theſe are alſo called chaconnes, ſarabands, &c.

MO'RGAGE or MO'RTGAGE (S.) a pawn, pledge, or ſecurity put into the hands of a perſon for the loan of a ſum of money, &c.

MO'RGAGE or MO'RTGAGE (V.) to pawn, pledge, or put ſomething in the power or poſſeſſion of another, as a ſecurity for a ſum of money lent.

MO'RMO (S.) a thing to fright children, a ſcarecrow, bugbear, &c.

MORN or MO'RNING (S.) the beginning or fore-part of the day.

MORO'LOGY (S.) prating, babbling, idle, fooliſh, or ſilly talking.

MORO'SE (A.) croſs, ſurly, peeviſh, hard to pleaſe, &c.

MORO'SITY or MORO'SENESS (S.) ſurlineſs, peeviſhneſs, an averſion to be pleaſed or ſatisfied, a ſettled, ill-natured, wilful diſpoſition.

MO'RPETH (S.) in *Northumberland*, upon the *Wanſbeck*, which runs through the middle of it; the body of the town is ſeated on the northern bank, and the church on the ſouthern, near to which ſtands on a ſhady hill a large caſtle, now in ruins; it is a corporation, govern'd by two bailiffs annually choſen by the freemen, who alſo chuſe two members to repreſent them in parliament; it has a very good market weekly on Wedneſday; it is a poſt town, and a good thorough-fare; diſtant from *London* 224 computed, and 292 meaſured miles.

MO'RPHEUS (S.) the god of ſleep, dreams, and idle, fantaſtical notions ariſing therefrom.

MO'RPHEW (S.) a yellowiſh, ſcurfy matter that lodges within the ſkin upon the upper part of the faces of many women while they are with child, and ſome young children.

MORSE (S.) an amphibious animal, called a ſea ox, whoſe bulk or ſize is about that of an ox's, but its ſhape is rather like to a lion, his ſkin is very thick, and hair ſhort, his teeth near as large as an elephant's, and as good ivory; from his entrails is made train-oil.

MO'RSEL (S.) a ſmall part or portion of any thing, and ſtrictly, as much as a perſon may put in his mouth at once.

MO'RSULI (S.) ſuch medicines as are held or chewed in the mouth, as lozenges, &c.

Caput MORT (S.) with the *Chymiſts*, is the groſs, earthy, and taſteleſs ſubſtance that remains of any mixed body after the moiſture, ſpirit, &c. has been drawn off.

MO'RTAISE or MO'RTISE (S.) a ſquare hole cut in a piece of timber, to let in another piece called the tenon, in order to lay floors upon the joiſts thus faſtened, &c.

MO'RTAL (A.) of a killing or deadly nature; alſo ſubject or liable to die.

MORTA'LITY (S.) a ſort of plague, or ſpreading diſeaſe that renders perſons liable, or cauſes them to die faſt.

Bills of Mortality, are thoſe weekly accounts of the ſeveral numbers of perſons that die, or are buried in each pariſh, publiſhed by the company of pariſh clerks.

MO'RTAR or MO'RTER (S.) in *Architecture*, is a preparation of lime and ſand mixed up with water, ſerving as a cement, and uſed by maſons, bricklayers, &c. to lay their ſtones, bricks, &c. in, with which they build their walls; and it is alſo the name of an apothecary's veſſel, in which he bruiſes, pounds, &c. ſeveral ingredients, which are made of marble, wood, braſs, &c. as the uſe or occaſion requires.

MO'RTAR or MO'RTAR-PIECE (S.) in *Gunnery*, a very ſhort gun with an extraordinary large bore, and a cloſe chamber, the one to hold the charge of powder, the other to contain the bomb it is to throw; they are always mounted on low carriages, like thoſe uſed at ſea, the wheels being each one whole intire piece; they are not fired right forward like a cannon, but mounted into the air, ſo that the bomb aſcending a vaſt height, falls with the greater force, and flies the farther; ſometimes they are charged with baſkets of ſmall ſtones, which are thrown into towns, &c. beſieged, and do great execution.

MO'RTGAGE (S.) an obligation or inſtrument, whereby land, tenements, &c. are pawned, bound over, or ſecured to a perſon for money lent, &c. with this condition, that if the ſum due be not paid within a time limited, the matter or thing thus pawned is to be the creditor's peremptorily for ever.

MORTGAGEE' or MORGAGEE' (S.) the party to whom any thing is pawned or ſecured.

MO'RTGAGER or MO'RGAGER (S.) the party who has pawned or made any thing over to another for his ſecurity.

MORTI'FEROUS (A.) of a deadly, killing, or mortal nature or quality.

MORTIFICA'TION (S.) in *Phyſick*, is the extinction of the native heat, and privation of ſenſe, not only in the ſkin, fleſh, nerves and arteries, but alſo in the very bones; it is diſtinguiſhed from a gangrene by a total corruption and great ſtink, it being alſo inſenſible both of the knife and fire; in *common Acceptation*, it ſignifies any trouble, vexation or diſappointment that a perſon may meet with, and particularly when he is croſſed, or thwarted in what he greatly deſires, or thought himſelf ſure of; in *Chymiſtry*, it is the changing the external form of any thing; in *Divinity*, it ſignifies the uſe of prayer and abſtinence to conquer and ſubdue a perſon's natural inclinations.

MO'RTIFIED (A.) humbled, ſubdued, conquered, killed, &c.

MO'RTIFY (V.) to kill or cauſe to die, to humble, croſs, vex, diſappoint; with the *Chymiſts*, it is to change the external form of a mixed body; alſo when they mix any thing with acid ſpirits, to deſtroy or weaken their ſtrength, ſo as to hinder their operation; in *Divinity*, it is to check, ſubdue, conquer, and bring under the natural appetites, luſts, or inclinations, and make them obedient to reaſon and religion; in *Cookery*, it is to keep fleſh ſo long as to make it tender, that it begins to have what they call a hogoo.

MO'RTMAIN (S.) ſo the eſtates of thoſe ſocieties and corporations are called, which are immortal by their conſtitution, their farms and manors being as it were dead to the commonwealth; for they neither deſcend to the people, nor revert to the lord, neither are they liable to the feudal ſervices of wards, marriages, and reliefs; among the different kinds of eſtates in *mortmain*, thoſe belonging to the church were moſt conſiderable; for when there was a ſurvey made, by the Conqueror, of all the land in *England*, the whole was found to amount to ſixty thouſand two hundred and fifteen knights fees, out of which the church was then poſſeſſed of twenty-eight thouſand and fifteen; to which additions were afterwards made till the time of *Edward* I. who imagining the church's eſtate might grow too bulky, had the ſtatute of *mortmain* made in the 7th year of his reign, by virtue of which it is not lawful to give any eſtates to the church without the king's leave, which act, by a ſupplemental proviſion, was made to reach all lay-fraternities, or corporations, in the 15th of *Richard* I.

MO'RTON (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a pretty large town, ſeated on an hill, with a good market weekly on Saturday, eſpecially for yarn; diſtant from *London* 150 computed, and 180 meaſured miles.

MO'RTON or MO'RETON-HINDMARSH (S.) in *Devonſhire*, had formerly a market weekly on Tueſday, but the market is now diſuſed; diſtant from *London* 65 computed, and 84 meaſured miles.

MO'RTUARY (S.) a gift left by a man at his death for a recompence of his perſonal tythes and offerings not duly paid in his life time; and anciently the beſt beaſt belonging to the deceaſed was commonly preſented to the prieſt, which though it was ſometimes given as a legacy or bequeſt, yet, where they were cuſtomarily paid, they were ſettled by act of parliament, and recoverable as due debts; the ancient manner of paying the *mortuary*, was by leading, driving, or carrying the horſe, cow, &c. before the corpſe of the deceaſed, at his funeral. By the ſtatute of the 21ſt of *Henry* VIII. this payment was converted into a certain ſum of money; theſe *mortuaries* were only payable in ſome particular places.

MO'RUM or PLADARO'SIS (S.) ſoft, ſmall tumours that grow under the eye-lids.

MOSA'ICK (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to *Moſes* or the *Jewiſh* law.

Moſaick Work, a work compoſed of many little ſtones, or other matters of different colours, ſo diſpoſed or joined together, as to repreſent the divers ſhapes of ornaments, birds, &c. The learned diſtinguiſh *Moſaick* works from inlaid works, and ſay, that in the *Moſaick*, each little ſtone has but one colour, like the ſtitches of needle-work, ſo that being cubical, and perfectly joined together, they imitate the figures and ſhadows of painting; but in inlaid works they chuſe ſtones that naturally have the ſhadowings and colours wanting; the antients uſed to adorn their floors or pavements of temples, palaces, &c. in this manner, eſpecially the *Greeks*; one of the admirable pieces of work of this kind now remainning, is the pavement of the choir of St. *Rhemy*'s church at *Rheims*, in which with wonderful ſkill is repreſented, 1. King *David* playing upon his harp, with the words, *Rex David*, over his head. 2. A picture of St. *Hierom*, about whom are the figures and names of all the prophets, apoſtles, and evangeliſts. 3. The four rivers of the earthly paradiſe, with their names, *Tigris*, *Euphrates*, *Gihon*, *Piſon*. 4. The four ſeaſons of the year. 5. The ſeveral liberal arts. 6. The twelve months of the year. 7. The twelve ſigns of the Zodiack. 8. *Moſes* ſitting in a chair, and holding an angel on one of his knees. 9. The four cardinal virtues. 10. The four quarters of the world, &c. all done in ſtones not bigger than one's nail, excepc ſome white and black tombs, and ſome round pieces of ſpotted jaſper, with many other curioſities. There are *Moſaicks* made in plaiſter, &c.

MOSCHE'TTOS or MOSKI'TTOS (S.) a ſmall *Indian* nation on the north ſide of the continent of *America*, near Cape *Gratia Dios*, who are ſo dextrous in throwing and avoiding all ſorts of darts, that they will defend themſelves from being hurt, though their enemies throw them very thick; they are generally very kind to the *Engliſh*, and have no form of government among them, but own the king of *England* for their ſovereign, and learn and uſe the *Engliſh* language, eſteeming the governor of *Jamaica* as one of the greateſt princes in the world; alſo a very troubleſome ſmall inſect that afflicts the *Weſt Indies*, by ſtinging them very ſeverely.

MOSKS or MOSQUES (S.) the name given to thoſe publick places where the *Mahometans* met to offer up their publick devotions; they are ſaid to be all built ſquare, with good ſtones; before the principal gate, there is a ſquare court payed with white marble, and low galleries round about, whoſe roof is ſupported with marble columns, where the *Turks* waſh

ſmitation of the *Moors*, and which are performed either with caſtanets, tabours, bells tied to the legs, &c. and theſe are alſo called chaconas, ſarabands, &c.

MO'RGAGE or MO'RTGAGE (S.) a pawn, pledge, or ſecurity put into the hands of a perſon for the loan of a ſum of money, &c.

MO'RGAGE or MO'RTGAGE (V.) to pawn, pledge, or put ſomething in the power or poſſeſſion of another, as a ſecurity for a ſum of money lent.

MO'RMO (S.) a thing to frighten children, a ſcarecrow, bugbear, &c.

MORN or MO'RNING (S.) the beginning or fore-part of the day.

MORO'LOGY (S.) prating, babbling, idle, fooliſh, or ſilly talking.

MORO'SE (A.) croſs, ſurly, peeviſh, hard to pleaſe, &c.

MORO'SITY or MORO'SENESS (S.) ſurlineſs, peeviſhneſs, an averſion to be pleaſed or ſatisfied, a ſettled, ill-natured, wilful diſpoſition.

MO'RPETH (S.) in *Northumberland*, upon the *Wantſbeck*, which runs through the middle of it; the body of the town is ſeated on the northern bank, and the church on the ſouthern, near to which ſtands on a ſhady hill a large caſtle, now in ruins; it is a corporation, govern'd by two bailiffs annually choſen by the freemen, who alſo chuſe two members to repreſent them in parliament; it has a very good market weekly on Wedneſday; it is a poſt town, and a good thorough-fare; diſtant from *London* 224 computed, and 292 meaſured miles.

MO'RPHEUS (S.) the god of ſleep, dreams, and idle, fantaſtical notions ariſing therefrom.

MO'RPHEW (S.) a yellowiſh, ſcurfy matter that lodges within the ſkin upon the upper part of the faces of many women while they are with child, and ſome young children.

MORSE (S.) an amphibious animal, called a ſea ox, whoſe bulk or ſize is about that of an ox's, but its ſhape is rather like to a lion, his ſkin is very thick, and hair ſhort, his teeth near as large as an elephant's, and as good ivory; from his entrails is made train-oil.

MO'RSEL (S.) a ſmall part or portion of any thing, and ſtrictly, as much as a perſon may put in his mouth at once.

MO'RSULI (S.) ſuch medicines as are held or chewed in the mouth, as lozenges, &c.

Caput MORT (S.) with the *Chymiſts*, is the groſs, earthy, and taſteleſs ſubſtance that remains of any mixed body after the moiſture, ſpirit, &c. has been drawn off.

MO'RTAISE or MO'RTISE (S.) a ſquare hole cut in a piece of timber, to let in another piece called the tenon, in order to lay floors upon the joiſts thus faſtened, &c.

MO'RTAL (A.) of a killing or deadly nature; alſo ſubject or liable to die.

MORTA'LITY (S.) a ſort of plague, or ſpreading diſeaſe that renders perſons liable, or cauſes them to die faſt.

Bills of Mortality, are thoſe weekly accounts of the ſeveral numbers of perſons that die, or are buried in each pariſh, publiſhed by the company of pariſh clerks.

MO'RTAR or MO'RTER (S.) in *Architecture*, is a preparation of lime and ſand mixed up with water, ſerving as a cement, and uſed by maſons, bricklayers, &c. to lay their ſtones, bricks, &c. in, with which they build their walls; and it is alſo the name of an apothecary's veſſel, in which he bruiſes, pounds, &c. ſeveral ingredients, which are made of marble, wood, braſs, &c. as the uſe or occaſion requires.

MO'RTAR or MO'RTAR-PIECE (S.) in *Gunnery*, a very ſhort gun with an extraordinary large bore, and a cloſe chamber, the one to hold the charge of powder, the other to contain the bomb it is to throw; they are always mounted on low carriages, like thoſe uſed at ſea, the wheels being each one whole intire piece; they are not fired right forward like a cannon, but mounted into the air, ſo that the bomb aſcending a vaſt height, falls with the greater force, and flies the farther; ſometimes they are charged with baſkets of ſmall ſtones, which are thrown into towns, &c. beſieged, and do great execution.

MO'RTGAGE (S.) an obligation or inſtrument, whereby land, tenements, &c. are pawned, bound over, or ſecured to a perſon for money lent, &c. with this condition, that if the ſum due be not paid within a time limited, the matter or thing thus pawned is to be the creditor's peremptorily for ever.

MORTGAGEE' or MORGAGEE' (S.) the party to whom any thing is pawned or ſecured.

MO'RTGAGER or MO'RGAGER (S.) the party who has pawned or made any thing over to another for his ſecurity.

MORTI'FEROUS (A.) of a deadly, killing, or mortal nature or quality.

MORTIFICA'TION (S.) in *Phyſick*, is the extinction of the native heat, and privation of ſenſe, not only in the ſkin, fleſh, nerves and arteries, but alſo in the very bones; it is diſtinguiſhed from a gangrene by a total corruption and great ſtink, it being alſo inſenſible both of the knife and fire; in *common Acceptation*, it ſignifies any trouble, vexation or diſappointment that a perſon may meet with, and particularly when he is croſſed, or thwarted in what he greatly deſires, or thought himſelf ſure of; in *Chymiſtry*, it is the changing the external form of any thing; in *Divinity*, it ſignifies the uſe of prayer and abſtinence to conquer and ſubdue a perſon's natural inclinations.

MO'RTIFIED (A.) humbled, ſubdued, conquered, killed, &c.

MO'RTIFY (V.) to kill or cauſe to die, to humble, croſs, vex, diſappoint; with the *Chymiſts*, it is to change the external form of a mixed body; alſo when they mix any thing with acid ſpirits, to deſtroy or weaken their ſtrength, ſo as to hinder their operation; in *Divinity*, it is to check, ſubdue, conquer, and bring under the natural appetites, luſts, or inclinations, and make them obedient to reaſon and religion; in *Cookery*, it is to keep fleſh ſo long as to make it tender, that it begins to have what they call a hogoo.

MO'RTMAIN (S.) ſo the eſtates of thoſe ſocieties and corporations are called, which are immortal by their conſtitution, their farms and manors being as it were dead to the commonwealth; for they neither deſcend to the people, nor revert to the lord, neither are they liable to the feudal ſervices of wards, marriages, and reliefs; among the different kinds of eſtates in *mortmain*, thoſe belonging to the church were moſt conſiderable; for when there was a ſurvey made, by the Conqueror, of all the land in *England*, the whole was found to amount to ſixty thouſand two hundred and fifteen knights fees, out of which the church was then poſſeſſed of twenty-eight thouſand and fifteen; to which additions were afterwards made till the time of *Edward* I. who imagining the church's eſtate might grow too bulky, had the ſtatute of *mortmain* made in the 7th year of his reign, by virtue of which it is not lawful to give any eſtates to the church without the king's leave, which act, by a ſupplemental proviſion, was made to reach all lay-fraternities, or corporations, in the 15th of *Richard* I.

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wash themselves before they go into the *mosque*, even in the middle of winter, they being furnished with a pool and several cocks, for that purpose; the walls are all white, except some places where God's name is written in large *Arabick* characters. In each *mosque*, there is a great number of lamps, and betwixt the lamps hang many chrystal rings, ostriches eggs, and other curiosities sent out of foreign countries, which make a fine shew when the lamps are lighted; about every *mosque*, there are six high towers, each having three little open galleries, one above another; both the towers and *mosques* are covered with lead, adorned with gildings and other ornaments, and are all called minarets; from thence instead of a bell, men called muezins, call the people to prayer; each *mosque* has generally an hospital, where all travellers, of what religion or nation soever they be, are entertained for three days; every *mosque* has a place called *Turbe*, which is the burying-place of its founders: within it is a tomb six or seven foot long, covered with a large velvet or green sattin covering; at each end are two candlesticks, and two wax tapers, with many seats round about for those that read the *Alcoran* for the soul of the deceased. It is unlawful to enter a *mosque* with shoes or stockings on, therefore they cover the pavement with stuffs sewed like fillets a small distance one from another; the *mosques* are full of them, and each fillet may hold a row of men kneeling, sitting, or prostrated, according to the times of their ceremonies. It is not lawful for women to enter into a *mosque*, and so they stay in the porches without. They have neither altars nor images, but when they pray, they turn themselves towards *Mecca*, where *Mahomet*'s tomb is; and as most *Roman Catholick* churches have the cross upon the top of them, so the *Mahometans* have a crescent or half-moon, being the arms of their empire, upon their *mosques*.

MOSS (S.) a plant of the parasite kind, growing on the barks, &c. of several trees, the tops of walls, and heathy or barren grounds; also the fine, greenish, silky, or downy matter that grows upon dead mens skulls, is called *moss*.

Moss Troopers, a sort of troopers, soldiers, or robbers that used formerly to infest that part of *England* that borders upon *Scotland*, and by making excursions or inroads used to rob the country of cattle or any thing else that was easily carried off, and retired into the highlands, or other parts of *Scotland*.

MO'SSES (S.) bogs, or moorish places covered with very short, thick grass, like moss.

MO'SSINESS (S.) the being filled or interspersed with moss.

MO'SSY (A.) soft, downy, endowed with, or full of moss.

MOST (A.) the greatest part, more than or above half, of any number or quantity.

MO'STLY (Part.) generally, usually, commonly, chiefly.

MOTE (S.) a publick meeting, or assembly, to do the necessary business of some particular district or division; also a court of judicature, as a ward-mote, &c. it sometimes signifies a blemish or infirmity of the lesser kind in the scripture language, and sometimes only a very small particle of dust; sometimes a ditch or trench round a town or fortress, which lying under the fire of the ramparts, must therefore be well flanked. The breadth and depth of it in war, is more or less, according to the nature of the earth, according to which the scarp and counterscarp are also regulated. In general it ought to be so wide, that no tree or ladder can be laid over it, that is, from 16 to 22 fathom wide, and between 15 and 16 foot deep, and these are sometimes dry, and sometimes wet.

MO'TETS (S.) in *Musick*, are divine songs or anthems, composed after the manner of cantata's in civil musick.

MOTH (S.) a small flying insect that eats woollen cloth in particular.

MOTH-EATEN (A.) a woollen garment or piece of cloth damaged by having holes eat in it by the moths.

MO'THER (S.) any female that has or does bring forth young, though it is commonly applied only to women; sometimes it is applied in an ill sense, to an elderly woman who follows the detestable trade of keeping and encouraging young women to prostitute themselves to any body for money, who is vulgarly called a bawd; sometimes it is applied to inanimate things, as the *mother*-church, *mother* of pearl, &c. sometimes the white films or mouldiness that generates upon beer, wine, vinegar, &c. goes by this name.

Fits of the Mother, called also hysterick disorders, is a convulsion of the nerves of the *par vagum* and intercostal in the abdomen, proceeding from a pricking irritation or explosion of spirits; some imagine this distemper wholly depends upon, and flows from the womb, which is a mistake, tho' it often does, yet sometimes it does not, because men are affected with it as well as women.

MO'THER CHURCH (S.) such an one within whose district or jurisdiction other churches have been built, as *Stepney* church near *London*, from whose jurisdiction, upon building new churches, the parishes of St. *Paul's Shadwell*, St. *John's Wapping*, *Christ-Church Spittlefields*, *&c.* have been taken.

MO'THERLESS (A.) the state of one whose mother is dead.

MO'THERLINESS (S.) the kind affectionate care of a mother over her young children

alſo the ſedate and wiſe behaviour of a matron or other diſcreet woman.

MO'THER-TONGUE (S.) the common, living, or vulgar tongue ſpoke by any nation or people whatever.

MO'THERY (A.) the ſtate of liquors that are maſting, periſhing, or ſpoiling by being kept too long, and the air getting to them, and which is perceived by a whitiſh, muſty film or ſkin that grows over the upper ſurface.

MO'TION (S.) in *Natural Philoſophy*, ſignifies any change of place, of which there are great varieties, as circular, direct, violent, ſwift, ſlow, &c. alſo an impulſe or ſtrong inclination excited in the mind to do or forbear any thing; in *Law*, it is deſiring leave of a court to bring on or diſcontinue, &c. a ſuit; in *War*, the ſeveral marches, countermarches, &c. an army makes, or changing of its poſt for better ground, to force or avoid an enemy, &c. are called its *motions*; in *Muſick*, it is the manner of playing ſlow or quick, according to the nature of the compoſition; among the *Clock* or *Watch-makers*, it is the inſide of any time-piece. The famous Sir *Iſaac Newton* has built his philoſophy upon three principles, now commonly called the laws of *motion*, and by others the laws of nature, *viz.* 1. That every body will continue its ſtate, either of reſt or *motion* uniformly forward in a direct line, unleſs it be compelled to change that direction, or ceaſe from that *motion* or reſt, by ſome force impreſſed upon it. 2. That the change of *motion* is in proportion to the moving force impreſſed upon it, and is always according to the direction of that right line, in which the force is impreſſed. 3. That action and re-action are equal and contrary the one to the other.

MO'TIVE (S.) any reaſon or inducement upon which a perſon does or forbears the doing of any thing.

MO'TLEY or MO'TLEY-HUE (A.) of a dull, heavy, mixed colour; ſometimes it means a mixed baſtard race or kind of dogs or other creatures and things.

MO'TTO (S.) a ſentence or ſingle word put in the label or ſcroll of a coat of arms, exciting perſons to the doing ſome noble or worthy act, or forbearing ſome vice, &c. thoſe ſentences round the edges, or upon either ſide of a piece of coin or medal, are called a legend.

MOVE (V.) to ſtir or go out of one place into another; in *Law*, it is the acquainting a court of ſomething, about which their direction is deſired; alſo to make a perſon very angry by offending him, or to excite compaſſion by a miſerable ſtory or relation of what condition a perſon is in, or by ſhewing the wants, &c. that a perſon labours under.

MO'VEABLE (A.) that may be changed, altered, or put from one place to another.

Moveable Feaſts, are thoſe which the church has appointed to be obſerved on the ſame day of the week, but not always upon the ſame day of the month, but in different years are on different days, and alſo different months, of which kind, beſides *Eaſter* and *Whitſuntide*, *&c.* are all the Lord's days or Sundays in the year, whereof many being called by particular ſtrange names in our common almanacks, I will here explain, and begin with the year: If there be any Sundays between the Circumciſion of our Lord, commonly called *New-Year's-day*, and *Twelfth-day*, called alſo the *Epiphany*, from the appearance of the ſtar to the wiſe men, ſuch Sunday has no name in particular aſſigned to it; but the Sundays following the *Epiphany* are called the 1, 2, 3, &c. Sundays after the *Epiphany*, which are ſometimes more, and ſometimes fewer, as *Eaſter* falls high or low, for they muſt be ended, and give place to *Septuageſima*, which is always the tenth Sunday incluſively before *Eaſter*; the Sunday following is called *Sexageſimo*; the next after *Quinquageſimo*, called alſo *Dominica Bacchanaliorum*, from the licentious practices of ſome perſons both formerly and ſtill, this week, or before the beginning of *Lent*, the firſt day, with us called *Aſh-Wedneſday*, being the Wedneſday in this week, ſo called from the humble poſture of ſitting cloathed in ſackcloth with aſhes on the head; the next Sunday is called *Quadrageſima*, or the firſt Sunday in *Lent*, called alſo *Invocavit*; the ſecond *Reminiſcere*; the third *Oculi*; the fourth *Lætare*, from the ſeveral portions of ſcripture uſed in the offices of thoſe days; ſome call this laſt *Dominica Roſa*, becauſe then the pope holds a golden roſe in his hand before all the people, and this with us is called *Midlent-Sunday*; the fifth is called *Judica*, from Pſalm xliii. 1. *Judge me, O God, and plead my Cauſe*; the next is *Palm-Sunday*, from the palm-branches which the people ſtrewed before our Saviour at his entering into *Jeruſalem*; then comes *Eaſter-Sunday*, celebrated in memory of our Saviour's reſurrection, and this is the foundation and rule for all *moveable feaſts*; after this follow the *Quinquageſimal*, or ſpace of 50 days between *Eaſter* and *Whitſuntide*, all which the primitive Chriſtians obſerved as one continual feſtival, containing ſix Sundays; the firſt *Quaſi modo Geniti*, from 1 *Pet.* ii. 2. it is alſo called *Dominica in Albis*, becauſe thoſe that were baptized at *Eaſter*, uſed to go in white garments all the week, which this day at night they left off; the ſecond Sunday is called *Miſericordia*; the third *Jubilate*; the fourth *Cantate*; the fifth *Vocem Jucunditatis*, from the ſeveral portions of ſcripture beginning ſo, &c. this laſt is, among *Us*, called *Rogation-Sunday*, and the whole week *Rogation-week*, becauſe they then made their proceſſions into the fields, ſaid the Litany, made their prayers and requeſts

queſts (*rogationes*) to God publickly; the Thurſday in this week is called *Holy Thurſday*, or *Aſcenſion-Day*, kept in memory of our Saviour's aſcenſion into heaven; the laſt is called *Exaudi*, from Pſal. xxvii. then ſucceeds the grand feaſt called by us *Whitſuntide* or *Penteceſt*, becauſe people uſed to appear in white cloaths, which, as it was obſerved by the *Jews* in memory of the promulgation of the law at mount *Sinai*, juſt fifty days after their paſſover, ſo the Chriſtians obſerve it the ſeventh Sunday after *Eaſter*, in commemoration of the Holy Ghoſt's being then ſent down upon the apoſtles, who were thereby endowed with the gift of tongues, prophecy, &c. the Sunday following is called *Trinity-Sunday*, and from thence the Sundays are reckoned in order, as 1ſt, 2d, 3d, &c. after *Trinity* to the firſt Sunday in *Advent*, which is a time of preparation for the grand feſtival of *Chriſtmas*, or Chriſt's nativity, and contains the four Sundays next before, which are called the 1ſt, 2d, &c. Sundays in *Advent*.

Moveable Signs, with the *Aſtrologers*, are what are called the cardinal ſigns, *viz. Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*, ſo called becauſe they are arguments of the motions of times, or from which mutations the ſeaſons of ſpring, ſummer, autumn, winter, are made.

MO'VEABLENESS or MOBI'LITY (S.) that ſtate or condition of any thing that may change place or be altered.

MO'VEABLES (S.) the perſonal goods or eſtate of any man or woman; and particularly applied to houſhold goods, as rings, watches, plate, &c. to diſtinguiſh them from the real or landed income that goes by ſucceſſion to the next heir.

MO'VEMENT (S.) motion, or changing place; alſo the ſyſtem of wheels, &c. in a clock or watch, by which time is meaſured and made known.

MOULD (V.) to faſhion or ſhape any thing by caſting it into a mould, dye, &c. alſo to knead or work bread fit for the oven; alſo to change a perſon's manners by education, &c.

MOULD (S.) a ſcurfineſs that grows upon or in any thing, as cheeſe, barrels, &c. occaſioned by the dampneſs of the place where they are kept.

MOULD or MOLD (S.) an inſtrument that is cut into the form or ſhape that we would make or caſt ſeveral things of the ſame kind, as buckles, pots, plates, &c. and among *Nurſes*, it is the hollowneſs in the upper part of the head.

MOU'LDABLE (A.) capable of being ſhaped, formed, or moulded; alſo a perſon ſuſceptible of, or willing to change his manners or diſpoſitions agreeable to the deſire or inſtructions of another.

MOU'LDER (V.) to crumble away, to waſte, decay, rot, or fall away by degrees, and from a ſolid lump to become powder or duſt.

MOU'LDERING (S.) decaying, falling, or crumbling into duſt.

MOU'LDINESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of bread, &c. covered with a hoary downineſs thro' age, that makes it taſte ill or muſty.

MOU'LDINGS (S.) in *Architecture*, are ornamental projectures beyond the naked or plane of the wall, column, wainſcot, &c. the aſſemblage of which forms corniſhes, door-caſes, and other ornaments, whether they are round, ſtraight, crooked, &c. of theſe there are great varieties, as of the doucine, the talon or heel, the ovolo, the quarter round, the plinth, the aſtragal, the dentille, the cavetto, &c. which are ſometimes enriched with ſculptures, either hollowed or in relievo; and in *Gunnery*, all thoſe parts that are prominent, and deſigned as ornaments, are called by this name, whether at the breech, muzzle, or elſewhere.

MOU'LDY (A.) covered with a hoary down in ſolids, or a decaying film in fluids.

MOU'LINET (S.) a turn ſtile, or wooden croſs that turns upon a ſtake horizontally, commonly ſet up near the out-works of fortified places, for the advantage of foot-paſſengers only, and as a ſmall hindrance or prevention of a great number paſſing and repaſſing at one time, that have no immediate buſineſs there; in *Mechanicks*, it is a roller croſſed with two leavers, uſually applied to cranes, capſtans, and ſuch like engines that are uſed to lift up great weights.

MOULT or MOU'LTER (V.) to ſhed the feathers, as birds do once a year.

MOUND (S.) a wall, hedge, bank, or other limitation or encloſure for gardens, fields, &c. in *Heraldry*, it is a ball or globe with a croſs upon it, which kings, &c. are repreſented holding in their left hand in their coronation-robes, and a ſceptre in the right hand.

MOUND (V.) to limit, bound, or ſet a compaſs to any thing or place; to hedge in, or make a defence about a place.

MOUNT or CAVALIE'R (S.) in *Fortification*, is a great heap or elevation of earth, ſometimes round, and ſometimes a ſort of long ſquare, on the top whereof is a platform, with a canopy to cover the cannon planted on it; the height of it muſt be proportionable to that part of the enemy's ground or works it is deſigned to overlook or command; thoſe which are raiſed upon the incloſure of any place, whether in the middle of the curtain, or in the gorge of the baſtion, are generally 15 or 18 foot higher than the terre plane of the rampart. The breadth is to be regulated by the number of cannon deſigned to be planted on them, obſerving, that there muſt be 10 or 12 foot diſtance allowed between every two guns for the gunner's convenience.

MOUNT (S.) any irregular aſcent made by throwing

throwing large heaps of earth or rubbiſh, &c. upon one another.

MOUNT (V.) to aſcend or go up from a lower to a higher place; alſo to riſe or advance in honour or dignity.

Mounting the Guard, in *War*, the going upon or entering the guard.

Mount the Breach, to run up or upon a breach in an attack.

Mount the Trenches, to go upon duty in the trenches.

Mount the Cannon, to raiſe the mouth of a piece of cannon, &c.

MOU'NTAIN (S.) any very large riſing of earth only, or rocks, &c. whether natural or artificial; in the natural mountainous parts of countries, commonly mines of various ſorts are found; the imagination of *mountains* being produced, only by the great alteration made in the natural form of the earth at the deluge, has employed the heads and pens of the greateſt men, to very little purpoſe.

MOUNTAINEE'R (S.) an inhabitant, or dweller upon mountains, and commonly means thoſe, who by their retired way of living from company, are in a manner wild and ſavage in their behaviour.

MOU'NTAINOUS (A.) hilly, rocky, full of riſing grounds.

MOU'NTEBANK (S.) a pretender or unſkilful perſon in any art or ſcience whatever; but is commonly applied to thoſe quacks or pretenders to phyſick that impoſe upon the ignorant, going from place to place with the pompous ſhew of fine cloaths, and great attendance, ſelling their pills, ſalves, &c. very cheap, who have their confidants to vouch among the populace, the great cures they pretend to have done, &c.

MOUNT-SO'RREL (S.) in *Leiceſterſhire*, ſituate under a great eminence, on the river *Stour*, over which it has a good ſtone bridge; the market, which is but ſmall, is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 83 computed, and 104 meaſured miles.

MOURAI'LLE (S.) a *Farrier*'s inſtrument, vulgarly called barnacles, joined at one end, with a hinge, to hold a horſe by the noſe, and ſo to keep him ſtill while an inciſion is made, or the fire given, &c. upon any extraordinary occaſion.

MOURN (V.) to bewail, lament, grieve, or ſorrow for, or after any perſon or thing.

MOU'RNFUL (A.) ſorrowful, heavy, or grievous.

MOU'RNFULNESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of mind, or ſituation of affairs that a perſon is in, that excites ſorrow, &c.

MOU'RNING (S.) an actual expreſſion of ſorrow for ſome loſs or calamity that has happened; and this is either *private* or *publick*, the *private* extending only to one or more perſons in a family upon the death of a huſband, wife, brother, child, friend, or particular acquaintance, &c. the *publick*, when a nation, city, &c. expreſſes their concern for the death of a king, queen, prince, dearth, or any other publick calamity of war, fire, inundation, &c. and theſe *mournings* have been, and ſtill are, expreſſed after different manners by different people, ſome expreſſing their ſorrow for, or abhorrence of any thing, by rending or tearing their cloaths, beating their breaſts, clapping their hands upon their heads, puling off their head cloaths, and throwing duſt and aſhes upon it inſtead of perfumes, with which they were ſprinkled in times of feſtivity and gladneſs. The practice of the *Iſraelites* was neither to waſh nor anoint themſelves during the time of their *mourning*, but wore their cloaths torn and dirty, or elſe put on ſack-cloth, that is, ſtraight cloaths, without plaits or folds, made of camel's hair, or ſome other coarſe, reſembling matter; their feet and head were bare, and their face covered; this was attended with faſting till ſun-ſet, and then they only eat bread or pulſe, and drank water, they kept themſelves retired, ſitting upon the ground, or lying in aſhes, deeply ſilent, never ſpeaking except to vent their grief in complaints or mournful ſongs; this for a common friend or relation laſted ſeven days, and upon very extraordinary occaſions it laſted a month, and ſometimes longer; much the ſame was obſerved by the old *Greeks* and *Romans*, and moſt of the eaſtern nations; from theſe expreſſions of ſorrow, the moderns have taken their cuſtoms of cloathing themſelves in black, &c.

Mourning of the Chine, a diſeaſe in horſes, that cauſes ulcers in the liver.

MOUSE (S.) a ſmall vermin that is oftentimes very troubleſome, moſt houſes being more or leſs affected with them, for which reaſon, cats are kept to catch, prevent, or deſtroy them; they are exceedingly fruitful, bringing forth a great many at one litter; they are reported to be phyſically uſed in ſome diſtempers; they were forbid to be eaten by the *Jews* as an unclean creature, though at the ſiege of *Jeruſalem* they were forced to break through this prohibition; among the *Ancients*, hieroglyphically, a *mouſe* ſignified a wiſe or judicious choice, upon account they are ſaid by the exceeding nicety of their ſmell to diſtinguiſh the beſt or choiceſt cheeſe, &c.

MOUTH (S.) that part of the head of which the lips are as it were the door, and from whence all articulate ſounds are iſſued, and through which the food paſſes into the ſtomach; in ſome places, to kiſs one's hand, and to put it to one's *mouth*, was the higheſt mark of reſpect and ſubmiſſion; ſo when God inſpires his prophets, &c. he is ſaid to open their *mouths*; ſo to obſerve or obey the *mouth* of God, the king, &c. was to ſubmit to, and practiſe what laws or directions were given or commanded; alſo a cant word for a noiſy, ſilly, ignorant, prating, ſcolding fellow;

low; in *Geography*, that part or end of a river that vents or empties itſelf into the ſea, or ſome other great river, is called its *mouth*; in the *Manage*, a horſe is ſaid to have a fine, ſenſible, light, or loyal *mouth*, that ſtops upon his rider's bending his body ſomewhat backward, and lifting his hand a little without ſtaying for the check of the bridle; in *common Speech*, one that has a nice, dainty, or delicious taſte or ſtomach is ſaid to be fine *mouthed*; ſo one that ſwears, ſcolds, talks bawdy, calls opprobrious names, &c. is ſaid to have a foul *mouth*, *&c.*

MOUTH (V.) to make game of a perſon, by grimaces or diſtorted mouths; alſo to give ill language, to ſcold, jangle, murmur, find fault, &c.

MOU'THFUL (S.) ſometimes means ſo much victuals or drink as a perſon can put in his mouth at one time, and ſometimes means only a ſmall quantity of any thing in compariſon to the number of perſons it is to ſatisfy or ſerve.

MOW (S.) a large quantity of unthreſhed corn or hay, &c. put together in a ſtack for keeping.

MOW (V.) to cut down graſs, corn, &c. with a ſcythe, &c. alſo to make a noiſe like a cow, or to ridicule a perſon by making grimaces.

MOW'ER (S.) a huſbandman or labourer that cuts down graſs, corn, &c. with a ſcythe or ſickle, &c. alſo a cant name for a cow.

MUCH (Part.) a great quantity or number in compariſon of ſome other.

MU'CID (A.) hoary, muſty, mouldy.

MU'CILAGE (S.) a viſcous or muſty extract, or thick juice made of roots, herbs, &c. pretty much reſembling ſnot, moiſt glue, &c.

MUCILA'GINOUS (A.) any thing that yields a thick, glutinous moiſture.

MUCK (S.) dung for the gardeners or farmers ground, any ſort of filth, dirt, or naſtineſs; alſo a cant name for money hoarded up, &c.

MU'CKENDER (S.) a cloth tied to childrens ſides, to wipe or clean their ſnotty noſes on, or with.

MU'CK-HILL (S.) a layſtall, dunghill, or other ſuch like place.

MU'CK-WORM (S.) worms that breed in dunghills, &c. alſo any covetous, niggardly miſer, or perſon deſirous of getting a great deal of wealth, and for that purpoſe denies himſelf the reaſonable and common pleaſures and comforts of life.

MUCO'SE or MU'COUS (A.) any thing that yields or oozes out thick ſlimy matter, as ſnot from the noſe, &c.

MU'CUS (S.) with the *Anatomiſts*, is what is either called ſnot, or any other thick viſcous excrement flowing from the *proceſſus papillares* to the noſtrils and palate, or the ſlime of the guts that flows from the glandules, whereby they are defended from ſharp and hard things that paſs through them.

MUD (S.) earth mixed with water to a proper conſiſtence; alſo a dull, heavy-headed fellow is called a *mud*.

MU'DDINESS (S.) the condition of any thing that is full of or daubed with mud or dirt; alſo bad colouring in dying or painting, or an imperfect or bad compoſition in muſick or poetry.

MU'DDLE (V.) to roll in the dirt, to do buſineſs in an odd manner, or make others or one's ſelf half-drunk.

MU'DDLED (A.) ſpoken of a perſon that is neither drunk nor ſober, but warmed with liquor, or the condition that is ſometimes called maudling or half drunk.

MU'DDY (A.) thickiſh, dirty, like liquor that has dregs or dirt in it; alſo any thing that is not fine, clear, or bright, as a colour in dying or painting, or a compoſition in muſick or poetry.

MUE or MEW (V.) to ſhut up in any cloſe or confined place; alſo a large coop, cage, or pen, where hawks, are kept while they *mew*, moult, or change their feathers; alſo to cry or make a noiſe like a cat.

MUES or MEWS (S.) that place near *Charing-Croſs* where the king's ſtables are now built, and which anciently was appointed for the king's hawks, when that ſport was in practice.

MUFF (S.) the fur or ſkin of ſome beaſt, ſewed in the form of a cylinder, hollow within, to put the hands in, in cold weather.

MU'FFLE (V.) to tie ſomething before the mouth, to hinder a perſon or creature from ſpeaking, biting, &c. and alſo to prevent the fine powders of ſome prejudicial matters from getting down the throats of thoſe that are obliged to work in them, as the making or grinding of white lead, arſnick, &c.

MU'FFLER (S.) a piece of cloth, &c. that is put over the noſtrils, mouth, and chin, &c. of thoſe who grind white lead, &c.

MU'FTI or MOU'PHTI (S.) the high-prieſt, or head of the *Mahometan* religion, who notwithſtanding he makes a great figure in the ſtate, and that it is neceſſary to apply to him when there happens a debate about depoſing the ſultan, yet he is liable to be depoſed himſelf in caſe he falls under the grand ſeignor's diſpleaſure; while in his office he is eſteemed the oracle of their law, and is applied to in all doubtful and difficult caſes.

MUG (S.) an earthen veſſel chiefly uſed to drink out of.

MU'GGETS (S.) that part of a ſheep's entrails which in other creatures is called the maw.

MUGGLETO'NIANS (S.) a ſect that ſprung up in the time of the civil wars in *Charles* 1's time, ſo called from one *Ludowick Muggleton*, a mean mechanick, who among other ſcandalous hereſies, affirmed that God the Father,

leaving

leaving the government of heaven to *Elias*, came down and ſuffered death in a human form; they deny the Trinity, the creation of the earth and water, the immortality of the ſoul, &c. and ſay they have the power of damning and ſaving, &c.

MUG'GY or MU'GGISH (A.) inclinable to be frowſy, muſty, or ill-taſted; and when applied to the weather, is when the air is of a moiſt, cloſe, and warm diſpoſition, thick, and unfit for reſpiration.

MU'GIENT (A.) lowing, bellowing, or making a noiſe, like cows or bulls; alſo the intricate crying out or ſtruggling noiſe that perſons make in apoplexies, &c.

MU'ID (S.) a large ſort of *French* meaſure for things both wet and dry, and in divers parts is of divers quantities, like the ſother in *England*; it is alſo one of the regular wine-caſks uſed among them.

MULA'TTO (S.) among the *Indians*, &c. is a perſon born of parents that are of different nations, as of a white or *Indian* woman and a negro man, and the contrary.

MU'LBERRY (S.) among the *Botaniſts*, ſignifies all thoſe fruits that are compoſed of ſeveral ſmall juicy berries, as it were united into one, as the ſtrawberry, blackberry, raſberry, &c. tho' there is a tree whoſe fruit in particular bears this name, the leaves whereof are very large as well as its fruit, which is exceeding juicy and rich; the leaves are found to be proper food for the ſilk-worm.

MULCT (S.) a fine, or pecuniary puniſhment inflicted upon a perſon by a law court, for his doing or forbearing ſomething he ought not.

MULCT (V.) to lay a fine upon a perſon as a puniſhment for omitting ſomething he ſhould have done, or doing ſomething he ought not to have done.

MULE (S.) a beaſt or creature generated between a horſe and an aſs, and that may be either a ſtone-horſe and ſhe-aſs, or jack-aſs and a mare; theſe are eſteemed a ſort of monſters, which do not propagate their ſpecies, tho' ſome are of a contrary opinion; anciently the *Roman* ladies had equipages drawn by *mules*, and to this day in *Spain* the grandees coaches are generally drawn by theſe creatures; the *Gardeners* call thoſe flowers and fruits by this name, that are produced from two different ſorts, either by engrafting or inoculation.

MULETEE'R or MULETIE'R (S.) a keeper, manager or driver of mules.

MU'LIER (S.) in a *Law Senſe*, ſometimes ſignifies a woman legally married, in contradiſtinction to a concubine, and ſometimes the children or iſſue of ſuch marriages, to diſtinguiſh them from baſtards, or ſons begotten of a concubine.

MULL (V.) a particular method of cooking wine in cold weather, or for people that are fainting, which is done by heating it over the fire, and ſweetening it with fine ſugar, and infuſing or decocting balm and other odoriferous herbs and ſpices; this is commonly done of white wines; when red wine is thus cooked, it is called burning it.

MU'LLAR or MU'LLER (S.) the ſtone that is held in the painter's hand to grind his colours with, commonly of a conical form.

MU'LLET (S.) the name of a fiſh, by ſome called a barbel; in *Heraldry*, it is a ſtar with five points, it is uſed to mark the fourth ſon or third brother or houſe; and ſometimes it is borne as an abſolute coat-armour; it is ſuppoſed to take its name from the rowel of a ſpur, becauſe when there are ſix or more points, it is called a ſtar; the *Surgeons* call a ſmall inſtrument they uſe to pick any thing out of the eye, or other parts of the body with, by this name.

MU'LLIGRUBS (S.) a pretended or counterfeit ſullenneſs, a reſolute, and fixed, and artificial diſpleaſure, in order to gain ſome point deſired.

MULTA'NGULAR (A.) any figure that has a great many angles.

MULTIFA'RIOUS (A.) bearing, containing, or carrying various ſorts of things.

MU'LTIFORM (A.) of many ſorts or different forms.

MULTILA'TERAL (A.) having many ſides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS (A.) full of talk, very ready in ſpeech.

MULTINO'MIAL (A.) having many names, called by different diſtinctions.

MULTINO'MIAL (A.) in *Algebra*, is a quantity compoſed of many different quantities joined together, as $a+b-c+d-e$, &c.

MULTI'PAROUS (A.) any creature that brings forth many young ones at a birth.

MULTI'PARTITE (A.) any thing that conſiſts of a great many parts.

MU'LTIPEDE (A.) any creature that has a great many legs or feet.

MU'LTIPLE (A.) many-fold; a term in *Arithmetick*, that ſignifies that one number exactly contains another a certain number of times, as 20 is the *multiple* of 2, 4, 5, &c.

Multiple Ratio or *Proportion*, is that ratio or proportion that is between numbers that are multiples the one to the other, as the ratio between 20 and 2, 4, 5, &c. where the ratio of the greater to the leſs is as 10 to 1, 5 to 1, or 4 to 1, &c. and if you compare the leſs to the greater, it is then called ſub-multiple ratio or proportion, and the numbers themſelves are called ſub-multiples; under this general term of multiple and ſub-multiple the ſeveral other denominations of dueles, triples, &c. alſo ſub-duples, ſub-triples, &c. are contained.

MU'LTIPLEX (A.) one number or thing that contains another a great many times.

MU'LTIPLIABLE or MULTI'PLICABLE (A.) any thing whoſe number may be increaſed or multiplied.

MULTI-

MULTIPLICA'ND (S.) an *Arithmetical* term for that number that is given, to ſtand ſtill, or be repeated a certain number of times; or is that which, in the common operation of that rule in arithmetick called multiplication, ſtands uppermoſt.

MULTIPLICA'TION (S.) the act of increaſing or producing more of the ſame ſpecies of any thing, than at preſent is in being; and this is particularly applied to what is ordinarily called the fourth rule in arithmetick, which by a compendious method teaches to perform what by the rule of addition would be exceeding tedious; and when only two ſingle figures are multiplied together, it is called *ſimple multiplication*, but when more are ſo done, it is called *compound multiplication*; in *Geometry multiplication* changes the ſpecies from lines to planes, and from planes to ſolids.

MULTIPLICA'TOR (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is the active or operating number, or that which repeats the multiplicand ſo often, as itſelf contains units.

MULTIPLI'CITY (S.) many-fold, or oftentimes; alſo a great variety of different circumſtances or buſineſſes.

MU'LTIPLY (V.) to encreaſe, make more, or repeat a thing oftentimes over.

MU'LTITUDE (S.) a great number of things or perſons.

MUM (S.) a ſtrong, pleaſant, and wholeſome malt-liquor, brought from *Brunſwick*, and other parts of *Germany*; the ſtated method of making which, as recorded in the town-houſe at *Brunſwick*, is as follows: Take 63 gallons of water that has been boiled to the conſumption of a third part, brew it with ſeven buſhels of wheaten malt, one buſhel of oat malt, and one buſhel of ground beans; when it is turned, let not the hogſhead be too full at firſt, and as ſoon as it begins to work, put into it three pounds of the inner rind of fir, the tops of fir and birch one pound, three handfuls of carduus benedictus, flowers of roſa ſolis one handful, burnet, betony, marjoram, avens, penny-royal and wild-thyme, of each a handful and a half; of elder-flowers two large handfuls, 30 ounces of bruiſed cardamum ſeeds, one ounce of bruiſed barberries; let the liquor work with theſe ſeeds and herbs in it, but take care it does not work over, and as it decreaſes by working, keep it filled up till it ſtops, and then put into the hogſhead ten new-laid eggs whole, then ſtop it up, and keep it about two years before you drink it.

MUM (Part.) whiſt, be ſilent, ſay nothing about the matter, &c.

M'UMBLE (V.) to chew one's food with the gums only, or to ſuck it or break it awkwardly; alſo to mutter or grumble at a thing, to ſpeak privately and ſurlily to one's ſelf.

MUM-CHA'NCE (S.) one that in company ſits without ſpeaking, as tho' he had never a tongue.

MUM-GLA'SS (S.) a cant word for the Monument, erected in *Fiſh-ſtreet* near *London-bridge*, in commemoration of the dreadful fire in 1666, which conſumed the greateſt part of the city.

MU'MMER (S.) one that acts a part in a play or maſquerade without ſpeaking.

MU'MMERY (S.) trifling, wantoning, maſquerading, playing the buffoon, &c.

MU'MMIES (S.) are dead bodies embalmed and wrapped up in certain linen cloths well impregnated with gums, wax, &c. to prevent the bodies corrupting; they are found in *Egypt*, about the village *Sakara*, a ſmall diſtance from *Cairo*; the ground where they are found is like a vaſt burying-place, adorned in divers places with many pyramids; there are under the ground many vaulted rooms cut in quarries of white ſtone, with a hole like the mouth of a well, to deſcend into them; theſe wells are ſquare, built with good ſtones, and filled with ſand to cloſe the grotto, which ſand is taken out when people are deſirous to go in and ſee them; the viſitants are let down by ropes properly applied, to the bottom, where the door is; the rooms are commonly ſquare, and contain many bye places, where the *mummies* are depoſited, ſome in ſtone tombs, others in cheſts or coffins made of ſycamore wood, with many other ornaments: The dead bodies are wrapped up with rollers or filiets of linen cloth dipped in a compoſition fit to preſerve from corruption; theſe filiets are ſo often wrapped about, that there are ſometimes more than a thouſand ells going in length from head to foot, which are often adorned with many hieroglyphicks painted in gold, repreſenting the qualities and brave actions of the deceaſed; ſome have a golden leaf delicately ſet on the face, others have a kind of a head-piece made of cloth, and prepared with mortar, on which the face of the perſon is repreſented in gold. In unwrapping them, ſmall metal idols are ſometimes found, curiouſly wrought, and ſome have a little piece of gold under their tongue: Some *mummies* are ſhut up in cheſts made up of many cloths paſted together, which are as ſtrong as wooden ones, and never rot; the balm that preſerves theſe bodies is black, hard, and ſhining like pitch, and ſmells pleaſantly; ſome of theſe are found 3000 years old.

MU'MMY (S.) a phyſical ingredient, of which there are four ſorts, *viz.* the *Arabian*, being a liquid ſubſtance, iſſuing out of the ſepulchres from the carcaſſes embalmed with aloes, myrrh, and balſam. 2. The *Egyptian*, being a liquor iſſuing from the dead bodies embalmed with piſſaſphaltus, or a ſort of pitch gathered in *Paleſtine*, which they uſed to embalm the bodies of the meaner ſort, and are theſe ſometimes ſold to the *Europeans*;

ropeans; the third ſort is a factitious piſſaſphaltus, being a mixture of pitch and roſin, which is ſold for the true *mummy*; the fourth ſort are the dead carcaſſes dried under the ſands by the heat of the ſun, eſpecially in the country of the *Hammoniacs*, betwixt *Cyrenaica* and *Alexandria*, where travellers are often buried in the ſands by the violence of the winds; the firſt ſort is eſteemed the beſt; among the *Gardeners*, the wax or glutinous ſubſtance uſed in grafting and planting of trees, is called by this name, which is thus prepared: Take a pound of common pitch, and a quarter of a pound of common turpentine, melt them together in the open air, having ſomething to quench and cover it, as it offers to riſe too violently, which being alternately light and quenched, till all the nitrous and volatile particles are evaporated, add to it a little common wax, and ſo keep it for uſe; when you apply it in dreſſing the roots of trees, melt it, and dip it in the two ends of the pieces of root one after another, then put them in water, and plant them in the earth, then ram the earth down cloſe upon them, and let them remain in the ground.

To threſh or beat a Perſon to MU'MMY (V.) is to bruiſe and beat him in ſo deſperate a manner, that he ſeems to be one continued bruiſe.

MUMP (V.) to bite the lip like a rabbet; alſo to beg or deſire ſomething of another.

MU'MPERS (S.) among the *Gipſey Crew*, is called the 47th order of canters or genteel beggars, who will not accept of victuals, but only money or cloaths. The male *mumper* often appears with an apron before him, and a cap on his head, pretending to be a decayed tradeſman, who having been ſick a great while, by the extraordinary expence and inability is ſo weak he cannot work; at other times he appears like a decayed gentleman, who has been undone by the *South Sea* affair, or ſome other unforeſeen or prejudicial buſineſs. The female *mumper* knocks confidently at people's doors, deſires to ſpeak with the gentlewoman of the houſe, which obtaining, after apologizing for her rudeneſs, alledges that a great family, extraordinary loſſes, the death or long ſickneſs of her huſband, &c. has reduced her to exceeding great ſtraights, and therefore humbly beg relief not as a common beggar, but an unfortunate gentlewoman, &c.

MU'MPERS HALL (S.) a common receptacle of all ſorts of beggars, which is ſometimes an ale-houſe privately ſituated, a brandy or gin ſhop, &c. where they too often ſhew their real or pretended misfortunes have not duly impreſſed their minds, but are frequently guilty of many diſorders.

MU'MPISH (A.) ſullen, ill-humoured, churliſh, reſolvedly out of temper.

MUNDA'NE (A.) worldly, or belonging to the world.

MU'NDATORY or MUNDI'FICATIVE MEDICINES (S.) ſuch as cleanſe and purify wounds, ulcers, &c.

MU'NDICK (S.) a marcaſite or mineral glebe found in tin-mines; ſometimes white, yellow, or green.

MUNDIFICA'TION (S.) a cleanſing, purging, purifying, or ſcowering, &c.

MU'NDIFY (V.) to cleanſe, purify, purge, ſcour, &c.

MUNDU'NGUS (S.) any offenſive, ſtinking, or ſtrong-ſmelling herbs, particularly bad or ordinary tobacco.

MUNI'CIPAL (S.) a term in the *Roman Law*, that ſignified the rights and priviſeges of the *Roman* citizens, from whence it has been imported into all civil ſtates, and ſignifies the ſettled or eſtabliſhed laws of the place in particular; ſo thoſe officers that are elected to keep and preſerve the common peace and ſafety of a corporation, city, &c. according to the ſeveral grants or indulgences made or allowed to them, are called *municipal* officers, as mayors, ſheriffs, conſuls, bailiffs, &c.

MUNI'FICENCE or MUNI'FICENTNESS (S.) liberality, bountifulneſs, generoſity, charity, &c.

MUNI'FICENT (A.) liberal, bountiful, generous, free or open-hearted, charitable.

MU'NIMENT (S.) a fortification, or military defence.

MU'NIMENT-HOUSE (S.) in *Cathedrals*, *Collegiate-Churches*, *Caſtles*, &c. is an apartment where the ſeals, charters, deeds, or other evidences are kept.

MU'NIMENTS (S.) in *Law*, are ſuch authentick deeds, whereby a man is enabled to clear or defend his title to his eſtate.

MU'NIONS (S.) in *Architecture*, are the upright poſts in window-lights that are erected to ſtrengthen the light, and to faſten the glaſs to.

MUNI'TION (S.) in *War*, is ſometimes applied to the ſtores, and ſometimes to the fortifications of a place.

MU'RAGE (S.) a tax, poll, or cuſtom paid to thoſe cities, &c. that are incloſed within walls, to keep them in repair.

MU'RAL (A.) ſomething upon, in, or belonging to a wall.

Mural Arch, is a wall, or walled arch, placed or built exactly in the plane of the meridian, *i. e.* upon the meridian line, for the fixing a large quadrant, ſextant, &c. to obſerve the meridional altitude of any of the heavenly bodies.

Mural Crown, among the old *Romans*, was a crown indented at the top like the battlements of a wall, with which the *Romans* rewarded thoſe who firſt mounted the walls of any place beſieged, and drove away the enemy.

MU'RDER or MU'RTHER (S.) in the ſenſe of our *Law*, is a wilful killing of a man upon malice prepenſed, or fore thought, whe-

ther *Engliſhman* or foreigner, living under the king's protection; likewiſe if upon an affray made, the conſtable with his aſſiſtants come to ſuppreſs it, and preſerve the peace, and in thus executing his office, he or any of his aſſiſtants is ſlain, the law deems this *murder*, though the murderer knew not the party which was killed, and though the affray was ſudden, becauſe the conſtable and his aſſiſtants came by the authority of the law to keep the peace, and to prevent the danger which may enſue by breaking of it; and for this the law adjudgeth it *murder*, and that the murderer had malice prepenſe, becauſe he oppoſed himſelf againſt the juſtice of the realm; likewiſe if a ſheriff or his officers be ſlain in the legal execution of the proceſs of the law, or in doing their office, or if a watchman be killed in the doing his office, this is *murder*; for which the law appoints the puniſhment to be death, and the forfeiture of all the lands, goods, and chattels of the offender: It was a cuſtom in old time, if a man was found guilty in any appeal of *murder*, that his wife and all the neareſt of his kin which was murdered, ſhould draw the felon who committed the *murder* by a long rope to the place of execution; among the *Hebrews*, voluntary *murder* was always puniſhed with death, but involuntary *murder* with baniſhment only, for which purpoſe cities of refuge were appointed for the offender to flee to, where he was obliged to remain till the death of the then high-prieſt.

MU'RDER or MU'RTHER (V.) to ſlay, kill, or deſtroy the life of any perſon wilfully, with prepenſe malice.

MU'RDERER (S.) any perſon that is guilty of, or commits the crime of murder.

MU'RDERING PIECES (S.) ſmall pieces of ordnance, principally uſed on the fore-caſtle of a ſhip when boarded by an enemy.

MU'RDERING-SHOT (S.) nails, old iron, ſtones, ſmall bullets, &c. put into the chambers of ſmall cannon, to be principally uſed on ſhip-board, to clear the decks when boarded by an enemy.

MU'RDEROUS (A.) of a bloody-minded, cruel, malicious diſpoſition, inclined or ready to commit murderr

MURE (V.) to ſtop or wall up a window, door, or other opening or paſſage, with bricks, ſtones, &c.

MU'RENGERS (S.) officers choſe to look after the publick walls of any city or walled town; and is particularly in uſe in the city of *Cheſter*, where two of the moſt noted citizens are annually choſen to look after and cauſe to be repaired, the walls of that city; and when any conſiderable reparations are made, an inſcription in ſtone is ſet up, ſpecifying how many yards was ſo repaired, the time when, and who were *murengers*; to ſupport which charge, they are empowered to collect a certain toll.

MU'RING (S.) is either the walling, or raiſing the walls already built higher, of or about any building.

MURK (S.) the huſk, films, or ſkins of fruit, not ſo fit for eating as the fruits themſelves.

MU'RKY (A.) dark, cloudy, duſkiſh, louring.

MU'RMUR (V.) to grumble, find fault, repine, be diſſatisfied, &c.

MU'RMUR (S.) a humming noiſe, a purling of ſtreams of water, or diſcontented or diſſatisfied expreſſion of peoples uneaſineſs, fears, or hopes.

MU'RMURING (S.) muttering, finding fault, expreſſing an uneaſineſs and diſſatisfaction at any thing.

MU'RRAIN (S.) among *Cattle*, is the ſame as a plague among men; the natural cauſes of a *murrain* are various, but the principal one is a hot, dry ſeaſon, or a general putrefaction of the air, which begetting an inflammation in the blood, and a ſwelling in the throat, becomes contagious, communicative and mortal.

MU'RREY (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the colour called purple, or pure ſanguine, deemed a princely colour, and much eſteemed, uſed in ſome robes of the knights of the *Bath*, expreſſed by *Engravers* by lines hatched acroſs one another diagonally.

MU'RRION (S.) a ſteel cap, or head-piece, worn as a defence in war, and by fire-men to bear off the falls of timber, bricks, &c.

MU'SCADEL or MU'SCADINE WINE (S.) a rich ſort of pleaſant-taſted wine, of a muſky or perfumed ſmell; alſo a confection; alſo the particular ſort of grapes that the wine is made of.

MU'SCLE (S.) a ſmall, well-reliſhed, eatable ſhell-fiſh; in *Anatomy*, a *muſcle* is an organical part of the body furniſhed with tendons, and a fibrous or fleſhy belly or middle part, whoſe office is to move the members that are contiguous to it: This motion or contraction is performed by the flowing of the animal ſpirits from the brain, their common ſeat, to the tendons by the nerves, and thence to the middle of the *muſcles*, where they contract them, and when that is done, recede from the *muſcles* again; the ancients divided a *muſcle* into the head, body, and tail; *muſcles* are deſtined either to the uſe of cavities or limbs, and are diverſely denominated from their ſhapes or places where they are, and actions they perform, and conſequently are very numerous.

MUSCO'VY-GLASS (S.) a ſtone found in *Muſcovy*, called the mirror-ſtone, becauſe it repreſents the image of whatever is ſet behind it.

MU'SCULAR (A.) ſomething belonging or appertaining to a muſcle.

Muſcular Arteries, two arteries proceeding from the ſub clavians, and diſtributed among

among the hinder muſcles of the neck.

Muſcular Fibres, thoſe ſmall threads or fibres that make up and compoſe the body of a muſcle.

Muſcular Membrane, a membrane ſuppoſed to inveſt the whole body immediately under the adipoſe membrane.

Muſcular Motion, is the ſame with voluntary or ſpontaneous motion.

Muſcular Veins, a name common to ſeveral veins, two whereof come from the ſkin and the hind muſcles of the thighs, and terminate in the ſub-clavians.

MU'SCULOUS (A.) full of muſcles.

MUSE (S.) a thoughtful, ſtudious diſpoſition; alſo the being in a ſtudy or contemplation upon any thing, matter, or ſubject, to be as it were wholly taken up with inward thoughts, and not any ways regardful of external objects.

MUSE (V.) to contemplate, ſtudy, or think very attentively upon any matter or buſineſs.

MU'SES (S.) certain goddeſſes among the ancients, the reputed daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*, nine in number, to whom the invention of ſciences is attributed, particularly the various ſorts of poetry, called by the names of *Clio*, *Urania*, *Calliope*, *Euterpe*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpſychore*, and *Polyhymnia*; ſome call them the daughters of *Cœlus* and the *Earth*, that expreſs the qualities of the body and ſpirit for ſciences; they were at firſt but three, *viz. Meditation*, *Memory* and *Singing*; but a certain carver having orders to make three ſtatues of the then three *Muſes* for the temple of *Apollo*, made three of each, which being very curious workmanſhip, they were all ſet up, and from thence reckoned nine, and had accordingly the above names applied to them, and each a diſtinct branch of ſcience given her as the inventreſs.

MUSE'UM (S.) a place of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, like the prytaneum of *Athens*, where learned men of extraordinary merit were maintained by the publick, becauſe of their conſiderable ſervices to the common-wealth, alſo any ſtudy or library, college or publick place of reſort; and in particular a noble building at *Oxford*, the lower part of which is a chymical laboratory, and the upper a repoſitory for natural and artificial rarities.

MU'SHROOM or MU'SHROON (S.) a plant that has neither ſeeds nor flowers, of which there are a great many various ſorts, all called by the general name of funguſſes; of theſe ſome are extravagantly ſmall, and others ſo large, as to be a chariot load; nothing in *Botany* is more occult than this plant, nor nothing more curious; the manner of cultivation is as peculiar as the plant itſelf, and the conjectures of the learned as numerous as the ſorts of the plant.

MU'SICAL (A.) ſomething belonging or appertaining to muſick, harmonious, pleaſant ſounding, &c.

MU'SICK (S.) is that art which teaches how to form concords, and bring agreeable ſounds to the ear; and this is performed by certain mathematical rules or proportions, found out by various experiments, and at laſt reduced to a demonſtrative ſcience, ſo far as relates to the tones and intervals of ſounds only, ſo that indeed *muſick* is nothing elſe but the agreement, apt proportion, and mixture of acute, grave, and mixed ſounds, but is conſidered under many diſtinctions, and ſometimes it is applied to the tone of voice uſed by orators, players, ſingers, &c. ſometimes to the making or compoſing pieces for inſtrumental performances; ſometimes to the harmony and agreement between friends, &c. it is ſometimes practical, and ſometimes ſpeculative, &c. The invention of the ſcience, properly ſo called, or the performance upon muſical inſtruments, is very ancient, being earlier than the flood; for *Jubal* is ſaid to be the father, or firſt teacher of thoſe that handled the harp or organ; ſome of the heathens attribute the invention to *Pythagoras*, and ſay he took the hint of a *diateſſeron*, a *diapente*, and a *diapaſon*, from the beating of hammers in a ſmith's ſhop. The poets make *Mercury* and *Apollo* the firſt muſicians; the preſent ſcale or gamut now uſed was invented by one *Guido*, an abbot, about 700 years ago; the uſe and deſign of this art is to recreate and compoſe the mind, and to allay and excite the paſſions; of the extraordinary effects of practical *muſick*, both profane and ſacred hiſtory are [illegible] with accounts and examples, for which reaſon the ſolemnities of all religions have been performed with the ſound of proper inſtruments; the *Heathens*, the *Jews*, and the *Chriſtians*, have added the human voice to the artificial ſounds, to make their ſervice the more affecting and grand.

MU'SING (S.) thinking, pauſing, ſtudying, or meditating.

MUSK (S.) a very ſtrong perfume, and no ways pleaſant, unleſs duly tempered by other mixtures or perfumes; the vulgar notion that it comes from, or is the teſticles of the beaſt called a caſtor, is a miſtake, it being found in a kind of bag or tumour, growing about the bigneſs of a hen's egg under the belly, towards the genital parts of a beaſt called a *muſk*, which upon ſtrict examination, is found to be only a quantity of blood there congealed, and almoſt corrupted, which occaſions it to caſt forth a ſtrong, putrid ſmell.

MU'SKET or MU'SQUET (S.) a light ſort of fire-arms carried by the ſoldiers upon their ſhoulders when in a march, and formerly uſed to be diſcharged by a match, but now by a fire-lock; they are ſized to three feet eight inches, from the muzzel to the fire-pan or touch-hole, and of a bore ſo as to carry a ball of about an ounce weight; they are the moſt convenient and common ſort of

fire arms uſual in war, upon account of their eaſy portability, eſpecially ſince the late improvements of locks and bayonets being added to them, which renders them both offenſive and defenſive, as well againſt the horſe as the foot; whereas before, one third of every company was obliged to carry pikes to keep off the horſe; the length of the line of defence is ſettled by the diſtance a muſket will do execution, which is accounted about 240 yards, according to which all the works are proportioned.

MU'SKET-BASKET (S.) in *War*, are baſkets that are from 12 to 18 inches high, and 8 or 10 diameter at the bottom, and 12 at the top, ſo that theſe being filled with earth, there is room to lay a muſket between them at bottom, being ſet on low breaſt-works or parapets, or upon ſuch as are beaten down.

MUSKETIE'RS or MUSQUETEE'RS (S.) thoſe ſoldiers in every regiment of foot that carry a muſket; in *France* there are two companies, or rather troops, called *moſquetaires du roy*, compoſed all of gentlemen excellently mounted, who ſerve either a-foot or horſe-back, and ſignalize themſelves upon all deſperate occaſions, being there only for preferment; the king himſelf is their captain, and the officer commanding each of them is called captain-lieutenant; yet each of them commands as colonel, both of horſe and foot, and accordingly takes place of all younger colonels of either; they are reckoned as gendarmes, and march next to the *Scotch* gendarmes; there are 250 in each company; the firſt company or troop uſed to be called great *muſketeers*; they rode on white horſes, and had a gold galloon upon their hats; the ſecond troop ride on black horſes, and have ſilver lace on their hats.

MUSKETOO'N (S.) a ſhort fire-arm with a very large bore, to carry ſeveral muſket or piſtol bullets at once, and therefore proper to fire among a crowd, or to keep a paſs; it is ſometimes called a blunderbuſs.

MU'SKINESS (S.) of a muſky nature in ſmell or taſte, &c.

MU'SLIN (S.) a fine ſort of cotton linen made in, and brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*.

MU'SSULMAN (S.) a common name to all the profeſſors of *Mahometaniſm*, and with them ſignifies a true believer.

MUST (Part.) it behoves you, or there is a need or neceſſity of ſomething to be done.

MUST (S.) new or ſweet wine, or the liquor juſt preſſed from the grapes, or any other fruit-liquor before it has been fermented or worked.

MUSTA'CHES (S.) the hair ſuffered to grow upon the upper lip till it is long and ſtrong, and then alſo called whiſkers.

MU'STARD S.) a ſauce made of muſtard-ſeed ground or pounded, and mixed with vinegar, water, &c. and commonly eaten with ſalt-fiſh, ſalt-pork, or beef, tripe, old cheeſe, &c.

MU'STER (S.) in *War*, ſignifies a review of the troops, at which time an account of the names and numbers is taken, and alſo what condition their arms and accoutrements are in; at which time they alſo commonly exerciſe them before the king, general, or ſome head officer, who order the pay accordingly.

MU'STER MASTER GENERAL (S.) is ſometimes called commiſſary-general of the muſters; in an *Army*, is an officer who takes an account of every regiment, as to their number, arms, horſes, &c.

MU'STER-ROLL (S.) the liſt, roll, or catalogue of ſoldiers found in each company, troop, and regiment, by which the ſtrength of the army is known, and the charge calculated.

MU'STY (A.) an ill ſcent or ſmell of ſomething that is ſpoiled, by being kept too long.

MUTABI'LITY or MU'TABLENESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of any thing that does, or may vary or change its preſent ſtate, reſolution, or condition often, or eaſily.

MU'TABLE (A.) any thing that changes, or may be changed eaſily and often.

MUTA'TION (S.) is changing from one ſtate or condition to another, whether naturally or accidentally.

MUTE (S.) in *Grammar*, is a letter that is not ſounded or heard in the pronunciation, or a letter that produces no ſound of itſelf without adding a vowel to it; in our *Alphabet*, B, C, D, G, J, K, P, Q, T, Y, are called *mutes*; and a perſon that is naturally dumb, or whoſe tongue is cut out, or that reſtrains or forbears ſpeaking wilfully or by choice; and this is ſometimes practiſed at the funeral pomp of ſome great perſons, who have *mutes* ſtanding about the corpſe to make the ſolemnity the more awful; alſo certain perſons in the grand ſeignior's court, whoſe tongues are cut out, and who are executioners of the emperor's diſpleaſure upon baſhaws, &c. In *Law*, a priſoner may be *mute* two manner of ways, 1. When he ſtands *mute* without ſpeaking of any thing, and then it ſhall be enquired, whether he ſtood *mute* out of malice, or by the act of God; if the latter, then the judge of the court, *ex officio*, ought to enquire, whether he be the ſame perſon, and of all other pleas which he might have pleaded if he had not ſtood *mute*. 2. When he pleads not guilty, or doth not directly anſwer, or will not put himſelf upon the inqueſt to be tried by God and his country. If a man wilfully ſtand *mute*, he ſhall be put to his penance, if in caſe of an appeal, he ſhall be hanged; if in caſe of treaſon, he ſhall be drawn and hanged. The *Aſtrologers* call *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Piſces*, *mute* ſigns; and in *Nativities*, they ſay when the ſignificators are therein, they ſpoil or cauſe ſome

ſome impediment in the native's ſpeech; it is alſo the dung or ordure of birds.

MUTE (A.) dumb, ſilent, that does not or cannot ſpeak or anſwer, when a queſtion is aſked, &c.

MUTE (V.) to dung as birds do; and in the *Law*, when a criminal refuſes to plead, he is ſaid to *ſtand mute*.

MU'TILATE (V.) to maim, cut or break off part of a perſon or thing, as in *Carving*, to break off a leg, arm, &c. of a ſtatue, &c. alſo to caſtrate perſons to make them eunuchs, to attend in the ſeraglio's of the eaſtern princes, &c. a practice alſo in *Italy*, to make the males ſing finely.

MU'TILATED (A.) any thing hurt, maimed, caſtrated, &c.

MUTILA'TION (S.) the act of breaking, hurting, maiming, or cutting off a part or member of any perſon or thing.

MUTINEE'R (S.) one that murmurs, grumbles, or rebels againſt a regular government.

MU'TINOUS (A.) of a quarrelſome, diſſatisfied, rebellious diſpoſition.

MU'TINOUSNESS (S.) rebelliouſneſs, tumultuouſneſs, ſeditiouſneſs.

MU'TINY (S.) a ſedition, revolt or deſertion among ſoldiers, from and againſt their lawful commanders.

MU'TTER (V.) to grumble, to ſpeak againſt the orders and commands of ſuperiors in a ſecret or imperfect manner, ſo as not eaſily to be over-heard or underſtood, to find fault with, or grumble at any thing.

MU'TTERING (S.) a finding fault, a ſpeaking doubtfully or diſreſpectfully of or againſt any perſon or thing, in a low, growling, imperfect tone.

MU'TTON (S.) the fleſh of ſheep when killed, and dreſſed fit for the market.

MU'TTON MONGER (S.) a dealer in, or ſeller of mutton; alſo a cant word for a follower, lover, or procurer of many different women, a whore-maſter.

MU'TUAL (A.) the ſame on both ſides; or any love, hatred, good, or evil reciprocally returned from one or many perſons to one or many.

MU'TULE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a ſort of ſquare modillion, ſet under the cornice of the *Doric* order.

MU'ZZLE (V.) to tie, bind, or cover the mouth of any living creature, to prevent its eating, biting, &c.

MU'ZZLE (S.) the mouth of a piece of cannon; alſo any thing put over the mouth, to bind it up or cover it, as upon large dogs, bears, horſes, &c. to prevent their miſchievous biting, &c. and over a man's mouth, to prevent the noxious powders or ſteams going down the throats of thoſe that work in white lead, arſenick, &c.

MU'ZZLE RING or MOU'LDING (S.) of a large gun or piece of ordnance, is that which encompaſſes and ſtrengthens the muzzle or mouth.

MYO'GRAPHY (S.) a deſcription of the muſcles of an animal body.

MYO'LOGY (S.) a diſcourſe or diſſertation upon the muſcles.

MY'OPS (S.) a perſon that is purblind or near-ſighted.

MY'OPY (S.) purblindneſs, near-ſightedneſs, an incapacity of ſeeing diſtinctly at a diſtance.

MY'RIAD (S.) the number of ten thouſand, or 10,000.

MY'RMIDONS (S.) a people of *Theſſaly* that attended *Achilles* to the *Trojan* war; alſo a cant word for the conſtable and his attendants, or the ſheriff and his officers, &c.

MYRO'BALANS (S.) a medicinal fruit brought from the *Indies*, but nothing near ſo much in repute now as formerly, and by ſome imagined not to be the ſame the antients ſo much praiſed; there are five ſorts of them, of different colours and ſhapes, and all of them in general of the ſame quality, being ſlightly purgative and aſtringent.

MYRRH (S.) a ſort of gum, which comes from a ſhrub that is common in *Arabia*, of about five cubits high, of a hard wood, the trunk of which is defended by thorns, ſometimes of itſelf, and ſometimes by inciſion; it was anciently employed in perfumes, and embalming dead bodies, &c. The beſt is cleaneſt, rough, light, and breaks eaſily, ſmells ſweet, taſtes bitter and hot, whoſe quality is to heat, diſpoſe to reſt, and is good in cold diſeaſes of the head, and ſeveral other phyſical purpoſes; it was anciently uſed in ſacrifices and religious offerings and dedications, as appears in ſeveral parts of the ſcripture: The magi, or wiſe men of the Eaſt, that came to worſhip our Saviour, preſented him with gold, frankincenſe, and *myrrh*.

MY'RTLE (S.) a ſhrub very common in *Spain*, though this name is ſometimes taken for the flowers, and ſometimes for the perfume extracted from the eſſence of it, and ſometimes for the berries or fruit of it; they are much uſed in medicine, eſpecially by the *French* phyſicians, they making oils, ſyrups, &c. from them; the perfumers extract an eſſence or perfume from the leaves and flowers, and the dyers of *Germany* make a blue tinge or colour from it; and in *England*, the leaves and branches are uſed in tanning.

MY'STAGOGUE (S.) one that employs himſelf to explain the ſeeming romantickneſs of religious matters, by endeavouring to ſhew in what ſenſe the many ſtrange expreſſions found both in the Heathen, Jewiſh, and Chriſtian theology, are or may be underſtood or practiſed.

MYSTE'RIOUS (A.) hidden, dark, difficult, hard to find out, &c.

MY'STERY (S.) ſomething hidden or concealed, or difficult to find out, or come at; and this may be applied to civil, religious or ſcientifick matters; all religions, true or falſe,

have certain *myſteries* or ſecrets, known only to thoſe who have been initiated into them; the Pagans were generally thoſe that no one ought ever to have known, being frequently actors of impurity and diſhonour, both to God and human nature; the ſcriptures frequently ſpeak of the infamous *myſteries* of *Aſtarte*, *Adonis* and *Priapus*, where the moſt ſhameful crimes were committed under the veil of religion; the religion of the *Jews* was full of *myſteries*, the whole of it being but a myſterious or typical repreſentation of the Chriſtian religion, that was to follow it; in the *Chriſtian Religion*, there are alſo *myſteries*, as the incarnation of the Word, or Son, his hypoſtatical union with the human nature, his miraculous birth, his death, reſurrection and aſcenſion, &c. ſometimes the word is applied to ſecrets that God has reſerved to himſelf, as the fore-knowledge of future events, &c. So the ſtrange properties of figures in geometry, and numbers in arithmetick, &c. are called *myſteries*.

MY'STICK (A.) ſomething belonging to a ſecret or myſtery, ſtrange, unknown, wonderful.

MYTHOLOGI'ZE (V.) to explain, apply or moralize fables or the romantick account of the Heathen religion.

MYTHO'LOGY (S.) the hiſtory and explanation of the fabulous deities, &c. of the ancients, or old Pagan religion.

MYU'RUS (S.) a pulſe that grows weaker or fainter by degrees.

N,

IS the thirteenth letter in the *Engliſh* alphabet, and by thoſe who have divided the whole into proper claſſes, is called a liquid conſonant; the *Greeks*, *Romans* and *Hebrews* frequently ſound the following letter double: and omit the *n*, eſpecially before, *p*, *b* and *m*, as, *in ædo illudo*, *inrigo irrigo*, *&c.* Among the *Ancients*, this letter was a numeral, ſignifying 900, and when a line or daſh was over the head of it, thus, $\overline{N}$, 9000; the *Roman* lawyers uſed N. L. for *non liquet*, to ſignify that the evidence againſt any criminal was not ſufficient to acquit or condemn him, being much the ſame with *ignoramus* among us; the Ancients put in between *e* and *s*, to ſoften the pronunciation, as *quotiens* for *quoties*; we have a common contraction received from the *Romans*, viz. N. B. meaning, obſerve, or note well, mind, take heed, or be careful what you ſay or do, or of what has been, or is going to be ſaid or done, &c.

NAB (S.) the cant name either for the head itſelf, or for a hat, cap, or other head covering.

NAB (V.) to arreſt, take by ſurprize, catch unarmed or unguarded, &c.

NA'BAL (S.) a name given to a very rich *Jew*, that dwelt near *Carmel* in *Judea*, in the reign of *Saul*, whom *David*, for his churliſhneſs and inhumanity, purpoſed to deſtroy; but being appeaſed by *Abigail* his wife, he afterwards married her; this word in *Hebrew* ſignifies both a fool and a madman; from this man we have imported the word into our language, and always mean by it a covetous, rich, hard-hearted man.

NABONA'SSAR (S.) king of *Babylon*, ſometimes called *Baladan-berodach*, or *Merodach-baladan*, *Iſa.* xxxix. 1. and 2 *Kings* xx. 12. other authors call him *Beleſis* or *Beleſſus*, and others *Nabonaſſar*; he reigned 15 years at *Babylon*, viz. from the year of the world 3257 to 3272; the æra or epocha ſo famous among *Chronologers*, that goes under this name, falls upon the year 3967 of the *Julian* period, and the year 747 before Chriſt, &c. The years of this period are *Egyptian* ones, of 365 days each, commencing on the 26th of *February*, and the day begins at noon.

NA'DIR (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, *&c.* is that point of the heavens under the earth, that is diametrically oppoſite to the point that is immediately over the head of any beholder, called the zenith, in any part of the world, and ſo conſequently are convertible the one into the other, according to the ſituation of the obſerver; for the *nadir* point in the northern hemiſphere becomes the zenith point in the ſouthern hemiſphere, and contrarily, and ſo they are both as it were the poles of the horizon, and diſtant from it on each ſide 90 degrees, and conſequently fall upon the meridian, one above, and the other under the earth, ſo that what diſtance one of them has from the equator, and one of the poles of the world, the ſame the other has on the contrary to the oppoſite pole, and adverſe part of the equator.

NAE'NIA (S.) dirges, funeral ſongs, or lamentations in mournful tunes, anciently ſung at funeral ſolemnities in honour of the dead, by women hired on purpoſe, called præficæ, to flutes and other inſtruments, the tones of which regulated both the voice of the ſingers, and directed the mourners to knock or ſtrike their breaſts, as if they, or thoſe they repreſented, were extremely grieved for the loſs of their friend; alſo the name of an Heathen goddeſs, to whom the old *Romans* built a temple without the city, near the gate called *Viminalis*, ſuppoſing her to preſide over the ſolemnities of the dead, &c.

NAE'VI (S.) moles or ſpots in the ſkin, which are two-fold, *viz.* plain or protuberant, and which frequently happen to child-bearing women, from a falſe imagination, &c.

NAE'VOUS (A.) freckled, troubled with ſpots, moles, or other mixtures in the ſkin.

NAG (S.) a ſmall-ſized horſe trained for women, &c. to ride on; alſo the name of a horſe-hair perriwig.

NAI'ANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is a common term for all fiſhes when drawn in an horizontal poſture, feſs-wiſe, or tranſverſedly acroſs the eſcutcheon.

NAI'DES (S.) certain imaginary nymphs or goddeſſes which the ancient heathens imagined to reſide in, or preſide over fountains, rivers, &c. the *Painters*, to chime in with this ſuperſtition, repreſent them as very beautiful virgins, with hair as clear as cryſtal, their heads adorned with garlands or crowns of water-creſſes intermixed with red leaves, their arms and legs naked, and pouring out water from vaſes, &c.

NAIL (V.) in *Gunnery*, is ſometimes called to cloy, or to ſpike, which is to drive a large *nail* or iron ſpike very forcibly into the touch-hole of a gun, and ſometimes, for want of ſpikes, flints, or other ſtones, to render the cannon, &c. unſerviceable to the enemy, which is done ſometimes by the beſieged, when they make ſallies, and cannot carry off the enemy's cannon; and ſometimes by the owners when they find themſelves irretrievably beaten, to make them of no uſe to the conqueror, otherwiſe than to melt down afreſh; in *common Speech*, it ſignifies to faſten boards, &c. together, as the floors of rooms, wainſcoting, &c. and ſometimes to ſtrike or confirm a bargain by paying part of the purchaſe, &c.

NAIL (S.) the 16th part of a yard running or long meaſure, being the leaſt ſub-diviſion or ſmalleſt meaſure that drapers, mercers, &c. make uſe of to ſell by; alſo a horny excreſcence growing over the ends of the fingers and toes of men, and ſeveral other animals, much of the ſame nature with the hoofs of others, the *nails* being the covers or ſheaths of the *papillæ pyramidales* of the ſkin, on the extremities of the fingers and toes, which harden, dry, and lie upon one another, and when ſo done, are a hard, ſimilar, and flexible part, which defends the fingers from external iniuries, and at the ſame time ornaments them; the root is joined to a certain ligament, and by reaſon of the neighbouring tendons it becomes ſenſible; they are made up of a collection of ſmall pipes that ſhoot out length-wiſe, and adhere exceedingly cloſe together, as appears by one of them being violently torn off, and leaving divers ſmall holes, ſo that the horny part of a *nail* ſeems like a fine net; under the *nails* there is a pappy ſort of body that is exceedingly ſenſible of the leaſt puncture; ſome ſects among the eaſtern nations let their *nails* grow ſo long that they ſeem more like eagles claws than mens *nails*; whereas the old *Romans* were ſo curiouſly nice in keeping them pared, that there were people who made a trade of it, as our corn-cutters do now.

NAILS (S.) in *Building*, is one of the moſt neceſſary inſtruments uſed by workmen; they are commonly made of iron, and of as many ſhapes and ſizes as the nature of the buſineſs they are applied to requires; they are alſo uſed in many other buſineſſes, as by coopers, copper-ſmiths, &c. but by all of them to faſten their work together, and ſtrengthen it by rendering the parts affiſtent, and adhering to one another.

NA'KED (A.) without covering, bare or uncloathed; alſo unarmed, or without any other weapons than nature has furniſhed us with, and not prepared for war or battle; with the *Chymiſts*, an open fire, or one incloſed, and where the containing veſſel is expoſed to the fire; among the *Botaniſts*, thoſe ſeeds of plants that are not incloſed in a pod, huſk, or caſe, are called *naked* ſeeds; and ſo thoſe flowers that have no impalement, as the tulip, are called *naked* flowers.

NA'KED (S.) with the *Architects*, is the plane or flat of a wall, &c. from whence all the ornamental projections are made, and the diſtance regulated.

NA'KEDNESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of being uncloathed, or unprovided of ſuch neceſſaries as are convenient for the comfortable and convenient carrying on of any buſineſs; ſo any perſon's not being ſufficiently learned or qualified to perform any thing, is ſaid to diſcover his *nakedneſs*, weakneſs, or imperfection; this term in *Scripture* is applied to men and womens privities; and ſometimes means being deprived of ſuccour, or diſarmed, and rendered unfit or unable to defend themſelves; the *nakedneſs* of the feet was a token off reſpect, as appears by *Moſes* putting off his ſhoes at his approaching the burning buſh, *Exod.* iii. 5. The ancient *Jewiſh* prieſts went naked-footed, and the *Talmudiſts* go ſo far as to ſay the prieſts ſervice would have been unlawful, if they had but trod with their foot upon a cloth, a ſkin, or even upon the foot of their companions; ſome affirm, that the common *Iſraelites* put off their ſhoes and cleanſed their feet, before they entered the temple. The *Turks*, to this day, firſt uncover and waſh their feet and hands before they go into their moſques; the *Ethiopian* Chriſtians obſerve the ſame at the entrance of their churches, and ſo do the *Indian* brachmans, before they go into their pagods.

NAM, NA'AM, or NAMA'TION (S.) is a *Law term*, for the taking or diſtraining another man's moveables, or goods; and this is either lawful or unlawful; the lawful is when the diſtreſs is proportionable to the value of the thing diſtrained for, which anciently was called vif or mort, according as it was made of live or dead chattels; among the *Scots*, it ſignifies impounding of cattle.

NAME (S.) the appellation or word of diſtinction given to any perſon or thing, where-

by it is or may be known or diſtinguiſhed from all others of the ſame ſort or kind; and alſo to diſtinguiſh one kind or ſort from another. *Names* are diſtinguiſhed into *proper* and *appellative*.

Proper Names, are thoſe by which ſome one particular perſon or thing is called.

Appellative or *common Names*, are thoſe by which a ſpecies, or all of one kind are called, as trees, men, birds, &c. among *Us*, mens or womens proper names are alſo called their Chriſtian *names*, as being given them at the time of thier baptiſm; and with thoſe that do not uſe baptiſm, it is called the *prænomen*.

Names, originally were ſuppoſed to expreſs ſome of the more eminent qualities of the thing; among *Us*, to change a perſon's *name* looks very ill of his ſide in all caſes of judicature, and is a ſtrong preſumption of guilt; the *name* given in baptiſm being ſcrupulouſly retained, though a miſtake be made at the time, and a girl's *name* be given to a boy; but in *France*, *&c.* it is frequent to change the *name* given at baptiſm, at confirmation, as the two ſons of *Henry* II. of *France* were chriſtened *Alexander* and *Hercules*, who at confirmation were changed into *Henry* and *Francis*. It is uſual for the religious at their entrance into monaſteries to aſſume new *names*, to ſhew they are about to lead a new life, and have renounced the world, their family, and themſelves. The popes at their exaltation to the pontificate likewiſe change their *name*, and commonly for one that is the very reverſe of their nature; as, if he be a coward, he will call himſelf *Leo*, if hard-hearted, *Clement*, *&c.*

NAME (*V.*) to diſtinguiſh one perſon or thing from another by ſome proper epithet; this is a mark of authority, it not being in the power of the perſon named to change it; it ſignifies alſo to hint, mention, or put in mind of ſomething.

NA'MELESS (A.) unknown, without a name; alſo concealed, hid, or unnamed.

NA'NTWICH or NA'MPTWICH (S.) in *Writings*, called *Wich-Malbank*, in *Cheſhire*, a large handſome town, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, each of which is adorned with ſeveral gentlemens ſeats; this town has been twice lamentably conſumed by fire, *viz. July* 1438, and *December* 1583; the church is a handſome, large ſtructure, in the form of a croſs, like a cathedral, with the ſteeple in the middle, but the maintenance of the miniſter is poor and mean; the trade of the town is conſiderable, particularly in the beſt cheeſe and ſalt, which renders the inhabitants wealthy; the market is weekly very great on Saturday, for all ſorts of commodities, eſpecially corn and cattle; diſtant from *London* 126 computed, and 162 meaſured miles.

NAP (S.) that part of the wool or hair of woollen cloth that riſes above the ſhoot; alſo a ſhort doze or fit of ſleep that a perſon takes to refreſh himſelf after long ſitting up, labour, fatigue, &c.

NAPÆ'Æ (S.) certain nymphs of the woods, mountains, &c. adored by the heathens as preſiding over thoſe places; which the painters repreſent with a pleaſant countenance, cloathed in green mantles girt about their waiſts, with their heads adorned or crowned with garlands of honey-ſuckles, roſes, thyme, &c. and either gathering flowers, making garlands, or ſportively dancing in rings, &c.

NAPE (S.) the hinder part of the neck, ſo called in relation to the ſhort hair that grows there, reſembling the nap of woollen cloth.

NA'PHTHA or NA'PHTA (S.) is a kind of petrol or rock-fruit, found in ſeveral parts of the world, ſometimes of one colour, and ſometimes of another, according to the nature of the rock or ſoil that produces it, ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs liquid, and always very inflammable, ſulphurous, and clammy; ſome call it bitumen or pitch; it is got in great quantities from certain ſprings which are near the city *Hit* in *Chaldea*; to diſtinguiſh *naphtha* from pitch, the *Turks* call it black maſtick; ſeveral parts of *Europe*, as *Italy*, *France*, *&c.* have *naphtha*, but very much differing from the eaſtern *naphtha*; if once light, it is difficult to extinguiſh, water making it burn the fiercer; the very heat of the ſun is ſufficient to light it, if pulverized and caſt into the air.

NA'PIERS BONES or RODS (S.) certain pieces of ivory, box, &c. containing the products of any two ſingle numbers, ſo contrived, that multiplication and diviſion of large numbers may eaſily be performed by them, invented by the famous lord *Merchiſton*, baron *Neper*, who alſo invented the logarithms.

NA'PKIN (S.) a ſmall table-cloth, or piece of linen uſed to ſpread on a ſtool or ſmall table, for one or two perſons to eat upon, or to put into a perſon's lap, or before their cloaths to prevent their being greaſed, &c.

NA'PPING (A.) ſleeping; alſo taken at unawares, ſurprizing, or ſeizing unguarded.

NA'PPY (A.) very woolly or hairy, like coarſe woollen cloth; alſo an appellation given to very ſtrong drink, ale or beer, from its ſoporiferous nature.

NA'RBATH (S.) in *Pembrokeſhire*, *South-Wales*, is a pretty good town, ſeated on an hill ſtrengthened with a caſtle; it has a good market weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 168 computed, and 200 meaſured miles.

NARCI'SSUS (S.) in the *Heathen Story*, was the ſon of the river *Cephiſſus* and *Liriope*; he is reported to be a youth of extraordinary beauty, and diſdained the love of the nymph *Echo*, but afterwards happening to ſee his own face in a fountain, fell in love with himſelf, which paſſion conſuming him, he

was

was turned into the flower *Narciſſus*, commonly called the daffodil, of which ſome are white, and ſome are yellow.

NARCO'SIS (S.) a taking away the ſenſation of feeling, as in a palſy, or taking opium, or other ſleepy potions, &c.

NARCO'TICAL or NARCO'TICK (A.) ſomething of a ſtupifying or benumming quality.

NARCO'TICKS (S.) any medicines that ſtupify, benum, or take away ſenſation, given in violent fits of the ſtone, gout, &c.

NARRA'TION or NA'RRATIVE (S.) a hiſtory or relation of one or more material actions, &c. wherein the ſeveral particulars are recited; and in *Epick Poetry*, is the principal part, wherein the paſſions, actions, &c. of the principals concerned are related, and ornamented wi h all the embelliſhments of art, and to render them the more entertaining frequent excurſions and epiſodes are introduced.

NARRA'TOR (S.) one that relates a hiſtory, or tells the ſeveral circumſtances of a fact; and among the *Lawyers*, it ſignifies a pleader.

NA'RROW (A.) any thing that has but a little breadth; alſo ſpoken ſometimes of a perſon of a ſmall capacity, who is ſaid to have but a *narrow* or ſhallow underſtanding; among *Bowlers*, it is applied to the bias of the bowl when it holds too much; and when a niggardly or covetous wretch who will not allow himſelf what his fortune is able to ſupply him with, or when he refuſes to aſſiſt the diſtreſſed in any ſort of proportion to what their neceſſities call for, and his eſtate will allow, ſuch an one is called a *narrow-ſouled* fellow.

NA'RROWNESS (S.) the ſcantineſs or want of breadth in any thing, as of cloth, a road, ſtreet, &c.

NA'SAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the noſe, ſo thoſe letters that principally require the noſe in their formation or ſound, are called *naſal* letters, &c.

NASA'LIA or ERRHI'NA (S.) certain remedies that purge the head, by being put up the noſtrils in the form of a pyramid, cleanſing the brain of viſcous humours, eſpecially without ſneezing; and it is either liquid, ſoft, or ſolid; the liquid is made of the juices of cephalick cleanſing herbs, extracted by wine or other liquor, to which ſpirit of wine is ſometimes added; the ſoft is made with honey, oil, or juices boiled to a kind of ointment; the ſolid is often given in form of powder, and theſe commonly provoke ſneezing.

NASAMO'NES (S.) a people of *Libya*, who live near the *Atlantick* ocean, and chiefly on piracy, whoſe cuſtom was at marriages for the bride to lie with every one of the gueſts the firſt night, but afterwards to live chaſtly.

NA'SI (S.) among the *Jews*, was the head or preſident of the great ſanhedrim, conſiſting of 71 perſons, who had great honours paid him by the reſt of the bench, all the company or aſſembly riſing when the *naſi* came into the court, and remained ſtanding till he bid them ſit down; theſe *naſi* and the high-prieſts were ſometimes removed towards the latter end of the *Jewiſh* government, the adminiſtration of affairs being arbitrarily directed, according to the pleaſure of the conquering powers, with this difference only, that when the high-prieſt was depoſed, notwithſtanding he did not execute his office, he kept his title and quality; but when the *naſi* was depoſed, he reſolved into a private perſon; ſo that if either of them afterwards committed any crime, the high-prieſt was obliged to offer a young bullock, but the *naſi* only what belonged to any other private perſon: The *Romans* were wont frequently to ſet aſide both the *naſi* and high prieſt, as they found them for their turns; the rabbins give the following account of the beginning and continuation of the ſanhedrim. *Moſes*, ſay they, was the firſt *naſi*, who after he had explained the law to the people, is ſaid to have tranſcribed 13 copies of that part of it, which was written with his own hand; 12 he delivered to the 12 tribes, and laid up the 13th in the ark, but the oral law, he communicated to his ſucceſſor *Joſhua*, the ſecond *naſi*, who was ſucceeded in that office by the judges, as well as the embroiled diſturbed condition of thoſe times would permit the ſanhedrim to act; afterwards the king was *naſi* till the time of the captivity; *Ezra* is ſuppoſed to be the firſt *naſi* after the return from the captivity of *Babylon*, to whom *Simon the Juſt* ſucceeded, and ſo on till ſome time after the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem* by the *Romans*.

NA'SSIP (S.) the fate or deſtiny of the *Mahometans*, which they affirm is enrolled in a book in heaven, where, by an irreverſible decree, the future condition, as well as the preſent contingencies of every particular perſon is recorded, and which no poſſible endeavours can prevent or alter.

NA'STINESS (S.) dirtineſs, filthineſs, ſluttiſhneſs.

NA'STY (A.) ſluttiſh, dirty, filthy, diſagreeable, uncleanly, &c.

NATALI'TIA (S.) feſtivals celebrated by the *Romans* in commemoration of their emperors and great men, at their birth days, &c. during which they held it ominous to ſhed any blood, whether of man or beaſt.

NATALI'TIOUS (A.) ſomething belonging or pertaining to a birth day, or nativity feſtival.

NA'TION (S.) a kingdom or large extent of ground and people under the particular government of a ſingle magiſtrate or crowned head, whether king or emperor.

NA'TIONAL (A.) ſomething that belongs to

a whole kingdom, nation, or people.

NA'TIVE (S.) one born in the place, country, or kingdom he at preſent reſides in; in our old *Law Books*, a *native* was he that was born a ſlave; in *Aſtrology*, it is the perſon for whom the ſcheme is erected, and about whom the enquiry is made.

NATI'VITY (S.) the time or day of a perſon's being born or brought into the world; in *Aſtrology*, it is the exact time of the day or night that a perſon firſt began to breathe in the world, and thereby in a peculiar manner becomes liable to celeſtial influences; but it is alſo peculiarly attributed to the ſcheme and figure of the heavens carefully erected for that moment of time; there are two feſtivals both in the *Roman* and *Greek* church under this name, *viz.* that of Chriſt, obſerved alſo by the generality of Proteſtants, on the 25th day of *December*, and is of very long ſtanding in the church; the other of the virgin *Mary*, not obſerved by the Proteſtants at all; pope *Sergius* I. about 690, is the firſt who placed the *nativity* kept in memory of the bleſſed *Virgin* among the feſtivals; but it was not generally received in *France* and *Germany* till about 1000, and the *Greeks* and eaſtern Chriſtians did not obſerve it till ſome time in the 12th century; but they now do it with great ſolemnity.

NA'TTA (S.) is ſometimes uſed by the phyſicians for thoſe marks ſuppoſed to be impreſſed upon the infant in the womb, by the fright or ſtrong impulſe of mind of the mother, &c. and ſometimes for a great ſoft tumour, without pain or colour, which grows eſpecially upon the back, and ſometimes upon the ſhoulders; its root is ſlender, yet it encreaſes ſo prodigiouſly, that it will grow as big as a melon or gourd.

NA'TURAL (A.) ſomething that is produced in the regular ordinary courſe of nature, and not by any device or cunning of man.

NA'TURAL (S.) a fool or ideot, one born without the full and true uſe of his reaſon.

Natural Children, ſuch as are begotton between unmarried perſons.

Natural Concrete, with the *Philoſophers*, ſignifies a body made up of different or mixed principles.

Natural Faculty, an action depending chiefly upon the cerebellum, whereby the body, without our notice, is nouriſhed, increaſed, and preſerved by the blood and animal ſpirits, upon which likewiſe all excretions, digeſtions, and generations depend.

Natural Functions, are thoſe actions whereby things taken into the body are changed and aſſimilated, ſo as to become part of the body.

Natural Hiſtory, a deſcription of any thing that is the product of the earth, air, water, &c. of any particular kingdom or country.

Natural Inclinations, are the motions or tendencies of the mind towards any thing, or the deſires excited by external objects.

Natural Philoſophy, the knowledge or ſtudy of the properties of natural bodies, in relation to their motion, generation, or other properties; and this is ſometimes called phyſicks.

NA'TURALIST (S.) one that ſtudies, or is ſkilled in natural philoſophy or phyſicks.

NATURALIZA'TION (S.) the making a foreigner or alien, a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and ſo becoming, as it were, both a ſubject and a native of a king or country, that by nature he did not belong to.

NATURALI'ZE (V.) to make a foreigner or alien a freeman, or entitled to all the privileges of a natural ſubject; in *Language*, it means to adopt or uſe a foreign word, and make it one of our own; as a beau from the *French*, for a neat, ſpruce, fine, ſparkiſh gentleman, &c.

NA'TURALNESS (S.) the eaſineſs, agreeableneſs, or pleaſantneſs of a thing; alſo that property, that brings forth that which every body expects or deſires to flow or follow from a thing, in the regular and ordinary courſe of nature.

NA'TURE (S.) this term has a great number of acceptations; but in general it ſignifies the whole aſſemblage of created beings, and the orderly and regular ſucceſſion and generation of one thing out of or from another, according to the ſeveral laws and reſtrictions laid upon them by the great Creator; from whence it is commonly ſaid all things are now produced by ſecond cauſes, and according to ſome people's haſty and poſitive way of affirming, unalterably, but by experience of any perſon he may evidently ſee to the contrary; in *Scripture*, it ſometimes means as above, and ſo impure perſons are ſaid to act againſt *nature*, becauſe they act contrary to the method eſtabliſhed by the Creator, for the propagation of mankind; ſometimes it means the birth of a perſon; as, *We who are* Jews *by nature*, *&c.* ſometimes it means the natural inſtinct, propenſion, inclination, or light that God imparts to all at their creation; and in *Scripture* we are informed, that Jeſus Chriſt has made us partakers of the divine *nature*; among the *Phyſicians*, it ſignifies ſometimes the privities, and ſometimes the ſeed of men or women.

The Laws of Nature, among the *Moraliſts*, are the general and univerſal laws that every man is obligated to act by, or agreeable to; and this they ſay, every one endued with reaſon has implanted in him, and conſequently knows, ſo that there can be no excuſe for acting contrarily; but this is very ſtrongly oppoſed by others.

NA'VAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the ſhipping or ſea-affairs.

Naval Crown, among the *Romans*, was one made up with gold or ſilver in the form of ſhips beaks, which they preſented to thoſe, who in an expedition at ſea firſt entered or boarded the enemy's ſhips, by way of encouragement or excitement to act gallantly upon all ſuch occaſions.

NAVE (S.) among the *Wheelwrights*, is that thick part in the center of a cart or coach-wheel, into which one end of the ſpoke is fixed, and thro' which the axle-tree paſſes; in *Architecture*, the body of a church or the open part where the people aſſemble and are diſpoſed, reaching from the rail or balluſter of the choir to the principal door.

NA'VEL (S.) that open part of the belly commonly called the center of a human body, it being affirmed by the *Statuaries*, *&c.* that if a well proportioned man lies down on his back, and ſtretches out his hands and legs, and one foot of a pair of compaſſes be ſet on his *navel*, the other will ſweep the extremities of his toes and fingers.

Navel Gall, in *Farriery*, is a bruiſe on a horſe's back, or a pinch of the ſaddle behind.

Navel Timbers, among the *Ship builders*, are ſometimes what are called the puttocks, and ſometimes the ribs.

NAUGHT or NA'UGHTY (A.) bad, ſpoiled, good for nothing, wicked, lewd, diſſolute, &c.

NAU'GHTINESS (S.) wickedneſs, or criminalneſs of any kind, but particularly applied to whoredom.

NA'VIGABLE (A.) any river or ſea that is ſailed or rowed on, or ſuch waters where large ſhips, eſpecially ſuch as are employed in trade or merchandize, may ſafely come and go with their ladings or cargoes.

NA'VIGABLENESS (S.) the condition or nature of any waters, whether rivers or ſeas, that makes them proper for ſhipping to ſail and ride in.

NA'VIGATE (V.) to ſail, guide, or direct a ſhip in the water.

NAVIGA'TION (S.) is a compound branch of practical mathematicks, that applies arithmetick, geometry, and aſtronomy, to the conducting of a ſhip from one port, kingdom, or place to another, the neareſt, ſafeſt, and beſt way in the ſhorteſt time, by computing the ſeveral courſes ſteered, and allowing for currents and other hindrances, and frequently obſerving the latitude of the ſeveral places they ſucceſſively are in, to direct their courſe.

NAVIGA'TOR (S.) a ſailor, or one ſkilled in the art of navigation.

NAVI'RE (S.) an order of knighthood, ſometimes called the *Ultramarine* order, or the order of the double creſcent, inſtituted by St. *Lewis* in 1269, to encourage the lords of *France* to undertake the expedition to the *Holy Land*; the collar of this order was interlaced with eſcalops and double creſcents, with a ſhip hanging at it; it was alſo granted to theſe knights by way of additional honour, to bear in their arms a ſhip argent in chief, with the flags of *France* in a field, *or*; the firſt who received this order was St. *Lewis*, and his three ſons, and ſeveral other lords, that accompanied him in that voyage; but this was but of ſhort duration in *France*, but was afterwards very illuſtrious in the kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*, it becoming the order of *Charles* of *France*, earl of *Anjou*, brother of king *Lewis*, and of the kings of *Naples* his ſucceſſors, who reſtored it under the name of the order of the creſcent in 1448.

NAUMA'CHIA (S.) a large ſpacious place at *Rome*, hollow, in the form of a baſon, which might be filled with water at pleaſure, ſurrounded with buildings to accommodate the ſpectators that came there to ſee the ludicrous naval combats that were there exhibited.

NAU'MACHY (S.) a ſea-fight, or the repreſentation of one.

NAU'SEA (S.) in *Phyſick*, a habit or diſpoſition of the body that occaſions a loathing of food, and a diſpoſition or inclination to vomit, which happens upon many occaſions, and in many different diſeaſes.

NAU'SEATE (V.) to loath, abhor, deteſt, diſlike, to be ready-diſpoſed, or inclined to vomit.

NAU'SEOUS (A.) diſagreeable, unpleaſant, loathſome, ſomething that goes againſt one's ſtomach.

NAU'SEOUSNESS (S.) unpleaſantneſs, diſagreeableneſs, loathſomeneſs, ſomething that occaſions a perſon to vomit, &c.

NAU'TICAL or NAU'TICK (A.) ſomething belonging or appertaining to ſea affairs.

Nautical Chart, is the ſame with *ſea-chart*, and theſe are commonly of two kinds, *viz.* the common chart, in which the degrees of latitude are all made equal, or *Mercator*'s chart, in which the degrees of latitude increaſe towards both the poles in the ſame proportion as they decreaſe upon the globe.

Nautical Compaſs, a compaſs or card on which the 32 points of the wind are deſcribed, in the center of which a ſmall pin is erected perpendicularly, and upon that a ſmall needle, &c. is hung, ſo as to play about eaſily, which being touched with a load-ſtone always points north and ſouth, allowance being made for its variation, in particular places, or parts of the world.

NAU'TILUS (S.) a petrified ſhell, found in ſome parts of the earth, which in all other reſpects is like thoſe ſhells found in rivers or ſeas.

NA'VY (S.) is ſometimes underſtood of the whole

whole maritime force or power of any nation or kingdom; and ſometimes it means only ſo many ſhips as are in company together for ſome warlike expedition.

NAY (Part.) no, it is not ſo, I will not, &c.

NA'ZARITE or NAZARE'AN (S.) this word ſometimes ſignifies barely one that was born at *Nazareth*, a city in *Judea*; ſometimes it is a word of contempt and deriſion for Jeſus Chriſt, or one of his followers; ſometimes for a ſect of hereticks that were called by this name; and ſometimes for a religious order among the *Jews*, who obliged themſelves by a vow to obſerve the rules of the *Nazariteſhip*, ſometimes for their whole life, as *Sampſon* and *John* the baptiſt; and ſometimes for a time only; laſtly, the name *Nazarite*, in ſome paſſages of ſcripture, denotes a man of particular diſtinction and great dignity in the court of ſome prince; among the *ancient Jews*, the *Nazariteſhip* conſiſted in making a vow to abſtain from wine and all other intoxicating liquors, to let their hair grow without cutting or ſhaving, not to enter into any houſe that was polluted by having a dead corpſe in it, nor to be preſent at any funeral; and if any one died accidentally in their preſence, they began the whole ceremony of their conſecration and *Nazariteſhip* afreſh; this ceremony generally laſted eight days, and ſometimes a month; when the time of the *Nazariteſhip* was accompliſhed, the prieſt brought the perſon to the door of the temple, who offered there to the Lord a he-lamb for a burnt-offering, a ſhe-lamb for an expiatory ſacrifice, and a ram for a peace-offering; they offered likewiſe loaves and cakes with wine neceſſary for the libations; this done, the prieſt or ſome other ſhaved the head of the *Nazarite*, at the door of the tabernacle, and burnt his hair, throwing it upon the fire of the altar; then the prieſt put into the hands of the *Nazarite* the ſhoulder of the ram roaſted, with a loaf and a cake, which he returning again to the prieſt he offered them to the Lord, lifting them up in the preſence of the *Nazarite*; the perpetual *Nazarites* were conſecrated in their infancy by their parents, and continued all their lives without drinking wine or cutting their hair.

NEAL (V.) to put metal into the fire, and after it is thoroughly heated, to let it cool of itſelf, without quenching it in water, oil, &c. in order to ſoften or take down the temper thereof, and thereby make it workable by the file, &c. which before it was unfit for; and when applied to the baking of glaſs, or other curioſities, in order to fix or ſtrike the colours wherewith it is painted, thorough, it is then ſaid to be *annealed*.

Nealed Toe, in *Navigation*, is ſpoke of the ſhore, ſtrand, or bank of a ſea that is very deep without any gradual ſloping, or regular ſhallowneſs.

NEAP or NEAP-TI'DE (S.) when the moon is in the midſt of the ſecond and laſt quarter, the tides are falling, lower, and weaker than in the ſpring-tides, when they are ſtrongeſt, quickeſt, and higheſt; in *neap-tides* the waters are never ſo high or ſo low as in ſpring-tides; the loweſt *neap-tide* is four days before the full or change of the moon; when a ſhip has not water enough to bring her off the ground, or go out of a dock, it is then called *dead-neap*, and the ſhip is ſaid to be *beneaped*.

NEAR (A.) cloſe or nigh to, hard by, a little way off or diſtant.

No NEAR (V.) among *the Sailors*, is the commanding, ordering, or directing the ſteerſman, or him that ſits at the helm, to let the ſhip fall or go to the leeward.

NEA'RNESS (S.) cloſeneſs of ſituation, proximity of place or blood.

NEAT (S.) a beaſt, or one of the larger eatable cattle, called oxen, cows, heifers, ſteers, &c.

Neat's Leather, leather made of an ox's, cow's, &c. hide.

NEAT (A.) cleanly, tight, nice, curious, delicate, beautiful, but not gaudy; alſo pure, unmixed, &c.

NEATH (S.) in *Glamorganſhire*, *South-Wales*, a pretty good town, ſeated by a river of the ſame name, over which there is a large bridge, up to which ſmall veſſels come for their lading of coals, which are got here in great plenty; it is governed by a port-reeve, annually ſworn by the deputy-conſtable of the caſtle of *Neath*; it has a good market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 148 computed, and 168 meaſured miles.

NEA'T-HERD (S.) a country-man or other perſon that makes it his buſineſs to dreſs, feed and look after cows, heifers, ſteers, &c.

NEA'TNESS (S.) cleanlineſs, tightneſs, or houſewifry in cloaths, linen, a perſon's houſe and goods, &c. alſo the purity, perfection, and unmixedneſs of any commodity; alſo the compleatneſs or good workmanſhip that is beſtowed upon any thing.

NEAT-WEI'GHT or NETT-WEI'GHT (S.) the weight of ſuch goods as are wrapped or put up in cloths, caſks, &c. that are bought by weight after a proper deduction or allowance has been made for the wrapper, caſk, &c.

NEB (S.) a bird's bill or beak; alſo the ſlit or point of a pen with which a perſon writes, &c.

NE'BULOUS (A.) cloudy, miſty, foggy, thick, dark, hazy, &c.

Nebulous Stars, are certain fixed ſtars of a dull, pale, and obſcuriſh light, thus called, becauſe they look cloudily, or rather becauſe they are ſaid to generate clouds, and ſetting with the ſun, render the air troubled and duſkiſh; and according to *Aſtrological Obſervations*, are ſaid to affect a native with blind-

blindneſs, or dimneſs, being joined with the luminaries.

NE'CESSARIES (S.) all manner of conveniencies of food, raiment, houſe furniture, tools, &c. that are proper for the doing any thing.

NE'CESSARINESS (S.) convenience, needfulneſs, unavoidableneſs, &c.

NE'CESSARY (A.) convenient, uſeful, proper, fit; alſo needful, that cannot be let alone, or done without, unavoidable.

NECE'SSITATE (V.) to force, compel, conſtrain, or oblige to do, perform, or forbear any thing.

NECE'SSITOUS (A.) poor, needy, indigent, that wants the charitable aſſiſtance of others.

NECE'SSITOUSNESS (S.) the condition or ſtate of thoſe that want the charitable aſſiſtance of others, poverty, want, indigence, &c.

NECE'SSITY (S.) this word has various ſignifications; ſometimes it means an irreſiſtible cauſe or power, by which any thing abſolutely is; ſometimes it means only a want of proper comforts and conveniencies, &c. alſo a goddeſs worſhipped by the heathens for the moſt abſolute and ſovereign divinity, to which even *Jupiter* himſelf was ſubſervient.

NECK (S.) that part of a human or animal body between the trunk of the body and the head; all the creatures have *necks*, but ſuch as have no lungs or voice, as fiſhes, frogs, &c.

NE'CK-VERSE (S.) a favour formerly indulged to the clergy only, but now to the laity alſo, to mitigate the rigour of the letter of the law, as in *Manſlaughter*, &c. reading a verſe out of an old *Latin* manuſcript pſalter (though the book now uſed by the ordinary is the ſame, printed in an old *Engliſh* character) ſaves the criminal's life; nay, now even the women (by a late act of parliament) have, in a manner, the benefit of their clergy, though not ſo much as put to read, for in ſuch caſes, where the men are allowed it, the women are of courſe fizzed, or burnt in the fiſt, without running the riſque of a halter by not reading.

NECRO'LOGY (S.) the roll or regiſter which was anciently kept in churches, monaſteries, &c. in which were inſerted the names of the benefactors, the time of their death, and alſo the days of their commemoration, &c.

NE'CROMANCER (S.) a conjurer, wizzard, cunning man, or pretender to raiſe ſpirits, ghoſts, &c.

NE'CROMANCY (S.) the real or pretended art of calling up the manes of the dead, for conſultation; the *Pagans* imagined that none but thoſe who were ſnatched away before their time, or ſuch as killed themſelves, were ſubject to the myſteries of this art, becauſe they ſuppoſed the ſouls of ſuch perſons were lodged, as it were, upon the confines of this world, having not reached to the farther part of the ſhades below, where they ſuppoſed no ſpirits were ſettled, excepting thoſe that died after manhood, parted naturally with their bodies, and had the ſolemnity of a regular funeral; the practitioners ſometimes made uſe of the veins of a dead man; ſometimes they poured warm blood upon the corpſe, to procure an anſwer; they were ſuppoſed likewiſe to have communication with ſpirits or devils, who told them what anſwer to make to their enquirers, &c. this art is alſo applied to enchantments of all ſorts and kinds, whereby they pretended to cauſe or cure diſeaſes, &c. without natural means, and many other ſtrange deluſions, both of the practitioners, and their admirers or followers.

NECROMA'NTICK (A.) ſomething that belongs or appertains to necromancy.

NE'CTAR (S.) the drink of the gods, according to the fictions of the poets, which had the property not only of being exceeding pleaſant and agreeable to the drinker, but alſo rendered a mortal immortal, &c. in *common ſpeech*, it ſignifies any pleaſant or agreeable liquour whatever; with the *Phyſicians*, it is a medicinal drink, but of a moſt delicious ſmell, taſte, and colour.

NE'CTARIN (S.) a pome or fruit of the peach kind, but without down on the ſkin.

NEED or NEE'DINESS (S.) want, poverty, diſtreſs, that lacks the aſſiſtance of another.

NEE'DFUL (A.) neceſſary, convenient, uſeful, proper.

NEE'DHAM (S.) in *Suffolk*, a poor town, conſiſting of one wide and long ſtreet, filled with very mean houſes; it has a ſmall market weekly on Wedneſday, diſtant from *London* 61 computed, and 71 meaſured miles.

NEE'DLE (S.) a ſmall inſtrument uſed in ſewing; and according to the application, it is differently denominated; as, a *ſtitching-needle*, a *ſtocking needle*, a *packing-needle*, &c. with the *Mariners*, it it that ſmall piece of iron-wire that is touched with the load-ſtone, and then put upon the fly of the compaſs, where if at liberty, it always points northward.

NEE'DLESS (A.) unneceſſary, altogether uſeleſs, any thing for which there is no occaſion, call, or demand.

NEFA'NDOUS (A.) horrible, terrible, blaſphemous, outrageouſly wicked, not to be ſpoken of or mentioned.

NEFA'RIOUS (A.) exceedingly abominable, or notoriouſly wicked.

NEGA'TION (S.) a denying gainſaying, or oppoſing.

NE'GATIVE (S.) a propoſition that denies ſomething that another affirms; in *Algebra*, thoſe quantities that have the diminiſhing or ſubſtracting ſign ſet before them, are called *negative* quantities.

NEGI'NOTH (S.) this term is read before ſome of the pſalms, where it means, ſtringed inſtru-

inſtrument of muſick to be played on with the fingers, or by women.

NEGLE'CT (V.) to ſlight, to omit the regular doing of a thing or buſineſs, in time or order; alſo to wilfully let alone the doing of any thing; alſo to deſiſt from performing the duty or office of love and friendſhip to a perſon, according to the obligations and promiſes any one is under.

NEGLE'CT (S.) an omiſſion or forbearance of doing what ought to have been done, careleſſneſs, diſregard, thoughtleſſneſs.

NE'GLIGENCE (S.) wilful omiſſion, remiſſneſs, acting without regard or proper care.

NEG'LIGENT (A.) remiſs, careleſs, forgetful, heedleſs.

NEGO'TIATE (V.) to tranſact, manage, or do buſineſs, either for one's ſelf or another; to traffick, deal, or trade.

NEGOTIA'TION (S.) the management of any publick affair or buſineſs, whether trade or otherwiſe; alſo the act, treaty, or thing itſelf.

NEGOTIA'TOR (S.) a tranſactor or manager of any ſort of buſineſs, but eſpecially publick affairs or trade.

NE'GROES (S.) a people of *Africa*, whoſe country, called *Nigritia*, lies along the river *Niger*, on both ſides of it, between *Zaara* and *Guinea*; the firſt of which bounds it on the north, and the latter to the ſouth, having the *Atlantick* ocean on the weſt; it contains 14 kingdoms; the inhabitants next the ſea coaſt are ſomewhat civilized, by their commerce with the *Portugueſe*, and many of them have embraced Chriſtianity, but thoſe who dwell up higher in the country are ſavage and brutal; they are continually engaged in wars againſt each other; all the perſons they take, whether men, women, or children, they ſell to other *Africans*, or to the *Arabians* or *Portugueſe* for ſlaves; they ſow neither wheat nor barley, but millet only, their chief food being a root called guames, and a ſort of cheſnut called gores; they have alſo peaſe of an extraordinary bigneſs, and of divers colours, and great beans of a bright red colour; the overflowings of the river *Niger* occaſion many lakes, which are ſurrounded with woods filled with elephants; there are no vines, and conſequently no wine, but what they get from a certain ſort of palm-trees, by chopping or cutting inciſions into the trunk with a hatchet, from which there diſtils a juice, which at firſt is very ſweet, and in three or four days becomes pretty ſtrong, but will not keep above a fortnight before it turns ſour; the people are black with ſhort woolly hair upon their head, and are vulgarly called *Black-Moors*; thoſe who are captives are ſo'd one to another, and are tranſported into the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *French*, and *Spaniſh* colonies to dig in the mines, and do all manner of ſlaviſh drudgery.

NEIF or NAF (S.) an old *Law* term for a woman or female ſlave.

NEIGH (V.) to whinny or make a noiſe like a horſe in ſcent of a mare.

NEI'GHBOUR (S.) a perſon that lives in the ſame ſtreet or court, an intimate friend or acquaintance, one that ſtands or is near another; and in *Scripture*, it is a general term for all mankind.

NEI'GHBOURHOOD (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the whole body of people that live in one court or ſtreet; and ſometimes the extent, ground, or houſes contained in a ſtreet, court, lane, or other place near at hand.

NEI'GHBOURLINESS (S.) friendlineſs, kindneſs, good-natured actions and behaviour.

NEI'GHBOURLY (A.) friendly, kind, good-natured, &c.

NEI'GHING (S.) the making a noiſe, or crying out like a horſe.

NEI'THER (Part.) none of the two, not this or that.

NE'KIR or NE'KER (S.) according to the *Mahometan* doctrine, is the name of one of the angels inquiſitors, who come to examine the dead in their ſepulchres, they believing that both body and ſoul remain in the grave until the day of judgment, and that immediately after the burial the angel *Munaker*, with a heavy mace, accompanied with another called *Nekir*, preſent themſelves to the dead, and aſk them, who is their God? who is their prophet? what is their belief and devotion? If they be true *Mahometans*, and profeſs the ſame, then they are permitted to reſt in quiet, and ſee what is done in heaven through a little window; but thoſe who are not, look upon the angel to be God, becauſe of his extraordinary bulk, and therefore adore him; whereupon he gives them a blow with the mace, and ſhuts them up within their ſepulchres, ſo that they ſee nothing that paſſes.

NEME'AN GAMES (S.) certain ſolemn ſports, exerciſes, or games, inſtituted in honour of *Hercules*, which conſiſted of horſe-races, foot-races, fighting with whirl-bats, quoiting, wreſtling, darting, &c. the reward to the conqueror or moſt expert, was at firſt a crown made of olive branches, but afterwards of ſmallage.

NE'MESIS (S.) a heatheniſh goddeſs, reported by ſome to be thee daughter of *Jupiter* and *Neceſſity*; by others, of the *Ocean* and the *Night* who had the charge of puniſhing theſe crimes, which human juſtice left unpuniſhed; ſhe was alſo called *Adraſtea* and *Rhamnuſia*.

NE'MINE CONTRADICENTE (Part.) a phraſe introduced in the court of parliament, and other places, to ſignify the unanimity of all the perſons preſent, not one diſſenting from, or diſagreeing to the propoſition laid down.

NEOME'NIA (S.) the new moon, or the beginning of the lunar month, which day the *Jews* conſtantly obſerved as a great feſtival; the

the determination or publication of this was veſted wholly in the ſanhedrim, who ſent two men to watch and diſcover the appearing of the new moon, which being done, they reported it to them, who thereupon cauſed publication to be made, the new moon was that day begun; but ſince the deſtruction of the temple, they have every year an almanack or ephemeris printed, to inform them of the new and full moons, the four ſeaſons of the year, their ſeveral feſtivals, &c.

NE'OPHYTE (S.) in the *Primitive Church*, ſignified one who had lately quitted Judaiſm and Paganiſm, and embraced the goſpel; from whence it was alſo applied to any perſon on his entering upon the prieſtly office, or to a new profeſſor of any art or ſcience whatever; it properly ſignifies new-ſet plants, or thoſe that were not come to perfection of growth, &c.

St. NE'OT's (S.) in *Huntingdonſhire*, commonly called St. *Need*'s, a large, well-built town whoſe market is weekly, well ſtored with corn and proviſions, on Thurſday; it is ſituated on the river *Owſe*, over which there is a fine ſtone-bridge, which makes it very commodious to the whole country; coals being brought here by water, are from hence conveyed to all the adjoining parts of the county; the church is a large, ſtrong, handſome building, but the ſteeple is eſteemed a maſter-piece of art and ſkill; diſtant from *London* 42 computed, and 52 meaſured miles.

NEO'TERICK (A.) any thing new or modern.

NEPE'NTHES (S.) there is ſcarce any thing more talked of, and leſs known, than *Homer*'s *Nepenthes*; ſome ſay it is the plant helenium, which they ſay *Helen* made uſe of to divert the melancholy of thoſe who entertained her; *Pliny* attributes this quality to it when infuſed in wine; ſome imagine that it is only a poetical fiction, and means no more than that *Helen*, by the prudence of her behaviour, pleaſantneſs of her converſation and beauty of her perſon, diverted and pleaſed all who ſaw and heard her; others imagine that it was bugloſs, ſaffron, or ſome other real plant, whoſe natural virtues were exceedingly magnified by the fruitful imagination of the poet; it is reported that arec, called by the *Arabians* ſaufel, inſpires the mind with an extravagant gaiety, even to madneſs; for which reaſon the free and popular uſe of it is forbid in the mogul's country: The plant datroa, famous in *America*, produces a grain or ſeed like that of melons, which being infuſed in wine, makes people fooliſhly merry, and laugh violently a great while together; other plants have the power of ſtupefaction to ſuch a degree, as to render perſons inſenſible of feeling blows, cuts, wounds, bruiſes, &c. for a time; ſo that any of theſe extraordinary herbs, plants, or ſeeds, may be called *nepenthes*; and in a *phyſical Senſe*, laudanum, opium, &c. that give eaſe, aſſuage pain, relieve grief, &c. are ſo called.

NEPHA'LIA (S.) feaſts or ſacrifices of ſobriety uſed among the *Greeks*, in which they offered mead inſtead of wine; the *Athenians* offered theſe ſacrifices to the ſun and moon, to the nymphs, to *Aurora*, and to *Venus*; and burnt all ſorts of woods but thoſe of the vine, fig-tree, and mulberry-tree, becauſe they were eſteemed ſymbols of drunkenneſs.

NE'PHELÆ (S.) ſmall white ſpots upon the eyes; alſo little clouds or films that ſwim in the middle of urine; alſo little white ſpots that are upon the ſurface of the nails of a man's hand.

NE'PHEW (S.) the ſon of a brother or ſiſter.

NEPHRI'TICK (A.) troubled with, or belonging to a pain in the reins.

NEPHRI'TICKS (S.) medicines good for or againſt the gravel, ſtone, or any pain or diſorder in the kidneys, reins, bladder, &c.

NE'POTISM (S.) the power, authority, or ſway that the nephews, baſtards, or other relations of the popes, have in the government of *Rome*, and all places dependent thereon.

NEPTUNA'LIA (S.) feſtivals celebrated by the *Romans* in the month of *July*, in honour of *Neptune*.

NE'PTUNE (S.) among the *old Heathens*, was the pretended god of the ſea, ſaid to be the ſon of *Saturn* and *Ops*, brother to *Jupiter* and *Pluto*, and huſband to *Amphitrite*; it is fabled of him, that being driven out of heaven, for conſpiring againſt *Jupiter*, he built the walls of *Troy*, and that in a conteſt he had with *Minerva*, about giving a name to the city of *Athens*, ſtriking the ground with his trident in his anger, a horſe came forth, for which reaſon that creature was offered to him in ſacrifice; the *Romans* inſtituted the *Circenſian* games in honour of him, which conſiſted chiefly in horſe-races; others ſay, that *Neptune* was a pirate, who in his lifetime was ſo formidable at ſea, that after his death the *Greeks* thought him to be the god of that element, and that he could raiſe ſtorms, &c. at his pleaſure; the *Painters* repreſent him clad in a blue or ſea-green mantle trimmed with ſilver, with long, hoary hair, riding in a blue chariot, drawn by monſtrous fiſhes, or elſe riding on the back of a dolphin, holding a ſilver trident in his hand.

NEREIDS (S.) fifty imaginary deities that were ſuppoſed to inhabit the ſea, ſaid to be the ſons of *Neptune* by the nymph *Doris*, whoſe names and genealogies are deſcribed by *Heſiod* the *Greek* poet.

NE'RGAL (S.) a *Samaritan* idol, repreſented in the form of a cock, commonly carved in wood; this is ſaid to repreſent the ſun, and therefore they continually kept a fire burning before it.

NERVE (S.) a fibrous, round, long, white, porous

porous ſubſtance, which conveys the animal ſpirits, to make the parts of a body moveable and ſenſible; theſe are called by different names, according to their ſituation or place where they grow, and office they perform; ſome ſurgeons, though very untruly, imagine a *nerve*, tendon, and ligament to be one and the ſame thing.

NERVO'SE or NE'RVOUS (A.) one that has large nerves, and conſequently very ſtrong; and ſometimes applied to a fine, ſtrong and convincing piece or way of reaſoning, either by words or writing.

NEST (S.) is commonly a bed or place that birds build or make to lay their eggs, and hatch and bring up their young ones in; but univerſally it ſignifies any lurking or hiding-hole, any place of retirement, eaſe, and ſafety.

Neſt of Drawers, vulgarly called a *Cheſt of Drawers*, is an aſſemblage of drawers in a frame or cheſt, conſiſting of various numbers and ſizes, according to the occaſion and uſe they are applied to.

NE'ST-EGG (S.) a reſerve, or ſtore of money, &c. laid up againſt ſome extraordinary time or accident.

NE'STLING (S.) a young unfledged bird, one that cannot well ſubſiſt out of the neſt, or provide for itſelf; alſo an uneaſineſs or troubleſome expreſſion of the diſſatisfaction of the mind, by removing from place to place, talking to a perſon's ſelf, &c.

NESTO'RIANS (S.) a particular ſect of Chriſtians, the followers of *Neſtorius*, ſome time biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, who by the general ſtrain of church hiſtorians, is repreſented as a heretick, for maintaining, that though the Virgin *Mary* was the mother of Jeſus Chriſt as a man, yet ſhe was not the mother of God, for that no human creature could participate that to another, which ſhe had not herſelf; that God was united to Chriſt under one perſon, but remained as diſtinct in nature and eſſence, as though he had never been united at all; that ſuch union made no alteration in the human nature, but that he was ſubject to the ſame paſſions of love and hatred, pleaſure and pain, &c. as other men have, only they were better regulated, and more properly applied, than in ordinary men: The generality of Chriſtians in the *Levant* go under this name; they adminiſter the ſacrament with leavened bread, and in both kinds, permit their prieſts to marry, and uſe neither confirmation nor auricular confeſſion, &c.

NET (S.) an open inſtrument, wove or knit for various purpoſes, but in a particular manner for catching of fiſh and birds.

NE'THER (A.) a term of *Compariſon*, where when one thing is compared to another, this is the neareſt to a perſon or place then in conſideration.

NE'THERLANDS (S.) the *Lower-Germany*, or that part next the ſea; ſo called, upon account of its ſituation; the *Latins* call it *Belgium*; it was formerly a part of *Gallia Belgica*; it lies between *France*, *Lorain*, *Germany*, and the ocean; it is divided into 17 provinces, four of which are dukedoms, *viz. Brabant*, *Limbourg*, *Luxembourg*, and *Guelderland*; ſeven are earldoms, *viz. Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Namure*, and *Zutphen*; one marquiſate, *Antwerp*; and five baronies, *viz. Weſt-Frieſland*, *Mechlin*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Iſſel*, and *Groningen*; which were formerly governed by diſtinct lords or princes, but were all united under *Philip* the Good, duke of *Burgundy*, who left them to his ſon *Charles* the Hardy, who being killed at *Nancy* in 1477, the 17 provinces fell to his only daughter *Mary* of *Burgundy*, who by marriage with the emperor *Maximilian* I. carried them into the houſe of *Auſtria*: The kings of *France* pretended a right to *Artois*, *Flanders*, &c. In the reign of *Philip* II. of *Spain*, *William* of *Naſſau*, prince of *Orange*, and ſeveral other diſcontented noblemen, gave beginning to thoſe diſturbances, which terminated in the loſs of *Holland*, and thoſe other countries now called the *United Provinces*, occaſioned by the dread of the inquiſition, the inſupportable rigour of the duke of *Alva*'s government, and the *Spaniards* incroaching violently upon the liberties and privileges of the country.

NE'THERMOST (A.) the loweſt or neareſt of ſeveral things in compariſon.

NE'TTINGS (S.) in a *Ship*, are thoſe ſmall ropes, which are ſeized together with rope-yarn, in the form of a net, with meſhes, and are generally uſed in the waſt only; in *Merchant-Ships*, it is chiefly uſed, having a ſail laid over it, to ſhadow the men, and for a cloſe fight.

NE'TTING-SAILS (S.) thoſe ſails that are laid over the nettings.

NE'TTLE (V.) to make a perſon uneaſy, vexed, or diſpleaſed, to ſet him in a ferment.

NE'TTLE (S.) an herb or plant that has the property of ſtinging, or raiſing little puſtles in the ſkin, by only ſlightly touching it.

NE'VER (Part.) at no time, either paſt or to come.

Never more, at no time again, hereafter, or to come.

NEURO'GRAPHY (S.) the art or knowledge of deſcribing the nerves, ſetting forth their conſtruction, ſituation, uſe, diſorders, and cure.

NEURO'LOGY (S.) an exact and accurate deſcription or treatiſe of the nerves in the human body, ſuch as thoſe wrote by Dr. *Willis*, and *Raymund Vieuſſen*

NEURO'TICKS (S.) medicines proper for, or againſt the diſeaſes of the nerves.

NEU'TER (S.) a perſon that neither favours or eſpouſes one ſide or party more than the other,

other, where there is contention, diſpute, or controverſy.

To be NEU'TER (V.) to take the ſide of neither party, to be impartial, and to judge fairly and equitably on both ſides, where two parties are at variance.

NEU'TERS (S.) in *Grammar*, are certain words, eſpecially in the *Latin* tongue, that are neither of the maſculine or feminine gender, but have ſomething peculiar to them, having the nominative, accuſative, and vocative caſes alike in both numbers, and ending in *a* in the plural number of all declenſions.

NEU'TRAL (A.) that takes no advantage of the quarrels of two others, but remains unconcerned and unbiaſſed, without giving aſſiſtance to either; with *Chymiſts*, thoſe ſalts that partake both of an acid and alkalous nature, are called *neutral* ſalts.

NEUTRA'LITY or NEU'TRALNESS (S.) the condition of a common friend to two contending parties, who ſides with neither, but is ready to judge between both, and compoſe their differences.

NEW (A.) a thing juſt made, never uſed or worn, ſomething that has not happened before, &c.

NEW'ARK (S.) in *Nottinghamſhire*, is a very handſome, well built town, ſituate on the *Trent*, over which it hath a good bridge; it returns two members to parliament; its noble market-place, and fine ſpire, make it noted, and its conſiderable trade makes it rich; it was firſt incorporated by *Edward* VI. but king *Charles* II renewed that charter, and added many privileges to that; now it is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, &c. it hath a great weekly market on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 95 computed, and 118 meaſured miles.

NEW'BERRY or NEW'BURY (S.) in *Berkſhire*, was formerly very famous for the woollen-manufactory in broad cloths, but that branch of trade is removed more weſtward, and inſtead thereof, the making of ſtuffs called druggets principally employs the inhabitants; it is ſeated in a very fruitful plain, and watered by the *Kenet*; the ſtreets, which are many, are ſpacious, and particularly the market place, where is a very handſome *Guild Hall*; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, aldermen, and capital burgeſſes; its market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 47 computed, and 57 meaſured miles.

NEW'-BORN (A.) juſt brought into the world, to light, or life; juſt thought, ſpoke, or acted, &c.

NEW'BOROUGH (S.) in the iſle of *Anglеſea*, over-againſt *Caernarvon* in *North-Wales*, a ſmall town, governed by a mayor, &c. its market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 190 computed, and 217 meaſured miles.

NEW-CA'STLE (S.) upon *Tyne*, in *Northumberland*, over which is a ſtately ſtone bridge of ſeven large arches, that parts the counties of *Durham* and *Northumberland*, and upon which is a ſtreet of houſe like *London-Bridge*; of late years both the trade (eſpecially in coals) and the people of this town are vaſtly increaſed; it is a borough, which is a town and county of itſelf, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, &c. ſends two members to parliament, and has two large markets weekly on Tueſday and Saturday; it has a fine Exchange for the merchants, &c. a noble key for landing and ſhipping goods, and a ſumptuous houſe for the mayor; it has ſeven churches, and many meeting houſes; it is a place of great ſtrength, being ſurrounded with a very ſtrong ſtone wall, in which are ſeven fine gates; diſtant from *London* 212 computed, and 276 meaſured miles.

NEW CA'STLE (S.) in *Caermarthenſhire*, *South-Wales*, an indifferent good town upon the *Tivy*, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 160 computed, and 209 meaſured miles.

NEW-CA'STLE or NEW-CA'STLE UNDER-LINE (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, a borough-town whoſe ſtreets are large, broad and paved, but moſt part of the buildings are low and thatch'd; it is governed by a mayor, two juſtices, two bailiffs, 24 common-councilmen, &c. with the privilege of holding pleas for actions under 40 *l.* ſends two members to parliament, and has a good market weekly on Monday for common traffick, and once a fortnight a great beaſt market on the ſame day; the cloathing trade flouriſhes here, and the town is ſurrounded with coal-pits; diſtant from *London* 116 computed, and 148 meaſured miles.

NEW'EL or NU'EL (S.) with the *Architects*, is the upright poſt that a pair of winding-ſtairs turn about, or that part of a ſtair-caſe that ſupports the ſteps and ſometimes it is only a cylinder of wood or ſtone that bears on the ground, and is formed by the end of the ſteps of a winding pair of ſtairs, and ſometimes it ſignifies thoſe pieces of wood, that are placed perpendicularly, receiving the tenons of the ſteps of the wooden ſtairs into the mortices, and in which are alſo fitted the ſhafts and reſts of the ſtair-caſe and the flights of each ſtory.

NEW'ENT (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, a tolerable town, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 89 computed, and 104 meaſured miles.

NEW-FA'NGLED (A.) variable, changeable, one deſirous of new faſhions, and often changing opinion.

NEW'LY (Part.) lately, a little while ſince, &c.

NEW-MA'RKET (S.) is both in *Cambridgeſhire* and *Suffolk*, a handſome built town, conſiſting of one long ſtreet, the ſouth ſide of

which is in *Cambridgeſhire*, and the north ſide in *Suffolk*; it is principally noted for the horſe-races that are run here annually; it has a good market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 54 computed, and 62 meaſured miles.

NE'WNESS (S.) ſometimes ſignifies freſhneſs or goodneſs, as in fiſh; ſometimes that a thing is but lately done; and ſometimes that it is an uncommon or not univerſal thing, ſubject, or concern.

NEW'NHAM (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, an ancient town, conſiſting of one ſtreet of old houſes; it is governed by a mayor; diſtant from *London* 90 computed, and 107 meaſured miles.

NEW'PORT (S.) in the *Iſle of Wight*, *Hampſhire*, is a large, populous, borough-town, ſeated on the river *Cowes*, which is navigable for barges and ſmall veſſels up to the key; it was incorporated by king *James* I. and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common council; ſends two members to parliament, and has two good markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſtored with plenty of all ſorts of proviſions; diſtant from *London* 72 computed, and 85 meaſured miles.

NEW'PORT (S.) in *Pembrokeſhire*, *South-Wales*, a large, ill-built, poor town, meanly inhabited, ſeated on the river *Novern*, has a good harbour, and is pretty much frequented by paſſengers to and from *Ireland*, which is its principal ſupport; it is governed by a port-reeve and a bailiff; it has a good market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 166 computed, and 200 meaſured miles.

NEW'PORT (S.) in *Monmouthſhire*, is a pretty good town on the river *Uſk*, over which is a good ſtone bridge; it has a good haven of its own name, which occaſions many veſſels to come here, whereby a conſiderable buſineſs is carried on; it has a good market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 116 computed, and 151 meaſured miles.

NEW'PORT (S.) in *Shropſhire*, a very good town, that has a well-ſtored market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 112 computed, and 134 meaſured miles.

NEW'PORT (S.) in *Cornwall*; though there are no ancient records to prove this place was ever incorporated, or ſo much as ſtiled a borough, it being only a village adjoining to *Launceſton*, and has no diſtinct market, yet being part of the king's demeſnes, it challenged a right to return members to parliament the 6th of *Edward* VI. and ſending their burgeſſes, they were admitted, and have exerciſed this privilege ever ſince; they yearly chooſe two perſons, called vianders, at the lord's court, who are the officers that order their elections, and return their repreſentatives, who are choſe by all the inhabitants who pay ſcot and lot, or have burgage-tenure; diſtant from *London* 175 computed, and 209 meaſured miles.

NEWPORT-PA'GNEL or NEWPORT-PA'NNEL (S.) in *Buckinghamſhire*, is a large, well-built, populous town, ſeated on the river *Ouſe*, over which it has two large ſtone bridges; its market is weekly on Saturday; the manufacture of bone-lace is vigorouſly carried on here, and in the neighbouring villages; diſtant from *London* 44 computed, and 54 meaſured miles.

NEWS (S.) an information or intelligence about thoſe affairs that a perſon did not know before.

NE'WTON or NE'WTOWN (S.) in *Montgomeryſhire*, *North Wales*, ſeated on the *Severn*, over which it has a good bridge; it has a tolerable market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 141 computed, and 187 meaſured miles.

NE'WTON ABBOT (S.) a good town in *Devonſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 152 computed, and 187 meaſured miles.

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT (S.) preſents made upon the firſt day of the year, among the *Latins* called *Strenæ*; the original of this cuſtom is attributed to the reign of *Romulus* and *Tatius*, king of the *Sabines*, who governed jointly in *Rome* in the 7th year of the town; here it is ſaid, that *Tatius* having been preſented, on the firſt of *January*, with ſome boughs out of the foreſt of the goddeſs *Strenia*, in token of good luck, began this cuſtom, and called the preſent *Strenæ*; the *Romans* made this an holiday, and conſecrated it to the honour of *Janus*, offering ſacrifices to him, and the people went in throngs to *Mount Tarpeiæ*, where *Janus* had an altar, cloathed with new cloaths, and choſe to begin their reſpective employs or works on this day; they wiſhed one another good luck, and were very careful not to ſpeak any thing ill-natur'd or quarrelſome; the common preſents among the meaner ſort were dates, figs, and honey, which were uſually covered with leaf-gold, and thoſe who were under the protection of great men uſed to add a piece of money; in the reign of *Auguſtus*, the populace, gentry, and ſenators uſed to ſend him *new-years-gifts*, and if he was not in town, they carried them to the capitol; from the *Romans* this cuſtom went to the *Greeks*, and from the Heathens to the Chriſtians, who very early came into the practice of making preſents to the magiſtrates; ſome of the fathers wrote very ſternuouſly againſt the practice, upon account of the immoralities committed under that cover and protection; but ſince the governments of the ſeveral nations in *Europe* are become Chriſtian, the cuſtom is ſtill retained as a token of friendſhip, love, and reſpect.

NEXT (Part.) that which is neareſt, or follows in place, or order.

NEY'LAND (S.) in *Suffolk*, a large town in a bottom, with a handſome bridge over the *Stour*; the woollen manufacture flouriſhed here very much formerly, but now the principal trade is bays, ſays, &c. its market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 47 computed, and 54 meaſured miles.

NIB (S.) ſometimes means the point of a pen where the ſlit is to let the ink out; ſometimes the beak of a bird, and ſometimes a man or woman's mouth.

NI'BBLE (V.) to bite a little at a time, to ſtrive to get at things by degrees, &c.

NICE (A.) curious, delicate, fine, charming; alſo difficult or hard to pleaſe, dainty, tender, ſqueamiſh.

NICE'NE (A.) ſomething belonging or appertaining to *Nice*, a city formerly the metropolis of *Bythinia* in *Aſia Minor*, eſpecially relating to the creed there compoſed, by the firſt general council, held there by *Conſtantine the Great* in his palace, *anno* 325, againſt the *Arians*, in which there were 318 biſhops from divers parts, who both ſettled the doctrine of the Trinity, and the time for obſerving *Eaſter*.

NI'CENESS (S.) curiouſneſs, exactneſs, daintineſs, ſqueamiſhneſs, &c.

NI'CETY (S.) a curioſity, rarity, or exquiſite piece of workmanſhip; alſo a criticiſm or ſcrupulouſneſs of mind.

NICHE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a hollow or cavity made in the wall of a temple, palace, or other building, to ſet ſtatues in, both for civil remembrance, and religious adoration, and alſo for curious ornaments; and theſe *niches* are ſometimes round, ſometimes ſquare, &c. it is ſuppoſed that *Moloch*, and the other Pagan deities in uſe among the idolatrous *Jews*, &c. were carried about in *niches* upon mens ſhoulders, or upon covered carriages; it was cuſtomary in wars, &c. to carry the favourite gods under tents, &c. in imitation whereof, the papiſts, to this day, carry the hoſt under a ſplendid canopy through the ſtreets, and frequently at the head of their troops and armies, to draw the eyes and devotions of their deluded proſelytes.

NI'CHILS (S.) in *Law*, are iſſues or debts which the ſheriffs ſay are worth nothing, upon account of the inſolvency, death, or abſence of the debtor; it is alſo a word pretty much uſed among the vulgar, to ſignify things that yield, pay, or give nothing.

NICHOLAI'TANS (S.) a ſect who are ſuppoſed to have riſen in the church during the time of the apoſtles, and are ſaid to lay the foundation of the *Gnoſticks*; they are alſo ſaid to ſpring from *Nicholas*, one of the ſeven firſt deacons, though others excuſe him, and ſay, that upon his giving his wife, who was exceeding handſome, leave to marry any other perſon ſhe ſhould like, in order to convince his companions he intended to live or keep a vow or profeſſion of continence which he had made, that certain perſons, from this raſh zeal, pretended to maintain the legality of living with women in common, and that meats offered to idols were as lawful to eat as any others, that libertiniſm was a means to bliſs, &c. this ſect is mentioned in the *Revelations*.

NICK (V.) to come and do any thing juſt at the proper point of time it was deſired; to hit a mark ſhot at, &c. alſo to cut notches or dents in a ſtick.

NI'CK IT (V.) to hit the mark, &c. in *Gaming*, eſpecially at hazard, it is to throw the ſame chance, &c. that the main is, before the thrower is chanced at all.

NICK-NA'ME (S.) an odd, fantaſtick, ſportive name given to a perſon by way of drollery or deriſion.

NICK OF TIME (S.) the very exact moment that any thing ſhould be done, or is in doing.

NI'CKUM (S.) a ſharper, bite, or cheat of any ſort, whether gameſter, tradeſman, &c.

NICKUM-POO'P or NICK-NINNY (S.) a ſtupid, ſilly, ignorant, fooliſh fellow; alſo a fond, uxorious, and laſcivious man.

NICOTIA'NA (S.) what is commonly called tobacco and much ſmoaked in pipes, and chewed in the mouth, eſpecially by common-ſoldiers, watermen, ſeamen, &c. the *Phyſicians* have given this plant an exceeding great character for its medicinal virtues, in almoſt all manner of forms; it is chiefly brought from the *Weſt Indies*, and is one of the principal commodities of that part of the world.

NICTA'RIA (S.) feaſts, ſacrifices, or banquets, the ancient generals uſed to offer after their obtaining a victory.

NICTA'TION (S.) a twinkling, or winking with the eyes.

NI'DGET (S.) a corruption of ideot, a fool, a weak or ſilly perſon.

NIECE (S.) the daughter of a brother or ſiſter, a ſhe couſin.

NIG (S.) the clippings or parings of money.

NI'GGARD (S.) a mean, ſordid, covetous perſon, one of no honour or generoſity.

NI'GGARDLINESS (S.) covetouſneſs, grippingneſs, over and above, or unwarrantable ſavingneſs.

NI'GGARDLY or NI'GGARDISH (A.) after the manner, or like to a niggard, inclining to covetouſneſs, &c.

NI'GGING (S.) cutting, clipping, or paring the coin.

NI'GGLER (S.) a clipper of the coin; alſo a worn-out whore maſter, or old fumbler, that loves to be familiar and dallying with women.

NI'GGLING (S.) endeavouring to converſe familiarly with women, though unable to do it effectually.

NIGH (Part.) near, cloſe to, or hard by a perſon or thing, in time, place, or relation.

NI'GHNESS (S.) the condition or ſituation of being cloſe or near to a perſon or place, time or thing.

NIGHT (S.) ſometimes means all that time the ſun is below the horizon, which in ſome parts of the world is for many months together; whereas under the equator the *night*, in this ſenſe, is always equal to the day; but in other parts of the world, the *nights* are ſometimes ſhorter, and ſometimes longer, according to the ſituation of the place; ſometimes *night* means a darkneſs of the underſtanding, and ſometimes eternal puniſhment, affliction, diſtreſs, death, wickedneſs, &c. the *Painters* repreſent *night* cloathed in a blue mantle, flowered with golden ſtars, &c.

NI'GHTINGALE (S.) a fine ſinging-bird, eſpecially in the ſummer evenings; alſo a nick-name for a woman-ſinger, or any flattering, ſmooth-tongued perſon.

NI'GHT-MAGISTRATE (S.) a conſtable or headborough that attends in the watch-houſe, or goes the rounds with the watch men in the night time, to prevent or ſuppreſs riots, thefts, murders, or any other diſorders againſt the publick peace.

NI'GHT-MARE (S.) the ſame diſeaſe which the phyſicians call *Ephialtes* or *Incubus*; which ſee.

NI'GHT-MEN (S.) thoſe who open and cleanſe privies, commonly called tom-turd men.

NI'GHT RAIL (S.) an ornamental garment made of muſlin, or other fine linen, in the ſhape of a ſhort cloak without a cape, for a woman to wear in the houſe.

NI'GHT RAVEN (S.) a bird commonly called a ſcreech owl; alſo a nick name for women who influence their huſbands in the night-time, to do acts contrary to their inclinations, and oftentimes againſt their moſt ſolemn engagements.

NI'GHT-SHADE (S.) a plant of a very quick growth, and ſpreading nature.

NI'GHT-WALKER (S.) any perſon that goes about late at night, but particularly light or whoriſh women, who go about the ſtreets in the dark on purpoſe to pick up or delude men to comply with their vicious deſires; a thief, a rogue, or villain that robs houſes or perſons in the night-time.

NI'HIL (S.) a term of negation uſed by the philoſophers, lawyers, &c. to expreſs either abſolutely nothing, or a negation of what was aſſerted or required.

NILE (S.) a great river in *Africk*, which is branched in many parts, arms or ſtreams, which water many countries or kingdoms; this river is called the *Preſerver of the Upper Egypt*, upon account of its overflowing, and the *Father of the Lower Egypt*, upon account of the manure ſpread over it by the mud that it waſhes on or upon it; to make it the more remarkable, it overflows commonly in the heat of ſummer, when other rivers are the loweſt, and thereby ſupplies the natural deficiency of rain in thoſe parts; as ſoon as the ſwelling is ſufficiently decreaſed, they ſow the land. The *Pagans* imagined their god *Serapis* cauſed this wonderful overflowing, and therefore when it happened to ſtop or come but little, or out of courſe, they uſed to ſacrifice one of their handſomeſt young women they could find, to him, as follows: After having dreſſed her in very rich apparel, they threw her into the river, as a victim, to implore this pretended deity to be propitious. The *Arabian* hiſtorians ſay, this barbarous worſhip was ſuppreſſed by *Omar* the caliph, who threw a letter into the river, the contents whereof were to intreat the true God to order the *Nile* to overflow, if it pleaſed him.

NILO'METER (S.) a pillar erected in the middle of the river *Nile*, upon which are marked the degrees of the aſcent of the water, of which there are ſeveral in various parts of the river; it has been obſerved, that when the *Nile* overflows only to 12 cubits of perpendicular height, a famine neceſſarily follows in *Egypt*, and alſo if it exceeds 18 cubits; anciently, they kept the meaſure of its ſwelling in the temple of *Serapis*, like a ſacred relick, till the emperor *Conſtantine* cauſed it to be tranſported into the church of *Alexandria*, upon which the *Pagans* reported, that there would be a famine the year following, and that *Serapis* would puniſh the affront by withdrawing the waters; but that not coming to paſs, they were many of them convinced of their errors, and embraced Chriſtianity.

NIM (V.) to ſteal or ſnatch away a cloak, hat, wig, watch, or any thing elſe ſuddenly by ſurprize, or privately.

NI'MBIS (S.) the *Antiquaries* term for a circle made round the heads of ſome emperors upon medals, reſembling the glories or circles of light painted or made round the heads of ſaints, the *Virgin Mary*, Chriſt, &c.

NIMBLE (A.) ſwift, quick, ready, agile, &c.

NI'MBLENESS (S.) quickneſs, readineſs, agility, ſwiftneſs, &c.

NIM-GI'MMER (S.) a cant name for a ſurgeon, or one that cures the clap or pox.

NINE (S.) the digit or ſingle number ſo called, expreſſed by the character 9 or ix.

NI'NETEEN (S.) the compound number ſo called, expreſſed in characters by 19 or xix.

NI'NNY or NINNY HA'MMER (S.) a ſilly, fooliſh, half-witted fellow, a contented cuckold; alſo a canting, whining beggar.

NI'OBE (S.) the daughter of *Tantalus*, and wife to *Amphion* king of *Thebes*, who being puffed up with pride, for her beauty and numerous iſſue, ſhe arrogantly preferred them to the children of *Latona*; at which ſhe being incens'd, cauſed them to be all killed, whereupon *Niobe*, through exceſſiveneſs of grief, became, or was turned into a ſtone.

NIP (V.) to pinch, or lay hold of with the

end of the fingers; also to crop or break off flowers, &c. with the fingers ends.

NIP (S.) a pinch or smart squeeze; also a cheat.

NIP or NIB (S.) the extremity or end of a pen, where the ink comes out of, and with which a person writes.

NI'PPERKIN (S.) a small or half-pint pot; also so much wine or strong ale, &c.

NI'PPERS (S.) in a *Ship*, are small ropes, sometimes with a little truck at the end and sometimes a wale knot, used to hold off the cable from the main-capstan, or the geer-capstan, when the cable is either so slimy or so large, that they cannot strain it, to hold it off with their hands only; also a common name to a small iron instrument, somewhat shaped like a pair of tongs or pincers, used upon many occasions to take hold of a thing, and then to pull or strain it, &c.

NIPPING (A.) sharp, pinching; also very severe or cold.

NI'PPLE (S.) the teat of a woman's breast, or that part that goes into the child's mouth, and thro' which it sucks the milk out of the breast.

NI'SAN (S.) the name of the *Jewish* month answering to our *March*, and which sometimes takes from *February* or *April*, according to the course of the moon; upon the *Israelites* coming out of *Egypt*, it was appointed to be the first month of the year; in the *Church Account*, it was the seventh month of the civil year, and by *Moses* was called *Abid*, but by *Ezra*, at the coming out of the *Babylonish* captivity, *Nisan*, famous for the sacrifice to be offered on the first day, and the feast by us called *Easter*.

NI'SEY or NI'ZEY (S.) a fool, coxcomb, or silly ignorant fellow.

NI'SROCH or NE'SROCH (S.) a god of the *Assyrians*, but who or what is not certainly known.

NI'SUS (S.) in *Physicks*, is that natural inclination, tendency, or endeavour that is found in one body towards another.

NIT (S.) the egg or young of a louse, bur, &c.

NIT (V.) to scatter, or lay the eggs of lice, bugs, &c. also to sparkle, or brisk up in little particles, whereby the spirituousne's or livelines of wine, cyder, ale, &c. is or may be perceived.

NI'TRE (S.) now commonly called salt-petre, a salt of a bitterish taste, of which there are three sorts; the first is *fixivium* taken from the earth, the second grows upon the stone-walls, and the third upon rocks; it is impregnated with abundance of spirits out of the air, which renders it volatile; some of it is also found in cellars and other moist places, occasioned by the condensation of the air in those places; sometimes it is extracted from the urine of animals falling upon the ground or stones, as in stables: The native *nitre* of *Alexandria* and *Naples* is inclining to a rose colour, but that of *Puzzolo* is yellowish; the transparenter it is, the purer, and that which contains the least common salt is the best, which is easily tried, by throwing a little upon burning coals, to see whether it consumes wholly, or leaves any visible part behind it; of *nitre*, is made sal-prunellæ, aqua fortis, gun-powder, &c.

Spirit of Nitre, is the strongest aqua-fortis used for dissolving and separating metals.

NI'TROUS (A.) any thing that is impregnated with, or full of nitre.

NO (Part.) a denial, signifying sometimes that a thing or matter is not as has been related, or supposed, and sometimes a positive assertion that I will not do or consent to a matter or thing proposed.

NOBI'LITATED (A.) made noble, or advanced to the grandeur of a nobleman.

NOBI'LITY (S.) the rank or station of the great men of any kingdom or nation, honoured with the titles of lords, earls, dukes, &c. Among the *Romans*, those were called nobles, that had statues of their ancestors, which, to make them more livelily represent the originals, were painted on the face; they use to stand in the courts in a wooden cabinet; as the *Romans* grew more polished, from wood the statues were made in brass, marble, &c. none had the privilege of setting out these statues of their family, but such as were descended from ancestors that had been *magistratus curules*, i. e. such as had appeared upon solemnities in a chariot with an ivory chair, which at first were only the ædiles curules, the prætors, censors, and consuls: Upon holidays the presses were set open, and the statues ornamented and exposed to view, and when any of the family died, they were carried before the corpse at the funeral; the figures were dressed according to the quality of the persons represented, and this was done to excite bravery and virtue in their descendants. The *Athenians* divided their people into *nobility*, farmers, and tradesmen; both the *Greeks* and *Romans* indulged the nobles with great privileges, and to distinguish them, the *Greeks* wore the figure of a grasshopper in their hair, and the *Romans* a half-moon upon their shoes; from these the custom of privilege and distinction is descended; it lies in the power of the prince to make him noble by place, name, or authority, who was descended but of poor parents. When applied to the disposition of the mind, means such an one that acts upon honourable, just and equitable principles, that scorns a mean or a base action, &c. and upon all occasions shews a mind not to be swayed by corruption, bribery, or any undue influence whatever; this by some is called moral *nobility*.

NO'BLE (A.) great, generous, worthy, or deserving of praise, &c. also the rank or degree of quality that gives names of ho-

NI'GHNESS (S.) the condition or ſituation of being cloſe or near to a perſon or place, time or thing.

NIGHT (S.) ſometimes means all that time the ſun is below the horizon, which in ſome parts of the world is for many months together; whereas under the equator the *night*, in this ſenſe, is always equal to the day; but in other parts of the world, the *nights* are ſometimes ſhorter, and ſometimes longer, according to the ſituation of the place; ſometimes *night* means a darkneſs of the underſtanding, and ſometimes eternal puniſhment, affliction, diſtreſs, death, wickedneſs, &c. the *Painters* repreſent *night* cloathed in a blue mantle, flowered with golden ſtars, &c.

NI'GHTINGALE (S.) a fine finging-bird, eſpecially in the ſummer evenings; alſo a nick-name for a woman-finger, or any flattering, ſmooth-tongued perſon.

NI'GHT-MAGISTRATE (S.) a conſtable or headborough that attends in the watch-houſe, or goes the rounds with the watchmen in the night-time, to prevent or ſuppreſs riots, thefts, murders, or any other diſorders againſt the publick peace.

NI'GHT-MARE (S.) the ſame diſeaſe which the phyſicians call *Ephialtes* or *Incubus*; which ſee.

NI'GHT-MEN (S.) thoſe who open and cleanſe privies, commonly called tom-turd men.

NI'GHT-RAIL (S.) an ornamental garment made of muſlin, or other fine linen, in the ſhape of a ſhort cloak without a cape, for a woman to wear in the houſe.

NI'GHT-RAVEN (S.) a bird commonly called a ſcreech owl; alſo a nick name for women who influence their huſbands in the night-time, to do acts contrary to their inclinations, and oftentimes againſt their moſt ſolemn engagements.

NI'GHT-SHADE (S.) a plant of a very quick growth, and ſpreading nature.

NI'GHT-WALKER (S.) any perſon that goes about late at night, but particularly light or whoriſh women, who go about the ſtreets in the dark on purpoſe to pick up or delude men to comply with their vicious deſires; a thief, a rogue, or villain that robs houſes or perſons in the night-time.

NI'HIL (S.) a term of negation uſed by the philoſophers, lawyers, &c. to expreſs either abſolutely nothing, or a negation of what was aſſerted or required.

NILE (S.) a great river in *Africk*, which is branched in many parts, arms or ſtreams, which water many countries or kingdoms; this river is called the *Preſerver of the Upper Egypt*, upon account of its overflowing, and the *Father of the Lower Egypt*, upon account of the manure ſpread over it by the mud that it waſhes on or upon it; to make it the more remarkable, it overflows commonly in the heat of ſummer, when other rivers are the loweſt, and thereby ſupplies the natural deficiency of rain in thoſe parts; as ſoon as the ſwelling is ſufficiently decreaſed, they ſow the land. The *Pagans* imagined their god *Seraphis* cauſed this wonderful overflowing, and therefore when it happened to ſtop or come but little, or out of courſe, they uſed to ſacrifice one of their handſomeſt young women they could find, to him, as follows: After having dreſſed her in very rich apparel, they threw her into the river, as a victim, to implore this pretended deity to be propitious. The *Arabian* hiſtorians ſay, this barbarous worſhip was ſuppreſſed by *Omar* the caliph, who threw a letter into the river, the contents whereof were to intreat the true God to order the *Nile* to overflow, if it pleaſed him.

NILO'METER (S.) a pillar erected in the middle of the river *Nile*, upon which are marked the degrees of the aſcent of the water, of which there are ſeveral in various parts of the river; it has been obſerved, that when the *Nile* overflows only to 12 cubits of perpendicular height, a famine neceſſarily follows in *Egypt*, and alſo if it exceeds 18 cubits; anciently, they kept the meaſure of its ſwelling in the temple of *Seraphis*, like a ſacred relick, till the emperor *Conſtantine* cauſed it to be tranſported into the church of *Alexandria*, upon which the *Pagans* reported, that there would be a famine the year following, and that *Seraphis* would puniſh the affront by withdrawing the waters; but that not coming to paſs, they were many of them convinced of their errors, and embraced Chriſtianity.

NIM (V.) to ſteal or ſnatch away a cloak, hat, wig, watch, or any thing elſe ſuddenly by ſurprize, or privately.

NI'MBIS (S.) the *Antiquaries* term for a circle made round the heads of ſome emperors upon medals, reſembling the glories or circles of light painted or made round the heads of ſaints, the *Virgin Mary*, Chriſt, &c.

NIMBLE (A.) ſwift, quick, ready, agile, &c.

NI'MBLENESS (S.) quickneſs, readineſs, agility, ſwiftneſs, &c.

NIM-GIMMER (S.) a cant name for a ſurgeon, or one that cures the clap or pox.

NINE (S.) the digit or ſingle number ſo called, expreſſed by the character 9 or ix.

NI'NETEEN (S.) the compound number ſo called, expreſſed in characters by 19 or xix.

NI'NNY or NINNY HA'MMER (S.) a ſilly, fooliſh, half-witted fellow, a contented cuckold; alſo a canting, whining beggar.

NI'OBE (S.) the daughter of *Tantalus*, and wife to *Amphion* king of *Thebes*, who being puffed up with pride, for her beauty and numerous iſſue, ſhe arrogantly preferred them to the children of *Latona*; at which ſhe being incens'd, cauſed them to be all killed, whereupon *Niobe*, through exceſſiveneſs of grief, became, or was turned into a ſtone.

NIP (V.) to pinch, or lay hold of with the end

end of the fingers; alſo to crop or break off flowers, &c. with the fingers ends.

NIP (S.) a pinch or ſmart ſqueeze; alſo a cheat.

NIP or NIB (S.) the extremity or end of a pen, where the ink comes out of, and with which a perſon writes.

NI'PPERKIN (S.) a ſmall or half-pint pot; alſo ſo much wine or ſtrong ale, &c.

NI'PPERS (S.) in a *Ship*, are ſmall ropes, ſometimes with a little truck at the end and ſometimes a wale knot, uſed to hold off the cable from the main capſtan, or the geer-capſtan, when the cable is either ſo ſlimy or ſo large, that they cannot ſtrain it, to hold it off with their hands only; alſo a common name to a ſmall iron inſtrument, ſomewhat ſhaped like a pair of tongs or pincers, uſed upon many occaſions to take hold of a thing, and then to pull or ſtrain it, &c.

NI'PPING (A.) ſharp, pinching; alſo very ſevere or cold.

NI'PPLE (S.) the teat of a woman's breaſt, or that part that goes into the child's mouth, and thro' which it ſucks the milk out of the breaſt.

NI'SAN (S.) the name of the *Jewiſh* month anſwering to our *March*, and which ſometimes takes from *February* or *April*, according to the courſe of the moon; upon the *Iſraelites* coming out of *Egypt*, it was appointed to be the firſt month of the year; in the *Church Account*, it was the ſeventh month of the civil year, and by *Moſes* was called *Abid*, but by *Ezra*, at the coming out of the *Babyloniſh* captivity, *Niſan*, famous for the ſacrifice to be offered on the firſt day, and the feaſt by us called *Eaſter*.

NI'SEY or NI'ZEY (S.) a fool, coxcomb, or ſilly ignorant fellow.

NI'SROCH or NE'SROCH (S.) a god of the *Aſſyrians*, but who or what is not certainly known.

NI'SUS (S.) in *Phyſicks*, is that natural inclination, tendency, or endeavour that is found in one body towards another.

NIT (S.) the egg or young of a louſe, bur, &c.

NIT (V.) to ſcatter, or lay the eggs of lice, bugs, &c. alſo to ſparkle, or briſk up in little particles, whereby the ſpirituouſne's or livelineſs of wine, cyder, ale, &c. is or may be perceived.

NI'TRE (S.) now commonly called ſalt-petre, a ſalt of a bitteriſh taſte, of which there are three ſorts; the firſt is *fixivium* taken from the earth, the ſecond grows upon the ſtone-walls, and the third upon rocks; it is impregnated with abundance of ſpirits out of the air, which renders it volatile; ſome of it is alſo found in cellars and other moiſt places, occaſioned by the condenſation of the air in thoſe places; ſometimes it is extracted from the urine of animals falling upon the ground or ſtones, as in ſtables: The native *nitre* of *Alexandria* and *Naples* is inclining to a roſe colour, but that of *Puzzolo* is yellowiſh; the tranſparenter it is, the purer, and that which contains the leaſt common ſalt is the beſt, which is eaſily tried, by throwing a little upon burning coals, to ſee whether it conſumes wholly, or leaves any viſible part behind it; of *nitre*, is made ſal-prunellæ, aqua fortis, gun-powder, &c.

Spirit of Nitre, is the ſtrongeſt aqua-fortis uſed for diſſolving and ſeparating metals.

NI'TROUS (A.) any thing that is impregnated with, or full of nitre.

NO (Part.) a denial, ſignifying ſometimes that a thing or matter is not as has been related, or ſuppoſed, and ſometimes a poſitive aſſertion that I will not do or conſent to a matter or thing propoſed.

NOBI'LITATED (A.) made noble, or advanced to the grandeur of a nobleman.

NOBI'LITY (S.) the rank or ſtation of the great men of any kingdom or nation, honoured with the titles of lords, earls, dukes, &c. Among the *Romans*, thoſe were called nobles, that had ſtatues of their anceſtors, which, to make them more livelily repreſent the originals, were painted on the face; they uſe to ſtand in the courts in a wooden cabinet; as the *Romans* grew more poliſhed, from wood the ſtatues were made in braſs, marble, &c. none had the privilege of ſetting out theſe ſtatues of their family, but ſuch as were deſcended from anceſtors that had been *magiſtratus curules*, i. e. ſuch as had appeared upon ſolemnities in a chariot with an ivory chair, which at firſt were only the ædiles curules, the prætors, cenſors, and conſuls: Upon holidays the preſſes were ſet open, and the ſtatues ornamented and expoſed to view, and when any of the family died, they were carried before the corpſe at the funeral; the figures were dreſſed according to the quality of the perſons repreſented, and this was done to excite bravery and virtue in their deſcendants. The *Athenians* divided their people into *nobility*, farmers, and tradeſmen; both the *Greeks* and *Romans* indulged the nobles with great privileges, and to diſtinguiſh them, the *Greeks* wore the figure of a graſſhopper in their hair, and the *Romans* a half-moon upon their ſhoes; from theſe the cuſtom of privilege and diſtinction is deſcended; it lies in the power of the prince to make him noble by place, name, or authority, who was deſcended but of poor parents. When applied to the diſpoſition of the mind, means ſuch an one that acts upon honourable, juſt and equitable principles, that ſcorns a mean or a baſe action, &c. and upon all occaſions ſhews a mind not to be ſwayed by corruption, bribery, or any undue influence whatever; this by ſome is called moral *nobility*.

NO'BLE (A.) great, generous, worthy, or deſerving of praiſe, &c. alſo the rank or degree of quality that gives names of honour

nour or diſtinction to perſons, as a lord, duke, &c.

Noble Parts, in *Anatomy*, are the vital or principal internal parts of the body, ſuch as the heart, brain, and liver.

NO'BLE (S.) a piece of old *Engliſh* coin, ſuppoſed worth 6 *s.* 8 *d.* of the now current money; alſo a peer or nobleman.

NO'BLEMAN (S.) a perſon that bears the title or character of duke, marquis, earl, viſcount, or baron.

NO'BLENESS (S.) grandeur, or greatneſs of titles, actions, deſcent, or behaviour; alſo a majeſticalneſs of expreſſion, &c.

NO'CENT (A.) guilty of ſome crime or miſdemeanour, hurtful, miſchievous, &c.

NOCTAMBULA'TION (S.) a diſorder that occaſions perſons to walk or go about in their ſleep, during which time, they will open doors, windows, &c. go upon the ridges of houſes and dangerous precipices, commonly without any hurt or inconvenience, unleſs interrupted by ſome unpaſſable place, or the over officiouſneſs of ſome perſon; and this is frequently done without putting on any other cloaths than ſuch as they lie in bed with.

NOCTILU'CA (S.) any body or thing that ſhines in the night, or dark, as all natural phoſphorus's, &c. will; alſo the artificial ones being certain chymical preparations, that exhibit light naturally of themſelves, without being expoſed to the light or air; there are great variety of theſe preparations, which are accordingly variouſly denominated, as the ſolid, the liquid, the aerial, &c.

NOCTU'RNAL or NOCTURLA'BE (S.) a mathematical inſtrument to find the motion of the north ſtar about the pole.

NOCTU'RNAL ARCH (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is that ſpace in the heavens, which the ſun, moon, or ſtars run thro' from their ſetting to their riſing.

NO'CTURNS or NOCTU'RNALS (S.) the *Roman* Catholicks beſtow this name upon that part of the church-office or prayers, which they call alſo mattins, which are commonly divided into three parts, portions, or *nocturns*, becauſe they uſed to be ſung or performed only in the night, which is ſtill obſerved in ſome cathedrals, where they ſing their mattins at midnight, in imitation of the primitive Chriſtians, who for fear of perſecution, uſed to meet only in the night, which gave their adverſaries an opportunity to load and accuſe them with heinous crimes.

NOD (V.) to ſignify, take notice, or intimate ſomething by the motion of the head; alſo to take a nap, or fall aſleep.

NOD (S.) a ſign, motion, or token made with the head.

NO'DDY (S.) a ſilly, fooliſh idle, trifling, ignorant fellow; there is alſo a play or game on the cards called *knave noddy*, in which the knave of clubs is the commanding card.

NODE (S.) a knot, nooſe, or difficulty, from which it is hard to extricate one's ſelf; in *Dialling*, the ſtyle or cock, a hole in the ceiling of the room, or pane of glaſs in a window to make a dial on the floor, wall, ceiling, &c. with the *Surgeons*, it is a protuberance occaſioned by a humour in the tendinous parts, proceeding from a fall, blow, or otherwiſe, which reſiſts, if ſtirred, if preſſed upon its ſide, is not diverted, nor can be turned aſide.

NODES (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, are the points of interſection, or the orbit of the ſun, where the tract or courſe of the ſun, commonly called the ecliptick, and the orbits of the other planets that have latitude, croſs or cut one another, ſo that a point where a planet paſſes over the ecliptick out of ſouthern into northern latitude, is called its north *node*; and where it deſcends from north to ſouth, its ſouth *node*, which change their places in the zodiack like the planets, but contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns; yet thoſe of the three ſuperior planets move inſenſibly, thoſe of the three inferior ones quicker, but thoſe of the moon are what are chiefly taken notice of, commonly called the *Dragon's Head* and *Tail*.

NODO'SE or NO'DOUS (A.) full of knots, intricacies, difficulties, ſwellings, or humorous lumps.

NO'DUS or NO'DULUS (S.) a bag of ſuitable ingredients, proper to ſome particular diſeaſe, put into beer or wine, the tincture whereof the patient is to drink as a remedy or diet drink.

NO'GGIN (S.) a ſmall pail or piggin; alſo any ſmall meaſure for ale, &c.

NOISE (S.) any great ſhout, ſound, ſquabble, cry, wrangling, ſtriſe, or quarrel.

NOI'SINESS (S.) of a diſpoſition inclinable to quarrel, jangle, ſpeak loud, or be very troubleſome.

NOI'SOME (A.) ſtinking, loathſome, naſty, offenſive.

NOISOMENESS (S.) loathſomeneſs, offenſiveneſs, ſtinkingneſs, naſtineſs, &c.

NOKES (S.) a ninny or fool, a wiſe-acre or ſilly fellow.

NO'LI ME TANGERE (S.) in *Medicine*, is a ſort of canker in the face, eſpecially above the chin; there ariſes a tumour or ulcer about the mouth and noſe, like an ulcerated canker, which grows ſlowly at the beginning like a little pimple; it remains a whole year, and ſo is leſs troubleſome and dangerous than a canker, which gnaws and eats more in one day, than this diſtemper does in a month, which is the eſſential difference between them; there is alſo a plant called by this name, from a ſingular property of darting out its ſeed when ripe, upon the firſt approach of the hand to touch its pods.

NO'MADES (S.) a common name given to ſeveral nations or people formerly, who uſed to

to make it their buſineſs to feed, breed, and improve cattle, as the *Tartars* and *Arabians* now do.

NO'MANCY (S.) a pretended divination or fortune-telling, by the diſpoſition of letters that form a perſon's name.

NO'MARCHY (S.) the ancient diviſion or partition of *Egypt* into particular diſtricts, and the officer that had the care and government of one of theſe diviſions was called a *nomarch*.

NO'MAS or NO'MA (S.) the phyſicians name for a putrid ulcer, that feeds upon the glandulous parts of the mouth, attended ſometimes with a corroſion or corruption of the bones.

NO'MBLES (S.) the entrails of a ſtag or deer.

NO'MBRIL POINT (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the next below the ſeſs point, or the center of the eſcutcheon; ſuppoſing it to be divided into two equal parts below the ſeſs, the firſt diviſion is the *nombril*, and the lower the baſs.

NOME (S.) in *Algebra*, is any quantity whatever with a ſign affixed, either known, or ſuppoſed, or by which it is, or may be connected to another; and when connected, the whole is called a binomial, a trinomial, &c.

NOMENCLA'TOR (S.) among the *old Romans*, was a ſlave that ſtood ready to prompt the candidates for offices, places, &c. with the names of the citizens or electors, that they might ſalute and ſolicit them by name, which was eſteemed a great mark of reſpect or eſteem.

NOMENCLA'TURE (S.) is a collection of the moſt uſeful and neceſſary words of a language, digeſted under proper heads, and is the title of a ſchool-book, which the beginners in the *Latin* tongue commonly learn.

NO'MINAL (A.) ſomething that is not real, only imaginary or named; alſo ſomething belonging or relating to a name.

NO'MINALS (S.) a ſect of diſputants, that affirmed univerſals were only names, and not things; and that to become learned, it is not ſufficient to have juſt and clear ideas of things, but it is likewiſe required to know the proper names of the genus and ſpecies of things, and to expreſs them clearly and preciſely.

NO'MINATE (V.) to name, propoſe, offer or appoint a perſon to diſcharge an office or perform a buſineſs.

NOMINA'TION (S.) a naming, propoſing, offering, or appointing; in *Law*, it is the power of preſenting or appointing a clerk to a patron of a benefice, for him to preſent him to the ordinary.

NO'MINATIVE CASE (S.) in *Grammar*, and in thoſe languages that vary the terminations of their nouns, is that caſe that names or propoſes the ſubject that the verb ſignifies the action of, and ſo neceſſarily is antecedent in ſenſe and conſtruction; this is properly no caſe itſelf, but rather the ſpring or fountain from whence the others flow.

NOMO'GRAPHER (S.) a writer or collector of the law, whether civil or common.

NOMPARE'IL or NONPARE'IL (S.) is any thing that either cannot be matched at all, or at leaſt it is very hard or difficult ſo to do, upon which account, the *Printers* call a very ſmall ſized letter, which for notes and other nice purpoſes they uſe, by this name; and the *Confectioners* have a pleaſant confection or ſugar-plumb under this name; the *Gardeners* have alſo a fruit under this name.

NON ABI'LITY (S.) in *Law*, is an exception taken againſt the plaintiff or defendant, upon ſome cauſe, why he cannot commence a ſuit in law, as premunire, outlawry, excommunication, an alien, &c.

NO'NAGE (S.) all the time of a perſon's life, that is under the time the law has appointed for his becoming of age; as in ſome caſes, it is all under 14 years of age, and in other caſes, all under 21 years.

NONAGE'SIMAL DEGREE (S.) an *Aſtronomical Term* for the ninetieth or higheſt point or degree in the ecliptick.

NO'NAGON (S.) a geometrical figure, conſiſting of nine ſides and angles.

NON-APPEA'RANCE (S.) in *Law*, a default in not appearing in a court of judicature when duly ſummoned, &c. by which a perſon may come under ſevere penalties for contempt, &c.

NONCE (Part.) purpoſely, deſignedly, wilfully, &c.

NON CLAI'M (S.) in *Law*, is the omitting or neglecting to make a perſon's claim, or challenge his right within a time properly limited, which will either bar his right, or hinder his entry by deſcent.

NON COMPOS MEN'TIS (S.) one that is not ſound in mind or memory, of which the law makes four ſorts, firſt, the ideot, who from his nativity is perpetually infirm, or not capable of reaſoning or diſtinguiſhing rightly; ſecondly, he that by ſickneſs, grief, or other accident, wholly loſeth his memory and underſtanding; thirdly, a lunatick, or one that has ſometimes, and ſometimes has not his underſtanding; and, laſtly, he that by his own vicious act, for a time deprives himſelf of his memory and underſtanding, as a drunkard, &c. which laſt gives no privilege to him or his heirs.

NON-CONFO'RMIST (S.) one that does not conſent to, or comply with, his company; but particularly one that does not comply with the preſent eſtabliſhed church of *England*, in her diſcipline and ceremonies; but this term is ſeldom or never applied to the *Roman Catholicks*, but to *Proteſtant Diſſenters* only, who agree in the general articles of faith.

NON-CONFO'RMITY (S.) the act of not complying with the eſtabliſhed church, &c.

NO'NCUPATIVE (A.) ſomething that is

only nominal, or that has no other exiſtence than in words or names; ſo a will that a perſon declares by word of mouth upon his death-bed, without cauſing it to be reduced to writing, is by the lawyers called a *noncupative* will; ſome have applied this word to articles of faith, declaring that Jeſus Chriſt as man, was God only *noncupatively*, or not really, but in name only.

NONE (S.) one of the ſeven canonical hours in the church of *Rome*, which is about three in the afternoon; in the *Primitive Church*, this was the time for breaking their faſts upon faſt-days, though ſome ſtretched it to night.

NONE (Part.) no one thing or perſon, not any.

NON-E'NTITY (S.) an exiſtence only in imagination, a talking about what has no real being.

NONES (S.) in the *Roman Calendar*, are the fifth day of the months *January*, *February*, *April*, *June*, *Auguſt*, *September*, *November*, and *December*; and the ſeventh of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*; theſe laſt four months having ſix days before the *nones*, and the others only four.

NO NE-SUCH (S.) that which has no equal, &c. or it is the *Engliſh* for nompareil; and is applied variouſly, ſometimes to a ſhip of war, ſometimes by the *Floriſts* to a curious flower, &c.

NON-NA'TURALS (S.) in *Phyſick*, are thoſe things both near or remote, that are ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of diſeaſes, as bad air, meat, drink, too much labour, or too little ſleep, &c.

NO'NPLUS (S.) a full ſtop, or difficulty that a perſon cannot get over, anſwer, or overcome.

NO'NPLUS (V.) to ſtagger or ſet a perſon, by propoſing too great a difficulty to be anſwered or overcome.

NON-RE'SIDENCE (S.) is the illegal abſence of a beneficed clergyman from his ſpiritual care or charge.

NON-RE'SIDENT (S.) one who does not dwell, live, or reſide at the place where his buſineſs calls him; but eſpecially applied to a beneficed clergyman, who has the profits of a living in the country, and lives in *London*, &c.

NO'N-SUIT (S.) a renouncing, dropping, or letting a ſuit fall by the plaintiff.

NO'N SUIT (V.) to compel, cauſe, or force a perſon to let a ſuit fall, drop, or diſcontinue.

NOOK (S.) a corner, niche, or hiding-place; in meaſuring land, it is the ſouth part of a yard land.

NOON (S.) the middle time of the day, or when the ſun comes to the ſouth or meridian of any place, which we diſtinguiſh by the hour of twelve.

NOON'ING (S.) any exerciſe or refreſhment done or taken at noon, or the middle time of the day.

NOOSE (S.) is ſometimes taken for a gin, ſnare, or trap laid for a perſon; and ſometimes only a ſliding-knot made in a rope or cord.

NOOSE (V.) to entangle, embarraſs, trouble, vex, or bring a perſon into difficulties; in the *Cart-Language*, it means both to marry and to hang.

NOP (S.) the bird commonly called a bull-finch.

NOPE (S.) a blow or ſtroke upon the head or pate.

NO'RFOLK (S.) is a maritime county, and an iſland of an elliptical form, bounded on the north and eaſt by the *German* ocean, on the ſouth by the rivers *Waveny* and the *Leſſer Ouſe*, which parts it from *Suffolk*, on the weſt by the *Greater Ouſe*, which parts it from part of *Cambridgeſhire*, and by the *Nene*, which parts it from part of *Lincolnſhire*; it is a large and populous county, extending from *Yarmouth* to *Wiſbich*, *viz.* eaſt and weſt, 50 miles, and from north to ſouth, *viz.* from *Thetford* to *Wells*, about 30; and is 140 in circumference; it contains 31 hundreds, 32 market towns, 711 villages, 660 pariſhes, and about 47,200 houſes, in which are computed 283,000 inhabitants; it ſends 12 members to parliament: The air is of various temperature, according as the ſoil differs in the ſeveral parts of the county; in thoſe parts that are marſhy, boggy, and watry, it is aguiſh and unwholſome; but where it is ſandy or clayey, it is pleaſant and healthy, filled with fruitful paſtures and arable fields, fine ſeats and gardens; the ſea coaſt and rivers are well ſtocked with excellent fiſh of ſeveral ſorts; it hath many good harbours for ſhips, which occaſion much trade; the chief are *Lynn*, *Yarmouth*, *Wells*, and *Blakeney*; the inland parts abound with pleaſant ſprings, and navigable rivers, eſpecially the *Ouſe*.

NO'RMAL (S.) ſomething belonging to a ſquare or perpendicular.

Normal Line, is one that ſtands at right-angles upon another, or is perpendicular to ſome other point or line.

NO'RMANS (S.) men of the north, a common name anciently, for all that inhabited *Norway*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*.

NORREY' or NORROY' (S.) a complimental name given to one of the principal heralds of *England*, whoſe office is executed on the north ſide of the river *Trent*, and means the northern king.

NORTH (S.) one of the four quarters of the world, which is known or diſtinguiſhed in open plains, or on the ſea by the pole ſtar.

NORTH-A'LLERTON (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, ſeated near the *Swale*; it is a large borough-town, that returns two members to parliament, and hath a great market

market weekly on Wedneſday for horſes, corn, cattle, &c. diſtant from *London* 176 computed, and 229 meaſured miles.

NORTHA'MPTON (S.) was formerly the chief town in *Northamptonſhire*, to which it gave name; but king *Henry* VIII. erecting *Peterborough* into a biſhop's ſee, and making it a city, gives that the preference; it is pleaſantly ſeated on the *Nyne*, over which are two handſome bridges; it is walled in, and on an eminence on the weſtern ſide is the remains of a large caſtle, now gone to ruin; in the year 1675 it was almoſt totally deſtroyed by fire; but was ſoon after rebuilt much handſomer than before, being one of the beſt built towns in this part of *England*, conſiſting chiefly of four large and ſpacious ſtreets, which all meet at *All-Saints* church, which is near the middle of the town; it has 4 churches, 2 hoſpitals, and a charity-ſchool; the great church, the town hall, or ſeſſions-houſe, the goal, and all the publick buildings far exceed any other country-town; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 4 aldermen, 48 common council men, a town clerk, &c. it ſends two members to parliament; it has three markets weekly on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday; diſtant from *London* 54 computed, and 67 meaſured miles.

NORTHA'MPTONSHIRE (S.) an inland county, ſituate almoſt in the middle of *England*, of a very healthy air, and fat and rich ſoil, both for tillage and paſturage, yielding ſtore of grain, and feeding large numbers of ſheep, horſes, and cattle; it has been obſerved, there is leſs waſte ground in this, than in any other county in *England*; the county is populous; it is well watered with rivers and freſh ſtreams; and though but a ſmall county, yet it is divided into 20 hundreds, which contain 11 market-towns, and 326 pariſhes; is about 120 miles in circumference, has about 24,800 houſes, many of which are noblemens and gentlemens ſeats, and 149,000 inhabitants; it ſends nine members to parliament.

NO'RTHERLY or NO'RTHERN (A.) that lies, or is in or towards the north part, or quarter of the world.

NO'RTHERN SIGNS (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, are the firſt ſix ſigns, ſo called, becauſe they decline from the equinoctial northward.

NO'RTHING (S.) in *Navigation*, is the difference of latitude a ſhip makes in ſailing towards the north pole.

NO'RTHLECHE (S.) a ſmall town in *Glouceſterſhire*, governed by a bailiff and two conſtables; the market is weekly on Wedneſday; the river *Leche* runs through it; diſtant from *London* 68 computed, and 80 meaſured miles.

NO'RTH LIGHT (S.) a meteor, which appears in *Greenland*, commonly about the time of the new moon, and gives light to the whole country, though the meteor itſelf appears only in the north; it moves from one place to another, leaving a ſort of miſt or cloud behind it, and continues till the ſun-beams hide it.

NORTHU'MBERLAND (S.) a county of a ſharp and piercing air, much troubled with pinching froſts, boiſterous winds, and deep ſnows, to remedy the inconveniences whereof, nature has furniſhed them with an inexhauſtible quantity of ſea-coals; the ſoil in general is but ungrateful, being very rough, hilly, and hard to be manured, but beſt towards the ſea, having plenty of ſea-weed, which makes a good manure; it is a maritime northern county, bordering upon *Scotland*, of a triangular form, bounded on the ſouth with the wideſt part of the *Tyne*, on the eaſt ſide of the *Germon* ocean, and on the weſt with part of *Cumberland* and the *Tweed*, which parts it from *Scotland*; it is a pretty large county, being about 155 miles in circumference, divided into ſix wardſhips, containing 46 pariſhes, 11 market-towns, 22,740 houſes, and about 136,000 inhabitants; it ſends 8 members to parliament.

NO'RTHWARD (A.) that leads or goes to the north.

NO'RTHWICH (S.) in *Cheſhire*, famous for making of ſalt, which is of a ſtronger nature, though not ſo white a colour, as the ſalt of the other *Wiches*; it is a very ancient town, and has a market weekly on Friday; its being near the middle of the county, occaſions the juſtices and other gentlemen to meet here frequently, for the diſpatch of publick buſineſs; diſtant from *London* 132 computed, and 160 meaſured miles.

NO'RWICH (S.) a biſhop's ſee, and a city and county of itſelf, the metropolis of the county of *Norfolk*, ſeated near the conflux of the *Wincler* and *Yare*; it is a very ancient city, ſituate towards the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, upon the ſide of an hill, encompaſſed by a deep ditch, and a flint ſtone wall, 3 miles in circumference, begun in 1294, and finiſhed in 1309, but is now going faſt to decay; it was at firſt beautified and defended by 40 towers; it has 12 gates for entrance, and five bridges over the *Yare*, which runs through the city; it is computed at 8000 houſes, and 50,000 inhabitants, out of whom is formed a regiment of ſoldiers, to be always ready for its defence; the river being navigable, there is a conſtant traffick between this city and *Yarmouth*, *&c.* beſides the cathedral, which is a very fine building, the other churches and chapels are about 32; the duke of *Norfolk*'s and the biſhop's palaces; the caſtle, built on a high hill in the midſt of the city, is ſurrounded by a very deep ditch, over which is a ſtrong bridge, the arch whereof is of an extraordinary bigneſs; this caſtle is now gone to decay, and uſed for the county goal; near it ſtands the ſhire-

houſe which is very handſome; the town-hall ſtands in the market-place; the *Guild-Hall* was formerly a monaſtery of *Benedictine* monks; the *Bridewell* is built of flint-ſtone, ſquared, ſo curiouſly wrought, that no mortar appears; the market-croſs is a fine piazza, built very lofty of free-ſtone; the houſes, in general, are new-built and handſome, which by the pleaſant intermixture of trees and gardens, renders it exceeding agreeable; the corporation is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſteward, 2 ſheriffs, 24 aldermen, 60 common-council, town clerk, and under officers, the mayor is yearly elected by the freemen on *May Day*, out of the aldermen, and ſworn in with great pomp and ſolemnity the 23d of *June* following; the ſheriffs are alſo annually choſe the laſt Tueſday in *Auguſt*, one by the court of aldermen, the other by the freemen, and ſworn on *Michaelmas Day* following; the inhabitants both of this place and the neighbouring parts, are almoſt all employed in ſpinning, weaving, &c. ſtockings, boys, ſerges, ſhalloons, and other worſted ſtuffs; here are three markets kept weekly, on Wedneſdays, Fridays and Saturdays, which laſt is exceeding large; this place ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 90 computed, and 109 meaſured miles.

NOSE (S.) the portuberant part of a perſon's face, which is the common organ for the ſenſation of ſmelling; in which there are two parts, or openings, divided by a thin bone or griſtle called the noſtrils, that are the vehicles of conveying the various odours to the common ſenſory in the brain.

NOSE (V.) to impoſe upon, affront, or provoke a perſon openly, or to his face.

NO'SE-GAY (S.) a parcel of flowers, ſweet herbs, &c. tied together to ſmell to; alſo any thing that gives a fragrant ſmell.

NO'SEL or NO'ZZEL (S.) the hollow part of a candle ſtick, made to hold the candle, &c.

NO'STRILS (S.) the hollow cavities that are on each ſide of the noſe.

NO'STRUM (S.) a ſecret in any art or ſcience whatever, but more particularly ſpoke of recipes in phyſick, for the cure of particular diſtempers.

NOT (Part.) much the ſame with *No*; which ſee.

NO'TABLE (A.) ſomething worthy of remark or obſervation, very remarkable; alſo the wife and judicious management of an affair by a perſon of ſkill, prudence, and care.

NO'TABLENESS (S.) remarkableneſs, extraordinarineſs; alſo ability, good conduct, or management.

NO'TARY (S.) a perſon that formerly took notes, heads, or hints of bargains, contracts, &c. and delivered copies to the ſeveral parties; but they now ſignify little, but in caſes of trade where they are made uſe of, to be publick witneſſes to contracts, proteſting of bills of exchange, &c. in the foreign courts of law, there are officers under this name ſtill, though they are now differently employed to what they originally were.

NOTA'TION (S.) the marking or diſtinguiſhing any thing by writing, &c. and in *Arithmetick* and *Algebra*, it is the writing down any number or quantity with proper figures or letters, &c.

NOTCH (S.) a dent or piece broke or cut out of the edge of a knife, razor, &c. or out of a tally or other board; an indention on the edges of flowers, leaves, &c.

NOTE (S.) ſometimes ſignifies a ſhort bill under a perſon's hand for a ſum of money; and ſometimes a comment or expoſition upon ſomething ſuppoſed to be difficult in ſcience, hiſtory, &c. commonly wrote in the margin or bottom of a page, that the text may be ſeen and conſulted at the ſame time; alſo a perſon of fame or reputation for ſomething extraordinary or valuable.

NOTE (V.) to obſerve, take notice, ſet down, or memorandum; in *Trade*, it is to take a publick notary to be a witneſs, that a foreign bill of exchange is not duly accepted or paid.

Note of a Fine, in *Law*, is a brief of a fine made by the chirographer of the court before it is engroſſed.

NOTES (S.) in *Muſick*, are certain marks or characters, by which both the compoſer and performer expreſs the ſeveral tones that are deſigned in the compoſition; and theſe are commonly wrote upon five lines with additional ones added, as occaſion may require, or elſe with the cliff changed; ſometimes they mean memorandums taken of any thing done, or to be done.

NO'THING (S.) a non-entity, or negation of all being.

NO'TICE (S.) advice, information, knowledge, obſervation, &c.

NOTIFICA'TION (S.) an adviſing, informing, or making known.

NO'TIFY (V.) to declare, make known, tell, inform, &c.

NO'TION (S.) an imagination or ſuppoſition that ſomething is, or is not, according as it has been repreſented; and this is ſometimes called clear or diſtinct, and ſometimes obſcure and inadequate, according as it is circumſtanced.

Common Notions, certain axioms or received truths, which ſome affirm are innate.

NO'TIONAL (A.) imaginative, ſomething belonging or pertaining to a notion or thought.

NOTO'RIOUS (A.) plain, open, evident, manifeſt; alſo wicked, profane, &c.

NOTO'RIOUSNESS or NOTORI'ETY (S.) undeniableneſs, plainneſs, demonſtrativeneſs; alſo wickedneſs, &c.

NO'TTINGHAM (S.) the chief town of *Nottinghamſhire*, pleaſantly ſituate upon the ſteep aſcent

aſcent of a ſandy rock, and plentifully ſupplied with all the neceſſaries of life; the foreſt of *Sherwood*, which lies on the north ſide of it, ſupplying the inhabitants with firing, and the river *Trent* with plenty of fiſh; on the weſt ſide ſtands a caſtle upon an exceeding high rock; this town was anciently of great note and has gone thro' various different ſcenes, as times happened, being by the revengeful diſpoſition of *Robert* earl of *Ferrers* and *Darby*, burnt down, the inhabitants killed, and their goods divided among his ſoldiers; it is at preſent the county town, where the goal is, and where the aſſizes are held; contains three pariſhes, and has many ſtreets of good houſes; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, ſix aldermen, two coroners, two ſheriffs, two chamberlains, a common council, &c. The *Trent* is made navigable up to the town, over which is a very large ſtone bridge, conſiſting of 19 wide arches; but the town does not carry on any extraordinary trade; it ſends two members to parliament, and has three markets weekly, on Wedneſday, Friday and Saturday; diſtant from *London* 97 computed, and 122 meaſured miles.

NO'TTINGHAMSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bounded on the north and north-weſt by *Yorkſhire*, on the eaſt by *Lincolnſhire*, on the ſouth by *Leiceſterſhire*, and on the weſt by the river *Eriſh*, which parts it from *Darbyſhire*; its form is oval, and from *Finingley* in the north part, to *Steanford* in the ſouth, is about 38 miles; and from *Tewerſall* in the weſt, to *Beſtborp* in the eaſt, is but about 19 miles; the circumference is computed at 110 miles; the air is very pleaſant and wholeſome, and the ſoil either ſandy or clayey, and very fruitful both in corn and graſs; and beſides, it is well furniſhed with water, wood, and canal coal; here is a ſort of ſtone that grows in this county, ſofter than alabaſter, but being burnt makes a plaiſter exceeding hard, which is often uſed to floor their rooms with, and when ſpread and dry is as hard as any common ſtone, and looks as if the whole floor, though ever ſo large, was one intire ſtone, without any cracks, ſhakes, or joints; it is divided into 8 hundreds, in which are 9 market-towns, 168 pariſhes, 17,554 houſes, and about 105,000 inhabitants; it ſends 8 members to parliament.

NOTWITHSTA'NDING (Part.) nevertheleſs, although, yet, &c.

NOVA'TIONS (S.) in the *Civil Law*, is the change or alteration of an obligation, ſo that it is deſtroyed or annihilated, or the entering into a new obligation to take off a former one; alſo the transferring an obligation from one perſon to another.

NO'VEL (A.) new, lately invented, made, or found out.

Novel Aſſignment, in *Law*, in an action of treſpaſs, is an aſſignment of time, place, &c. in a declaration more particularly than it was in the writ.

Novel Diſſeiſin, the name of a writ that the law allows to one who is ejected out of his land or tenement in time of peace.

NO'VEL (S.) a pleaſant, ingenious ſtory, in which the relator dreſſes up an invention of his own as a real fact, with all the embelliſhments of art, to render it agreeable and inſtructive; in *Law*, it is a term uſed for the conſtitutions of ſeveral emperors.

NO'VELIST (S.) an admirer of new things or changes, a news-monger or intelligencer.

NO'VELTY or NO'VELNESS (S.) ſomething new or different from the common road, an innovation or change.

NOVE'MBER (S.) the 11th month of the year by the vulgar account, formerly the 9th, but now alſo the 11th, by the law account; the *Painters* repreſent this month by a man cloathed in a robe of changeable green and black, his head adorned with a garland of olive branches with fruit, holding in his right hand the ſign *Sagittary*, and in his left turnips and parſnips.

NOVE'MSILES (S.) among the *old Romans*, were a ſpecies of gods juſt made, or heroes lately dead, and admitted among the number of the gods; ſome affirm they were the gods of the kingdoms or provinces newly conquered, to whom they offered ſacrifices to get their favour.

NOUGHT (S.) ſometimes means the character (o) in *Arithmetick*; and ſometimes refers to the quantity of any thing whereof no part is remaining; the ſame with *nothing*.

NO'VICE (S.) ſometimes means a ſilly, ignorant fellow, a young artiſt or beginner in any buſineſs or affair; in the *Primitive Church*, thoſe religious were called *novices*, that were in a ſtate of probation, of which there were ſeveral ſorts; ſome came without their habit, as laicks and ſecular clergy, and ſome with it, who had been monks in other places, either in foreign monaſteries, or in cells belonging to the capital abbey; at preſent, the *novices* among the Jeſuits, let them be men of what condition and quality ſoever, at their coming into the colleges are obliged, as they call it, to forſake the world, to deny themſelves, to throw up their eſtates, leave their parents and friends and perfectly diſengage themſelves from a ſecular life, to mortify the fleſh with ſevere diſcipline, to be implicit in their obedience, and never to cenſure their ſuperiors; and the better to underſtand the manner and extent of their obedience, they have pictures in their ſtudies to inſtruct them by way of emblem, in the middle whereof there is a boy drawn in a ſtooping poſture, with a piece of timber upon his ſhoulders, with this motto, *Fortiter*, upon it; he has likewiſe a harp in his hand, to intimate the cheerfulneſs of his ſubmiſſion; upon his right hand, there is a puppy dog in

a riſing poſture, to ſignify the expedition of his obedience; his breaſt is open, to intimate that his ſuperiors have both his heart and his body at their ſervice; his mouth is ſhut, and his ears ſtopped, &c.

NOVI'CIATE (S.) the time that a perſon is under apprenticeſhip, &c. In the church of *Rome*, it is the time of trial for a young religious perſon; and ſometimes means the place or houſe where they are inſtructed.

NOUN (S.) in *Grammar*, is either the name of the thing, or the name of the quality, kind or ſort of the thing, the firſt are called ſubſtantives, the latter adjectives.

NOU'RISH (V.) to feed, ſupport keep, maintain, provide for, take care of, &c.

NOU'RISHING (S.) the act of feeding, ſupporting, providing for, or taking care of.

NOU'RISHMENT (S.) food, warmth, &c. any thing that feeds, comforts, revives, &c.

NOW (Part.) inſtantly, immediately, exiſting at this preſent time.

NOX (S.) the *Latin* name for the night; and alſo of a goddeſs worſhipped by the ancients, as bearing the ſupreme command in theſe lower regions, being called the mother of love, deceit, old age, death, ſleep, dreams, complaint, fear and darkneſs; the cock was offered to her in ſacrifice, and ſhe was painted in black hair, with a garland of poppies round her head; her chariot was drawn with black horſes, ſurrounded with ſtars, holding in her arms two boys taking their reſt, one black, the other white, the latter ſignifying ſleep, the former death.

NO'XIOUS (A.) hurtful, offenſive, miſchievous, dangerous, &c.

NO'XIOUSNESS (S.) hurtfulneſs, offenſiveneſs, miſchievouſneſs, &c.

NU'CLEUS (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is the body of a comet, by ſome called the head; this term is ſometimes applied to the central parts of the earth; in *Architecture*, it is the middle part of the flooring of the ancients, conſiſting of cement, which they put between a lay or bed of pebbles, cemented with the mortar, made of lime and ſand.

NU'DDLE (V.) to walk or go along haſtily, in a ſeemingly careleſs poſture.

NUDE (A.) bare, naked, uncloathed, &c.

Nude Contract, in *Law*, is where a perſon makes a promiſe to another of ſomething, without any apparent reaſon or conſideration.

Nude Matter, is a naked allegation of ſomething done, to be proved only by witneſs, and not by record, or other ſpecialty in writing under ſeal.

NU'DILS (S.) with the *Surgeons*, are tents or pledgets dipt into ointment, for ſores or diſeaſes in the womb or privities.

NU'DITIES (S.) are ſometimes taken for the privities of men and women; and ſometimes ſignifies any thing or part naked or uncloathed, eſpecially with the *Painters*.

NU'GATORY (A.) vain, fooliſh, filly, trifling.

NULL (A.) out of date, void, of no force, value, or obligation.

NULL (S.) the peg-hole made by a boy's caſtle-top.

NULL or NU'LLIFY (V.) to peg or make holes in a board, &c. with the ſteely end or point of what children call a caſtle-top; alſo to make an inſtrument or obligation void or of no force, to cancel a bond, leaſe, &c.

NULLIFI'DIAN (S.) an unbeliever, or one of no faith or perſuaſion in religion.

NU'LLITY (S.) the condition or ſtate of being null, void or cancelled.

NU'MBER (S.) thoſe words or figures which expreſs how many there are of any thing.

NU'MBER (V.) to expreſs how many there are of any thing, really or imaginarily, and this is either in words, characters, or figures.

NU'MBERS (S.) ſometimes means the art of computation or arithmetick, and ſometimes barely and ſimply the expreſſion of a particular quantity; artiſts have given theſe latter ones various names, according to the properties diſcovered in them; ſome they call ſimilar plain *numbers*, from their agreement with the geometrical figures of the ſame name; others they call prime, ſimple, or incompoſite, becauſe they can be meaſured or divided by no other *number* but themſelves and unity, without leaving a remainder; and by the way it is to be noted, that theſe muſt always be odd *numbers*, becauſe all even ones may at leaſt be halved or divided by two; ſome are called compound or compoſite *numbers* becauſe they may be made or compoſed by the continual multiplication of other *numbers*, as well as the continual addition of units, which will produce any number whatever; and ſince the frequent uſe of algebra, thoſe quantities in an equation that ſtand alone in figures only, without any letter adjoined, are called an abſolute *number*; and ſo there are ſpherical *numbers*, *&c.*—Alſo the fourth book of *Moſes* ſo called; ſome of the *Jews* call it *Vaiedabber*, which is, *and he ſpoke*; others call it *Bemiddebar*, that is, *in the deſert*, becauſe it gives an account of the *Iſraelites* travelling in the wilderneſs; the *Greeks*, *Latins*, *&c. Numbers*, upon account of numbering the people and the *Levites*, in the three firſt chapters.

NU'MERABLE (A.) any thing that may be numbered or counted.

NU'MERAL (A.) ſomething pertaining or belonging to numbers.

Numeral or *Numerical Algebra*, is that which was anciently called the art of *Coſſick numbers*, or that algebra that was wrought by figures without letters.

Numeral Letters or *Numerals*, ſuch as are made uſe of to expreſs numbers, as C for 100, V for 5, D for 500, &c.

NUMERA'TION (S.) a numbering; and in *Arithmetick*, is called the firſt rule, being that which

which teaches both how to order and diſpoſe numbers regularly, and alſo to expreſs their value both in words and writing.

NUMERA'TOR (S.) one who reckons, numbers, or accounts, an arithmetician, an auditor, &c. in that part of arithmetick that treats of broken numbers, commonly called the doctrine of fractions, the *numerator* is that which expreſſes how many parts of ſome whole ſum or thing are expreſſed or deſigned by the number wrote down uppermoſt or above another, and generally with a line drawn between them, thus, $\frac{3}{4}$, where the expreſſion is three fourth parts of ſome whole thing.

NUME'RICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to number; alſo any particular or individual perſon or thing.

NU'MEROUS (A.) a great many, very fruitful or abounding, manifold, often.

NU'MEROUSNESS (S.) abundance, plenty, largeneſs of number.

NU'MMED (A.) made ſtiff or motionleſs with cold, or rendered dead or without feeling by pinching, &c.

NU'MNESS (S.) ſtiffneſs, deadneſs, &c. thro' cold, pinching, ſqueezing, &c.

NUMPS or NU'M-SCULL (S.) a ſilly, fooliſh, ignorant perſon.

NUN (S.) a woman that retires from the world into a religious houſe, and there, by ſolemn vows, obliges herſelf to live unmarried, under pretence of devoting herſelf to God's immediate ſervice.

NU'NCHION (S.) a meal between the ſet time of dinner and ſupper; or a piece out of the cup-board that boys get as ſoon as they come from ſchool.

NU'NCIATURE (S.) the office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO (S.) a meſſenger, ambaſſador, or miniſter; but is ſeldom applied to any but thoſe ſent from the pope.

NUNCUPA'TION (S.) a declaring, publiſhing, or ſolemnly affirming any thing in due form, as the laſt will or teſtament of a perſon, before proper witneſſes, &c.

NUN-EA'TON (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, an indifferent town, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 82 computed, and 100 meaſured miles.

NU'NNERY (S.) a convent or cloiſter for women or nuns only.

NU'PTIAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a marriage or wedding.

NURSE (S.) a woman that makes it her buſineſs to attend ſick people, or breed up and take care of young children.

NURSE (V.) to look after, or take care of aged, ſick, lame, or other infirm perſons, and young children; alſo to feed, nouriſh, or improve flowers, plants, &c.

NU'RSERY (S.) among *Women*, is ſometime applied to the room or chamber ſeparated on purpoſe for the bringing up of young children, &c. and ſometimes it means the child itſelf; with the *Gardeners*, it means a place where they cultivate and grow young trees, in order to tranſplant them into other peoples gardens, &c. and ſometimes it means a ſchool, college or univerſity, where youth are educated, &c.

NU'RTURE (S.) inſtruction, education, advice, direction, counſel, &c.

NU'SANCE (S.) any thing that is offenſive, hurtful, or prejudicial; the *Lawyers* call writs granted upon theſe occaſions treſpaſſes and actions upon the caſe.

NUT (S.) any thing that is contained within a ſhale or ſhell that is brittle, or may be eaſily cracked, as a filberd, cheſnut, walnut, ſmall-nut, &c. this is alſo applied to many other things, as the ſolid part of a calf's or lamb's liver, the heads that go on to ſcrews to faſten locks, &c.

NU'TMEG (S.) an aromatick nut or ſpice brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, very much uſed upon many occaſions; they are encloſed in three different covers, the firſt thin, reddiſh, &c. called mace, and by ſome, though improperly, the flower of *nutmeg*; this ſurrounds the ſhell, which is a hard, thin, blackiſh cover, under or within which is a greeniſh film, within which is what we call the *nutmeg*, and is the kernel or fruit; the whole commerce of *nutmegs* is in the hands of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* company; it is reported that the birds devouring the *nutmeg* when ripe, give it back whole by ſtool, and that thus falling to the ground, beſmeared with viſcous matter, it takes root, and ſo grows till it produces the tree.

NU'TRIMENT (S.) food or nouriſhment of any ſort or kind, whether ariſing from food or warmth, &c.

NUTRI'TION (S.) a natural increaſe, whereby that which continually decays of any corporeal ſubſtance, is repaired by proper ſupplies and convenient nouriſhment.

NUTRI'TIOUS or NU'TRITIVE (A.) of an agreeable nature, fitted to feed, nouriſh, or ſuſtain, or ſupport things in their proper or natural ſtate, by repleniſhing thoſe parts that by labour, &c. are weakned or worn out.

NU'ZZLE (V.) to hide or bury the head in a warm, ſoft, comfortable place, as a young child does in his nurſe's boſom.

NYCTE'LIA (S.) feaſts in honour of *Bacchus*, ſo called, becauſe they were celebrated in the night; theſe feaſts were kept every three years in the beginning of the ſpring, by the light of flambeaux, at which time riotous drinking, accompanied with all manner of debauchery, inſolence and impurity, was practiſed to ſuch a degree, that the *Romans* were forced to forbid them, upon account of the horrid diſorders that were committed at them.

NY'MPHA (S.) the thin ſmall ſkin that inſects are incloſed in, both while they are in the

the egg, and after they have undergone ſome viſible transformation; alſo little pieces of fleſh in a woman's privities; alſo a hollowneſs or void ſpace in the nether lip.

NYMPHÆ'UM (S.) publick baths in the city of *Rome*, twelve in number, which were places of pleaſure, adorned with delightful fountains, cool grottos, and curious ſtatues of nymphs; ſome remains of one of theſe baths are ſtill to be ſeen between *Naples* and *Mount Veſuvius* in *Italy*; it is a ſquare building all of marble, has only one gate of entrance, which leads down by ſome ſteps to a large grotto, paved with marble of divers colours; the walls are all covered with ſhell-work in a curious manner, repreſenting the twelve months of the year, and the four cardinal virtues; the water of a curious fountain, at the entry of the grotto, fills a canal that ſurrounds the place which is adorned with the ſtatues and pictures of divers nymphs, and abundance of other pleaſant figures,

NYMPHS (S.) heathen goddeſſes, that the poets have feigned to be the daughters of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, and made them to preſide over the rivers, ſprings, lakes and ſeas; they were diſtinguiſhed into *Nereides* and *Naiades*; the firſt took care of the ſea-waters, and the latter of rivers, fountains, &c. they gave alſo the name of *nymphs* to the country deities; their *Dryades* and *Hamadryades* were *nymphs* of foreſts; their *Napeæ*, *nymphs* of the meadows and groves; and their *Oreades*, *nymphs* of the mountains; the *Greeks* and *Phœnicians* called the ſouls of perſons deceaſed by this name, believing that the ſouls of the dead wandered about the places where they had taken their greateſt delight whilſt they were joined to their bodies, which was the firſt reaſon of introducing the ſacrificing in groves, and under great trees, as being ſuppoſed to be the haunts of departed ſouls; and ſo the *Greeks* imagined their forefathers, the ancient inhabitants of the country, who formerly lived in woods, &c. were become *Dryades*, thoſe that inhabited mountains, *Oreades*, and the dwellers by the ſea-ſhore *Nereides*, and thoſe that lived by or near fountains, rivers, &c. *Naiades*.

O,

IS the fourteenth letter of our alphabet, and the fourth vowel; it was formerly uſed as a numeral letter, for the number eleven, and when marked with a daſh, thus, $\bar{O}$, it ſtood for eleven thouſand; among the *Iriſh*, this letter at the beginning, or before the name of a family, is a character of dignity, as the *O Neals*, *O Carrols*, *&c.* are conſiderable families among them; it is a cuſtom for the lords of that kingdom to prefix an O before their names, to diſtinguiſh them from the commonalty; this letter is likewiſe uſed as an interjection of admiration, calling, deſiring, deriſion and indignation; among the *Ancients*, it was the hieroglyphick or ſymbol of eternity; among *Us*, as well as among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, this letter is frequently wrote and not pronounced, as in people, &c.

OAF (S.) a fooliſh, ſilly, ignorant wench, or fellow; a covetous, miſerly wretch.

OA'FISH (A.) ſilly, fooliſh, ignorant, &c.

OA'FISHNESS (S.) fooliſhneſs, &c.

OAK (S.) a large timber-tree, of which thoſe of the *Engliſh* growth are moſt durable and ſtrong, for ſhip-building and other heavy ſervices; the foreign *oaks*, when ſawn into planks of proper thickneſs, make what we call wainſcotting, principally uſed by the cabinet makers and joiners for the inſide of churches, noblemens houſes, &c. from the natural ſtrength and duration of this wood, the tree is become the emblem of ſtrength, virtue, conſtancy, long-life, &c.

OA'KAM or OA'KUM (S.) on *Ship-board*, is old ropes, &c. untwiſted, and ſo pulled out into flax or hemp again; alſo tow, flax, or hemp, being ſo employed about a ſhip, is called white *oakum*, which is uſed to drive into the ſeams, and all other parts where water is ſuppoſed or ſuſpected to come in or through.

OAK BALLS, APPLES, or CONES (S.) a ſort of galls or excreſcences, that naturally grow out of the oak.

OA'KEN (A.) any thing made of oak, or ſomething belonging or appertaining to an oak.

OA'KHAM or OKE'HAM (S.) ſituate in the pleaſant valley of *Catmouſe*, and though it is not large, yet it is the county-town of *Rutlandſhire*, where the aſſizes and ſeſſions are held, the buildings whereof are pretty good, eſpecially the church, free-ſchool and hoſpital; the caſtle is gone to decay, and is now uſed for holding the aſſizes in, &c. its weekly market on Saturday is pretty well ſerved with proviſions; diſtant from *London* 68 computed, and 94 meaſured miles.

OA'KHAMPTON or OKE'HAMPTON (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a large borough-town, that ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, burgeſſes, recorder, &c. hath a very good market for proviſions, weekly on Saturdays; diſtant from *London* 160 computed, and 193 meaſured miles.

OAR (S.) an inſtrument wherewith watermen and others row boats, galleys, &c. alſo an inſtrument for brewers to maſh their malt with.

OARS (S.) a boat rowed with two men, for which paſſengers, upon the river *Thames*, pay double the price of thoſe boats that are

rowed

rowed but by one man, which though they are the ſame boats that were rowed by two pair of hands, are called ſcullers, when rowed by only one.

OATH (S.) is a ſolemn appeal to Almighty God, deſiring his mercy and protection no otherwiſe than the matter or thing affirmed is true or falſe; and when this is done in open court or before a magiſtrate, appointed for that purpoſe, where a perſon is called to give evidence, &c. it is called a legal *oath*; it is alſo called a corporal *oath*, becauſe the perſon layeth his hand upon ſome part of the ſcripture, and alſo kiſſeth the book, the law eſteeming it the beſt way of coming at the truth, and appoints this phraſe, *So help me God*, to be the concluſion, thereby intimating, that the ſwearer ſhall pawn his expectation of God's bleſſing in this life, and of eternal ſalvation in the life to come, upon the truth of what he ſwears; ſometimes it means a vow or firm reſolution to perform ſomething, as living chaſtly and ſingly, like the nuns and friars; all profane and falſe ſwearing is very ſtrictly forbid both in the Old and New Teſtament; as is alſo ſwearing by any falſe gods, &c. but when the neceſſity or occaſion requires, we may innocently and lawfully ſwear and take an *oath* by the true God for the maintenance or diſcovery of the truth.

OA'T-MEAL (S.) flour or meal made of oats threſhed, cleanſed, and ground.

OATS (S.) a ſmall ſort of corn or grain to feed horſes with, and ſometimes uſed to make bread.

OA'ZINESS or OO'ZINESS (S.) muddineſs, ſlimineſs, &c.

OA'ZY or OO'ZY (A.) ſoft, muddy, ſlimy, mixed with earth and water, of the conſiſtence of batter for puddings.

OBDU'RACY or OBDU'RATENESS (S.) ſtubbornneſs, wilfulneſs, obſtinacy, inflexibleneſs.

O'BDURATE (A.) obſtinate, hardened, wilful, ſtubborn, &c.

OBE'DIENCE or OBE'DIENTNESS (S.) the ſubmitting to, or complying with the orders, laws, or commands of another; and this is of two ſorts or kinds, *viz. active*, where ſomething is done, and *paſſive*, where ſomething that ſeems grievous or troubleſome is born, without reſiſting or repining at the authority that impoſes or commands the thing or law ſubmitted to.

OBE'DIENT or OBEDIE'NTIAL (A.) dutiful ſubmiſſive, complying, yielding, or obeying.

OBE'ISANCE (S.) bowing, or paying reſpect to a perſon, a congee, or reverence.

O'BELISKS (S.) in *Architecture*, are quadrangular pyramids, very tall and ſlender, raiſed as an ornament in ſome publick place, to ſhew the extravagant largeneſs of ſome particular ſtone, or to ſerve as a monument of ſome memorable tranſaction, frequently inriched with inſcriptions and hieroglyphicks, relating to the action or thing deſigned to be commemorated; ſome affirm that an *obeliſk* and a pyramid differ, that the firſt has a very ſmall baſe, and the latter a very large one; others ſay an *obeliſk* muſt be all of one ſtone, whereas a pyramid may be of many; the proportions of theſe ſorts of monuments are, that the height ſhould be from nine to ten times the thickneſs, and that the thickneſs at top muſt never be leſs than half, nor more than three fourths of the thickneſs or diameter at bottom; theſe ſort of monuments were very early in antiquity; the *Arabians* call them *Pharaoh*'s needles, and the *Egyptian* prieſts the fingers of the ſun; they differed very much as to their coſtlineſs, magnitude and magnificence; ſome being erected by kings, others by noblemen, and others by the prieſts; but all of them were made of very hard ſtone or a ſort of ſpeckled marble, till after the conqueſt of *Egypt*, and baniſhment of their prieſts by *Cambyſes*, *&c.* When the *Romans* conquered this part of the world, they cauſed ſeveral of theſe *obeliſks* to be tranſported to *Rome*, one of which is ſtill remaining; in *Printing*, the mark (†) which is uſed as a reference to ſomething in the margin, goes by this name.

OBEY' (V.) to ſubmit to, or perform the orders or commands of another, eſpecially thoſe in publick authority.

OBEY'ING (S.) the complying with, or ſubmitting to the orders or commands of another.

Obeying Signs, the ſix ſouthern ſigns of the Zodiack.

OBJE'CT (V.) to find fault with, to oppoſe, to urge reaſons or arguments againſt the doing of a thing.

O'BJECT (S.) ſomething that occupies the ſenſe of ſeeing, and from thence called the material *object*; or it is ſometimes taken for the ſubject or matter upon which an art or ſcience is built or ſuſpends itſelf; and ſometimes it means a thing or matter that is formed in the mind, either by the ſenſation of ſomething actually viſible, or purely by the ſtrength of imagination.

Object Glaſs, that glaſs in a teleſcope or microſcope fixed or put on in that end next to the object.

OBJE'CTION (S.) a finding fault with, or diſſenting from a propoſition laid down by another.

OBJE'CTIVE (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to an object.

OBJE'CTOR (S.) the perſon that oppoſes any argument, or poſitive aſſertion, one that refuſes to give his aſſent to what another perſon affirms, ſays, declares, or demands.

O'BIT (S.) in our *old Cuſtoms*, was a funeral ſolemnity, or office for the dead, commonly performed when the corpſe lay in the church unburied;

unburied; ſometimes it ſignifies an anniverſary office or maſs held yearly in the church of *Rome*, on ſome particular day, in commemoration of ſome deceaſed perſon.

OBI'TUARY or MO'RTUARY (S.) a regiſter that contained the names of the ſeveral perſons deceaſed, and the days of their interment; it is ſometimes uſed for a book containing the foundation or inſtitution of the ſeveral obits.

OBJURGA'TION (S.) a binding by oath, a chiding or reproving.

OBLA'TI (S.) were certain ſecular perſons, who out of a miſguided zeal reſigned themſelves and their eſtates to ſome monaſtery, and were thereupon admitted as lay brothers; ſome were ſo extravagant as to give their whole families for the uſe and ſervice of the monaſtery, and as far as in them lay, oblige their deſcendants to the ſame kind of ſervitude; and theſe were admitted by putting the bell ropes of the church round their necks, and as a mark of ſervitude, a few pence on their heads; theſe were allowed religious habits, but different from thoſe of the monks.

OBLA'TIONS (S.) properly ſignify any of thoſe things offered or given to God, as a ſacrifice, &c. and afterwards it came to ſignify any thing that was dedicated to the church or prieſts; ſuch were the gifts or offerings made to the prieſts for ſaying maſs, legacies of dying perſons appointed for any religious uſe whatever; till the 4th century, the church or prieſthood had no other maintenance or allowance than the free gifts or *oblations* of the people.

OBLECTA'TION (S.) pleaſure, delight, recreation, &c. of any kind.

O'BLIGATE (V.) to oblige, compel, bind, tie, or force, either by power, good offices, &c.

OBLIGA'TION (S.) duty, engagement, bond or other writing, that requires ſomething to be done; there are various cauſes, from whence there are various names of theſe *obligations*.

Civil Obligations, thoſe that take their riſe from civil authority only, as the ſubmitting to an act of parliament, &c.

Moral Obligations, &c. thoſe that are concerned only about poſſible things, or caſes, as, *I will come and ſee you to morrow*, which naturally implies no extraordinary event happening to hinder.

Natural Obligations, thoſe that ariſe from the law of nature.

Perpetual Obligations, thoſe that oblige a perſon continually, as to honour God, &c.

O'BLIGATORINESS (S.) of a binding, compelling, or forcing quality or nature.

O'BLIGATORY (A.) ſomething that carries a ſort of force, or compulſion along with it.

OBLI'GE (V.) to compel, conſtrain, force, engage; alſo to favour a perſon by doing a kindneſs with or without being required.

OBLIGEE' (S.) a perſon to whom a bond or other obligatory writing is made or given.

OBLI'GING (A.) binding, tying, compelling; alſo engaging, friendly, or good-natured.

OBLIGO'R (S.) the perſon that enters into bond or covenants to do ſomething.

OBLI'QUE (A.) crooked, aſide, awry, out of a ſtraight line, &c. in *Trigonometry*, all angles greater or leſſer than right ones are called *oblique* angles; ſo of any two lines that fall upon one another, if that which is ſuppoſed to be the acting line in its falling, does not at its contact form a right angle, it is called an *oblique* line; ſo a plane in *Dialling*, that inclines to the horizon, is called an *oblique* plane; alſo thoſe people, or that place or nation whoſe horizon cuts the equator obliquely, and the pole is raiſed above the horizon equal to the latitude of the place, are ſaid to have or inhabit an *oblique* ſphere; and they never have their days and nights equal, but at the time of the equinox; and in *Grammar*, all thoſe caſes where the termination of the noun varies, are called *oblique* caſes; ſo in *Navigation*, when a ſhip ſails between the four cardinal points, it is called *oblique* ſailing; in *aſtronomy*, an arch of the equator intercepted between the firſt point of *Aries*, and that point of the equator which riſes together with a ſtar, &c. is called *oblique* aſcenſion, which is numbered from eaſt to weſt.

OBLI'QUITY (S.) that circumſtance or action of a thing that renders it oblique.

OBLI'TERATE (V.) to rub out, to forget, blot, cancel, or make void.

OBLITERA'TION (S.) a rubbing, blotting, or waſhing out, a cancelling or making void, a forgetting, &c.

OBLI'VION (S.) forgetfulneſs; alſo an act of pardon or forgiveneſs of a prince, whereby the ſeveral offences of his ſubjects are, as it were, forgot, rubbed out, or waſhed away, &c.

O'BLONG (S.) a vulgar term for what the *Geometricans* call a rectangle, parallelogram, or long ſquare, like a counter, or ſhuffle-board, &c. any thing that is longer than it is broad.

O'BLOQUY (S.) ſlander, ill-report, evil-ſpeaking, back biting, &c.

OBNO'XIOUS (A.) liable or in danger to be puniſhed; alſo offenſive or diſagreeable.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of a perſon or thing that is liable to, or deſerving of puniſhment.

OBNUBILA'TION (S.) the making or rendering dark with clouds.

O'BOLUS (S.) an ancient ſilver coin, in value the ſixth part of a drachma, or piece worth 7 pence half-penny with us; alſo in *Phyſick*, it is half a ſcruple in weight; it is now generally taken for the *Latin* name of our half-penny, though anciently it ſignified the half of

of any piece of coin, let the value be what it would, and was therefore univerſally called pennies.

OBREPTI'TIOUS (A.) clandeſtine, unfair, private; ſo thoſe patents that are, or have been obtained irregularly, or without letting the truth be known, are thus called, and are in their own nature void.

OBSCE'NE (A.) filthy, debauched, naſty, or immodeſt talk or actions.

OBSCE'NENESS or OBSCE'NITY (S.) words or actions that indicate impurity, unchaſtity, lewdneſs, bawdy, or ſmuttineſs.

Camera OBSCU'RA (S.) a room where the light is prevented from coming in at more than one place about the bigneſs of a ſhilling, in which a glaſs being fixed, conveys the rays from external objects to a wall, or ſheet hung up on purpoſe to receive them, where whatever paſſes without, is ſeen perfectly within.

OBSCURA'TION (S.) a darkening, or rendering a place or thing not capable of being ſeen; alſo a diſguiſing a ſtory or argument, ſo that the truth cannot be perceived.

OBSCU'RE (A.) dark, gloomy; alſo unintelligible, difficult; alſo a perſon in a private ſtation or capacity that lives retired or unknown.

OBSCU'RE (V.) to render a thing dark or difficult; alſo to hide, blemiſh, or ſecrete the excellencies of another.

OBSCU'RITY or OBSCURENESS (S.) in *Scripture*, it means ſorrow, grief, ſadneſs, and ſometimes the grave, &c. alſo wilful ignorance and hardneſs of heart; and in *common Speech*, privateneſs of living; alſo darkneſs, difficulty, &c.

OBSECRA'TION (S.) an earneſt begging, deſiring, or entreating; and in *Rhetorick*, it is that figure whereby the orator implores the aſſiſtance of ſome other being diſtinct from himſelf, whether it be God, or man, &c.

O'BSEQUIES (S.) funeral rites, or honours paid to the dead willingly and chearfully by the living, thereby to ſhew their reſpect to the deceaſed.

OBSE'QUIOUS (A.) complaiſant, ſubmiſſive, dutiful, obliging, &c.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS (S.) a willingneſs or readineſs to pleaſe, an earneſt deſire to oblige or ſatisfy.

OBSE'RVABLE (A.) worthy or deſerving to be taken notice of, minded or kept in memory.

OBSE'RVABLENESS (S.) the merit, deſert, or valuableneſs of any thing that makes it worthy of being regarded, done, or performed.

OBSE'RVANCE (S.) the fulfilling, performing, and keeping the laws, ordinances, and commands of our ſuperiors, whether civil or religious.

OBSE'RVANCES (S.) rules, orders, laws or cuſtoms for any ſect or ſociety to obſerve, particularly thoſe of monaſteries.

OBSE'RVANT (A.) dutiful, obedient, diligent, reſpectful, punctual in keeping one's word or promiſe.

OBSERVANTINES (S.) a branch of the Franciſcan order, or part of the Grey Friars, who are thus called upon account of obliging themſelves by ſtrict vows to a rigid obſervation of the rules of their profeſſion.

OBSE'RVANTNESS (S.) dutifulneſs, reſpectfulneſs, diligent care to perform or keep one's word or promiſe.

OBSERVA'TION (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the minding, regarding, doing or performing ſomething according to rule, order, or law; and ſometimes a note, remark, or conſequence that does or may follow from ſomething laid down or done; and ſometimes it means only taking the heights, diſtances, &c. of the ſun, moon, ſtars, &c. with proper inſtruments, &c. for various purpoſes, eſpecially for finding the latitude and longitude of particular places, &c.

OBSERVA'TOR (S.) one who is either appointed, or takes upon himſelf the office of regarding or looking after, or into other people's manners or behaviours; alſo a monitor in a ſchool, &c.

OBSE'RVATORY (S.) a houſe or proper place built and accommodated with all manner of inſtruments, &c. for aſtronomical obſervations in order to make proper improvements, and regulations for the calculating eclipſes, &c. finding the regular ſyſtem of the planets, particularly that of the moon, whoſe irregularities require more than ordinary pains to compoſe into a compleat ſyſtem, than any of the others; for which reaſon there have been divers places built, and furniſhed both with perſons and inſtruments, the moſt noted of which in *Europe* are thoſe of *Tycho Brahe* in the iſland of *Ween*, between the coaſts of *Schonen* and *Zeland*, in the *Baltick*, where the labours of 20 years produced what is called his catalogue, &c. That at *Paris*, erected by *Lewis* XIV. to obſerve the ſtars and planets, and alſo the congelations, confrigerations, indurations, conſervations, &c. of the air and other meteors; for which purpoſe the building is four ſquare, anſwering to the four cardinal points of the world, raiſed 80 foot from the ground, and its foundation as much below it; it is three ſtories high, with a terraſs on the top of it, from whence the whole horizon appears flat, and even the ſtair-caſe is a very curious contrivance, being after the manner of a ſcrew, and ſo ordered, that from the bottom there is a full ſight of the ſtars, that paſs the zenith; this place is likewiſe well furniſhed with proper inſtruments and learned men, who have publiſhed ſeveral uſeful matters relating to aſtronomy and geography, &c. The royal *Obſervatory* at *Greenwich* near *London*, founded by king *Charles* II. and attended for

a great many years by Mr. *Flamſteed*, whoſe indefatigable induſtry and accurate ſkill have produced large volumes for the uſe and benefit of all the admirers of aſtonomy; there is now ſcarce any univerſity or college where the mathematicks are taught or ſtudied, but what are furniſhed with *obſervatories* for the ſame purpoſe, tho' far ſhort of thoſe mentioned above. The late emperor of *China*, at the interceſſion of ſome miſſionaries, alſo erected a ſumptuous *obſervatory* at *Pekin*, which is furniſhed with ſome very large inſtruments, but not ſo curiouſly made or contrived as the *European* ones.

OBSE'RVE (V.) to mind, heed, keep, live by, or ſubmit to the rules, orders, and commands of another; alſo to think or meditate upon, carefully watch, look after, or take notice of any perſon or thing, ſometimes to imitate, and ſometimes to puniſh, &c. alſo to make aſtronomical obſervations, in order to find the latitude or longitude of places, and ſo to find their bearing and diſtance for the uſes of navigation and geography, &c.

OBSE'RVER (S.) one that looks on, or over a perſon or thing, to take notice how, or what is done; and in *Aſtronomy*, it particularly means the perſon that watches the coming of the ſun, moon or ſtars to the meridian, the eclipſes of the ſatellites or luminaries, &c.

OBSE'SSION (S.) a ſurrounding, encompaſſing, beſieging, &c. and when conſidered *phyſically*, is what is called madneſs; but *religiouſly*, it means being poſſeſſed or influenced by ſome evil ſpirit or devil; tho' the nice diſtinguiſhers ſay, that poſſeſſion conſiſts in the devil's actually entering and reſiding in the afflicted perſon; but *obſeſſion*, they ſay, is when without entering into the body of the perſon, he beſieges him without, and torments or diſturbs him like a troubleſome gueſt, who follows and teazes the perſon from whom he reſolves to get ſome advantage; the marks of this diſorder are ſaid to be the being lifted up into the air, and thrown down with violence againſt the ground without being hurt, to ſpeak ſtrange languages that the perſon had never learned, &c.

OBSI'DIONAL CROWN (S.) a crown or wreath the *Romans* honoured ſuch of their generals with, as had delivered the *Roman* army, when at any time they were beſieged or ſurrounded by their enemies; this crown was made of graſs or herbs found upon the ſpot or ſoil where the action was performed, and made and put on by the ſoldiers; likewiſe to thoſe who held out, or raiſed the ſiege of a town, fortreſs, &c.

OBSOLE'TE (A.) grown old and out of uſe, laid by, or diſcontinued.

OBSOLE'TENESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of a word, faſhion, law, or cuſtom that is grown old, or out of uſe.

O'BSTACLE (S.) any thing that hinders or prevents a perſon from doing ſomething that he is deſirous to do or accompliſh.

O'BSTINACY or O'BSTINATENESS (S.) ſtubbornneſs, wilfulneſs, reſoluteneſs, determinedneſs, inflexibleneſs altho' in the wrong.

O'BSTINATE (A.) ſelf-willed, reſolute, determined, reſolved, that will not hearken to the advice or counſel of others.

OBSTRE'PEROUS (A.) noiſy, loud, bawling, quarrelſome.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS (S.) the quality, inclination, diſpoſition, or action of making a loud noiſe, din, or quarrelſome brawling.

OBSTRU'CT (V.) to hinder, ſtop, ſhut up, prevent, to diſappoint.

OBSTRU'CTION (S.) a hindrance, ſtoppage, prevention, or diſappointment; in *Phyſick*, it is the ſhutting or ſtopping up the pores or paſſages of the body, either by contraction or by the entrance of ſome foreign body into them.

OBSTRU'CTIVE (A.) of a hindering or preventive nature.

OBSTRU'ENCY (S.) the quality or diſpoſition of things or medicines that condenſe the pores of the body, or allay the rapid or too ſwift motion of the blood.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION (S.) a ſtupefying, aſtoniſhing, abaſhing, amazing, &c.

OBTAI'N (V.) to get or acquire what a perſon was ſolicitous after, or deſirous of.

OBTENEBRA'TION (S.) a clouding or making dark.

OBTESTA'TION (S.) an earneſt requeſt, a ſolicitous or preſſing deſire, &c.

OBTRECTA'TION (S.) a ſlandering or evil-ſpeaking of a perſon, eſpecially while he is abſent or behind his back.

OBTRU'DE (V.) to force or impoſe upon a perſon ſomething contrary to his inclination.

OBTRU'SION (S.) a rude or forcible thruſting into a perſon's company, or compulſion to ſomething diſpleaſing to him.

OBTU'SE (A.) blunt-pointed, heavy, dull-witted, &c. in *Trigonometry*, thoſe angles that contain more than 90 degrees, or are greater than a right angle, are called *obtuſe* angles.

OBTU'SENESS (S.) bluntneſs, dull-edged, pointed, or witted.

OBVE'NTIONS (S.) in the *old Law Books*, ſometimes ſignified offerings, gifts, or preſents made to the prieſt or church; and ſometimes the rents, incomes, or revenues of a ſpiritual living.

O'BVIATE (V.) to take away, prevent, make clear, &c. and this word is commonly applied to difficulties or objections made to any argument or thing, which are ſaid to be *obviated* by being illuſtrated, cleared or anſwered, and the truth made to appear perfectly intelligible.

O'BVIOUS (A.) plain, eaſy to be ſeen or underſtood.

O'BVIOUSNESS (S.) eaſineſs or plainneſs to be ſeen, perceived, or underſtood.

OBUMBRA'TION (S.) an overſhadowing, hiding, or concealing.

OCCA'SION (S.) a goddeſs honoured by the old heathens, as one who preſided over the fitteſt or propereſt time to do or perform any thing, and was commonly repreſented in the form of a naked woman, bald behind, with a long lock on her forehead, with one of her feet in the air, the other on a wheel, holding a razor in one hand, and a ſail in the other; her feet were alſo winged, and the wheel in continual motion, to ſhew that opportunity is always inconſtant and momentary, ſo that if not made uſe of when it offers, it ſoon ſlips away, leaving repentance behind it as a perpetual companion; this word has various meanings with us at this time; for ſometimes it ſignifies a fit, convenient, or proper time to do or perform any thing in; and ſometimes it ſignifies neceſſity or want of another's aſſiſtance; and ſometimes it means a reaſon why a perſon does, or does not perform any thing.

OCCA'SIONAL (A.) accidental, according as time or opportunity requires, caſual; alſo cauſe, reaſon, &c.

OCCA'SIONS (S.) neceſſary buſineſs, concerns or affairs.

O'CCIDENT (S.) the weſt part of the world, or that part of the horizon, where the equator or a ſtar therein, deſcends into the lower hemiſphere; but it is frequently, though improperly, taken for all that arch of the horizon, which defines the occidual amplitude of the ſtars; formerly the weſt was reckoned from the *Fortunate Iſlands*, but now generally from the *Azores*.

OCCIDE'NTAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the weſt, weſtern, towards or inclining to it; ſo a ſtar is ſaid to be *occidental*, when it ſets after the ſun.

OCCIDE'NTALNESS (S.) the ſituation of any thing in or towards the weſt.

OCCU'LT (A.) dark, hid, unknown, ſecret.

Occult Lines, in conſtructing any ſcheme, &c. geometrically, is a line that is only aſſiſting or helpful to the compleating the ſcheme, and is therefore drawn very ſmall or with ſome matter that will rub out again, when the purpoſe for which it was intended is ſerved.

Occult Qualities, are ſuch properties that divers bodies are endowed with, the cauſe whereof is unknown, as that of the loadſtone, &c.

Occult Sciences, are ſuch as have no demonſtration accompanying them, but depend upon facts, which are oftener miſtaken than found out; ſuch as magick, aſtrology, &c.

OCCULTA'TION (S.) a hiding, concealing, or rendering private; in *Aſtronomy*, it is all the time any ſtar or planet is hid from our ſight in an eclipſe.

OCCU'LTNESS (S.) the quality or nature of thoſe things that are obcured or hid from our comprehenſion or underſtanding.

O'CCUPANT or O'CCUPIER (S.) the poſſeſſor, enjoyer, or uſer of any thing; in *Law*, if a tenant holds lands, &c. for the term of another's life, and ſuch tenant die firſt, leaving that other to ſurvive, he that firſt enters to hold that term out is called an *occupant*; ſo if a tenant for his own life grant over his eſtate to another, if the grantee dies, there ſhall be an *occupant*.

OCCUPA'TION (S.) a trade, buſineſs, or employment; in *Law*, it is the putting a man out of his freehold in time of war; it is alſo uſed to expreſs the holding, tenure, or poſſeſſion of lands or tenements.

O'CCUPY (V.) to uſe or poſſeſs; alſo to deal or trade in any commodity; alſo to know, or carnally lie with a woman.

O'CCUPYING (S.) uſing, poſſeſſing, enjoying, &c.

OCCU'R (V.) to happen, or meet by chance, to throw or put one's ſelf in the way of a perſon or thing on purpoſe.

OCCU'RRENCES (S.) the ſeveral matters, things or buſineſs that happen or come to paſs by chance, or accidentally; alſo the ſeveral particulars that make up a news-paper.

OCCU'RRING or OCCU'RRENT (A.) offering, meeting, happening, coming to paſs, &c.

O'CEAN (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the univerſal aſſemblage of waters that ſurround or encompaſs the whole earth; and ſometimes only a part, or great ſea, as the *Atlantick ocean*, or that between *Europe* and *Africa* on the weſt, and *America* on the eaſt, &c. ſo they ſay the *German ocean*, &c. among the *Ancients*, it was the god of the ſea, and ſaid to be the ſon of heaven and *Veſta*, the huſband of *Tethys*, and the father of *Rivers* and *Fountains*; he was alſo called the father of all things, upon that principle that water was the ſeed of the univerſe.

OCHLO'CRACY (S.) a government, wherein the common people bear the ſway.

O'CKAMY (S.) a ſort of mixed metal, formerly much uſed for ſpoons and other utenſils, in which braſs was a principal ingredient, but now left off, in the room of which the bath metal, both white and yellow, and ſeveral other compoſitions are now uſed for buttons, buckles, ſpoons, &c.

O'CKINGHAM (S.) in *Berkſhire*, is a large well frequented town, containing ſeveral ſtreets, with a handſome market-houſe in the midſt of the town; its market is weekly on Tueſday, when beſides proviſions, large quantities of ſilk ſtockings are brought, the manufacture of this place and the neighbouring villages; diſtant from *London* 28 computed, and 33 meaſured miles.

OCTAE'DRON or OCTAHE'DRON (S.)

ſolid geometrical figure, contained under eight equal and equilateral triangles.

O'CTAGON (S.) a figure or plane contained under eight equal ſides and angles.

OCTA'NGULAR (A.) ſomething that hath eight angles.

O'CTANT (S.) a mathematical inſtrument that contains 45 degrees, or the one eighth part of a circle; with the *aſtrologers*, it is when one planet is in aſpect or poſition to another 45 degrees.

O'CTAPLA (S.) a book, particularly the Bible, that is, wrote or printed in eight languages or verſions.

O'CTAVE (S.) is a *Muſical* term, and ſignifies an interval of eight incluſive ſounds, or different degrees of tone; ſome make no difference between the uniſon and *octave*; but the truth is, there is a great deal, for the vibrations of the acuter tone are twice repeated for once of the graver; ſo that the proportion of ſound forming the two extremes of an *octave*, are in numbers or lines, as 2 to 1, ſo that two chords or ſtrings of the ſame matter, thickneſs, and tenſion, one whereof is double the length of the other, produces the *octave*; this is alſo called the diapaſon; the diviſion of the *octave* forms all the poſſible chords that can be made.

O'CTAVES (S.) in the *firſt Ages of Chriſtianity*, were certain repetitions of the ſervice of the grand feſtivals, the eighth day after the feſtival itſelf, which were obſerved in the *Engliſh* church up to the *Saxon* times, called by them the *Utas*.

OCTA'VO (S.) among the *Printers* and *Bookſellers*, is a book ſo printed, that eight leaves or ſixteen pages make but one ſheet of paper, as is this you now read.

OCTE'NNIAL (A.) any thing done or repeated every eighth year.

OCTHO'DES (S.) in *Medicine*, are ulcers, whoſe ſides are callous, or of the nature of warts, and not malignant.

OCTO'BER (S.) by the legal account was formerly the eighth month of the year; and was therefore ſo called by the *Romans*; but now by the legal as well as vulgar account, the tenth; it is alſo the name of ſtrong beer or ale, that is uſually brewed about that time, and therefore ſo called; the *Painters* repreſent this month in a garment of the colour of decaying leaves and flowers, being crowned with a garland of oak leaves with acorns, holding in his right hand a ſcorpion, and in his left a baſket filled with cheſnuts, medlars, ſervices, &c.

O'CTOSTYLE (S.) is any building that has eight pillars or columns in front.

O'CULAR (A.) ſomething belonging to the eyes or ſight; alſo any thing clear, plain, or viſible; ſo *ocular demonſtration* is any thing that is evident or clear to the ſight, ſo that no diſpute can be made of the truth or certainty thereof.

O'CULIST (S.) one ſkilled in that part of anatomy that teaches the conſtruction and ſituation of the eyes and their parts, together with the diſeaſes and infirmities thereunto belonging, and their cures.

ODD (A.) the quality of a number being uneven, as 7, 9, 15, 31, &c. alſo any thing that is ſtrange, whimſical, or unaccountable.

O'DDNESS S.) unevenneſs of number; alſo the fantaſtical humourſomneſs of a perſon's temper or diſpoſition; alſo the uncommonneſs of a draught, picture, or other fancy-work; alſo the ſingularity of the manner or form of any thing whatever.

ODE (S.) among the *Ancients*, ſignified a ſong or poetical compoſition fit for ſinging, which was uſually performed with the inſtrument called the lyre accompanying the voice, in honour of their gods, heroes, and great men, and ſometimes upon other ſubjects, from whence ſuch poems were in general called lyric poems; in the *Modern Poetry*, it is what is called a lyric poem, conſiſting of long and ſhort verſes, diſtinguiſhed into ſtanza's, wherein the ſame meaſure is conſtantly preſerved, to commemorate or praiſe ſome noble actions, or great men, as thoſe of *Prior*, *Welſted*, &c. The diſtinguiſhing character of this ſort of poetry is *ſweetneſs*, the poet endeavouring to ſooth his auditors or readers by the variety of the verſe, and the delicacy of the words, the beauty of the numbers, and a choice of ſuch things as are moſt beautiful in themſelves for the ſubject of his deſcription.

ODE'UM (S.) a place among the *Ancients*, where the muſicians practiſed, tried, or rehearſed their muſick, before they played in the publick theatres; alſo where muſical prizes were ſtrove for by the ſeveral performers; ſometimes it ſignifies the choir of a church, where they ſing the ſervice.

O'DIHAM (S.) a ſmall corporate town in *Hampſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 34 computed, and 41 meaſured miles.

O'DIN (S.) a god among the ancient *Danes*, who together with another called *Thor*, was ſuppoſed to preſide over battles and warlike affairs; ſome learned men imagine, that theſe and ſeveral others of the northern deities were magicians, who by their art perſuaded the people into the belief of their being the gods they worſhipped, only for the advantage of commerce among them they aſſumed human forms.

O'DIOUS (A.) hateful, deſpiſed; alſo heinous, ſhameful, ridiculous, &c.

O'DIOUSNESS (S.) ſhameſulneſs, abominableneſs, heinouſneſs, hatefulneſs.

O'DIUM (S.) ſcandal, hatred, grudge, blame, cenſure, reproach.

ODO'NTAGRA (S.) the ſurgeon's name for an inſtrument wherewith they draw teeth.

ODO'NTALGY (S.) the diſeaſe called the tooth-ach.

ODO'NTICKS (S.) medicines applied to, or proper for the tooth-ach.

O'DOUR (S.) the ſcent or ſmell that any thing emits.

ODOURI'FEROUS or ODORI'FEROUS (A.) ſweet-ſmelling or pleaſant-ſcented.

ODOURI'FEROUSNESS (S.) ſweetneſs of ſcent, pleaſantneſs of ſmell, &c.

O'DOURS (S.) perfumes, or any ſweet or pleaſant ſmells.

ODY'SSEE (S.) *Homer*'s relation of the adventures of *Ulyſſes* in his return from the ſiege of *Troy*, and is the famous epick poem that is juſtly eſteemed the greateſt maſterpiece that ever appeared in the world.

OECONO'MICAL or OECONO'MICK (A.) ſomething belonging to the art of good huſbandry, or the regular management of a private family.

OECO'NOMICKS (S.) the ſcience, rules, or art of managing a family after a commodious and regular manner, grounded upon experience and a regular chain of conſequences following from certain premiſes laid down.

OECO'NOMIST (S.) one who manages, directs, or prudently behaves in any affair of moment.

OECO'NOMY (S.) good management or regularity in private families; alſo prudent behaviour in any affair whatever; in *Phyſick*, the animal *œconomy* is properly the ſcience of anatomy enlarged, taking in not only the ſtructure and parts of a human body, but alſo their uſe, together with the nature and cauſes of life, health, and diſorders that produce or cauſe diſeaſes, &c. In *Architecture*, it is properly the ſcientifick part, which being duly applied, not only directs the proper method of taking due meaſures and proportions, but alſo by conſidering the materials, aſcertains the charge of any ſtructure before it is begun; in *Scripture*, the legal or *Jewiſh œconomy* is that ſyſtem of laws or obſervations, that nation or people were obliged to perform and obſerve, both in their religious and moral ſtate; the Chriſtian *œconomy* is the diſpenſation of grace and mercy delivered to mankind by Chriſt and his diſciples; in *Oratory*, it is the regular ordering or diſpoſing the ſpeech or ſubject according to the rules of art.

OECUME'NICAL (A.) ſomething relating to the univerſe or the whole world, upon which account the church men call the four firſt general councils by this name.

OEDE'MA or UNDI'MIA (S.) ſometimes is a general term for any ſwelling or tumour whatever, but more particularly for a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumour, proceeding from pituitous matter heaped up together, in which there is no pulſe, but it yields eaſily to the preſſure of the fingers; ſometimes it is the lympha extravaſated, and ſo transformed into a jelly.

OF (Part.) ſomething deſcend from, or belonging to another.

OFF (Part.) ſometimes means at a great diſtance, and ſometimes only bare ſeparation, &c.

O'FFAL (S.) waſte or refuſe fragments of meat, &c. alſo the entrails of any creature.

OFFE'NCE (S.) any crime or miſdemeanour, treſpaſs or fault committed, wrong, abuſe, or ſcandal given.

OFFE'ND (V.) to injure, affront, break through, or act contrary to the laws, commands, or orders of our ſuperiors or others.

OFFE'NSIVE (A.) diſpleaſing, abuſive, injurious, hurtful, that ſtands ready to attack or fall upon an enemy, &c.

OFFE'NSIVENESS (S.) the affronting or diſagreeable or injurious quality of any thing.

O'FFER (V.) to ſtrive, endeavour, proffer, preſent, give, dedicate, propound, or undertake any thing.

O'FFERING (S.) an oblation, ſacrifice, gift, or preſent; the *Jews* had ſeveral kinds of *offerings*, which they preſented at the temple; ſome were free will *offerings*, and others were of obligation; the firſt-fruits, the tenths and the ſin-*offerings* were of obligation; the peace-*offerings*, vows, *offerings* of wine, oil, bread, and other things, which were made to the temple, or to the miniſters of the Lord, were called *offerings* of devotion; the *Hebrews* called all ſorts of *offerings Corban*.

OFFE'RTORY (S.) the place in the church where the people's offerings or gifts were kept; in the church of *Rome*, it is a part of the ſervice or anthem ſung to or played upon an organ, &c. while the people are making their offerings.

O'FFICE (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the employment or proper buſineſs that a perſon is appointed to do or perform; and ſometimes is means the place where buſineſs is tranſacted or performed; ſometimes it ſignifies the good or ill ſervice that one perſon does to another; and ſometimes the ſervice or devotions of a national church.

O'FFICER (S.) in *general*, ſignifies any perſon that has a peculiar poſt or buſineſs appointed him; and in *War*, ſignifies thoſe that have the command, rule, or management, and more ſtrictly, only thoſe that have commiſſions, *viz.* all from the general to the enſign or cornet, and are thus diſtinguiſhed, *viz.* general *officers*, which are thoſe that have power not only over one regiment, troop or company, but in general over a body compoſed of ſeveral regiments, *viz.* the general, lieutenant-general, brigadier-general, colonel, quarter-maſter, and adjutant-generals; field-*officers*, are thoſe who have the command of a whole regiment, and not only over one ſingle troop or company, which are the colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major; warrant and ſtaff-*officers*, are thoſe who have not the king's commiſſion, but are appointed by the colonels and captains, as the quarter-maſters, ſerjeants, corporals; along with theſe are alſo reckoned the chaplains and ſurgeons; at

Court, a *ſtaff officer* is one that bears a white ſtaff in the king's preſence, and when they go abroad, have a white ſtaff carried before them by a footman bare headed, as the lord ſteward, lord chamberlain, or lord treaſurer; ſo the political *officers* are the mayors, ſheriffs, &c. of corporations, &c. and the *officers* of juſtice are the judges, &c.

O'FFICES (S.) in *Architecture*, are the ſeveral buildings or apartments that belong to a palace, &c. that are not immediately conſidered as the main or principal building, ſuch as ſtables, coach-houſes, lodging rooms for ſervants, &c.

OFFI'CIAL (S.) in the *Spiritual Court*, is the ſervant or apparitor of a judge of the civil law; alſo the deputy of a biſhop or an eccleſiaſtical judge; and ſometimes it means only the deputy of an arch-deacon.

OFFI'CIALTY (S.) that court or juriſdiction, where an official or deputy is head.

OFFI'CIATE (V.) to perform, act, or do ſomething for one's ſelf or another.

OFFI'CINALS (S.) in *Phyſick*, are ſuch medicines as are appointed to be made and kept for uſe in the apothecaries ſhops by the college of phyſicians, that ſo extemporaneous perſcripitons may be immediately made up and applied to ſuch patients as want them.

OFFI'CIOUS (A.) ready, willing, or forward to do any thing for another; and ſometimes means a buſy-body, or one deſirous to know, or forward to be concerned with what does not belong to them.

OFFI'CIOUSNESS (S.) readineſs, willingneſs, or obligingneſs to do any thing for another.

O'FFING (S.) in the *Sea Language*, is as much as to ſay, out, in, or towards the open ſea, &c.

OFF-SCOWRING (S.) the ſcum, dregs, or refuſe part of a thing; and particularly applied to the loweſt or meaneſt ſort of the people.

OFF-SETS (S.) in *Gardening*, are young ſhoots which grow from bulbous or tuberous roots.

O'FFSPRING (S.) that which is begot and brought forth by another, as fruit, children, or young ones.

O'FFWARD (A.) is when a ſhip is aſhore, and heels to the water, or when her ſtern lies towards the ſea.

OFT, O'FTEN, or O'FTENTIMES (Part.) frequently, or many times over, repeatedly.

O'FTENNESS (S.) the frequency, or many times that a thing has been ſaid or done.

OGEE' or O'GIVE (S.) among the *Joyners*, is the ſame with *cymatium* among the *Architects*, being a moulding or ornament, conſiſting of two parts or members, the one convex, the other concave, or what they call a round and a hollow, repreſenting the form of a great S; when theſe are conſtructed geometrically for large work, ſome make each component part the quadrant of a circle, and others form them from two equilateral triangles; this term is alſo uſed for an arch or branch of a *Gothick* vault, which inſtead of being circular, paſſes diagonally from one angle to another, and forms a croſs between the other arches, which makes the ſides of a ſquare, of which the arches are diagonals; in the centre or middle, where the *ogives* cut or croſs each other, is uſually cut the form of a roſe, or cul de lamp; the members or mouldings of the *ogives* are called nerves, branches, or reins, and the arches which ſeparate the *ogives* double arches.

O'GLE (V.) to look wiſhfully or hard at a perſon, but commonly means to look ſlily and amorouſly.

O'GLES (S.) in the *Cant Language*, are the eyes.

O'GLING (S.) looking at a handſome woman, a feaſting upon the charms of a beautiful countenance, ſhape and mein.

OH (Part.) a term of exclamation or crying out, either for wonder, pain, or deteſtation.

OIL (S.) is the expreſſed juice of olives, linſeeds, almonds, &c. it being liquid, fatty, unctuous, and inflammable; it is obtained after various manners, and ſerves for as many purpoſes; in all the Popiſh countries, it is much in eſteem for eating with ſallads, &c. and for burning in lamps; there are very large quantities extracted from or boiled out of the larger ſort of fiſh, ſuch as whales, &c. which is uſed by the ſoap-makers, curriers, leather-dreſſers, &c. and for the common lamps in the ſtreets; the *Painters* generally uſe linſeed-*oil* for all out-door work, and for curious work, ſuch as figures, landſcapes, marbling, &c. within doors, they uſe nut-*oil* rectified.

O'IL-BAG (S.) a veſſel in birds replete with an unctuous ſubſtance, ſecreted by one ſometimes two glands, for that purpoſe diſpoſed among the feathers, which being preſſed by the bill or head, emits its oily matter, for the dreſſing and pruning their feathers.

OI'LET or I'LET-HOLE (S.) a ſmall round hole, worked all round to prevent tearing or ſtretching, made in the edges of womens ſtays, ſails, &c. to put a ſmall cord or lace in to draw them together, &c.

OI'NTMENT or U'NGUENT (S.) an unctuous medicine outwardly applied to wounds, bruiſes, ulcers, &c. of a thickiſh conſiſtence, but eaſily diſſolvable, either by the inflammation of the part affected, or the fire; there are a great number of different named *ointments*, according to the ingredients in the compoſitions uſed, and the deſigns they are applied for.

O'KER (S.) a yellow, dry, fat, ſoft, foſſil earth or ſemi-metal, found ſometimes in copper, lead, and ſilver mines, and ſometimes in a bed or mine alone by itſelf; it is valued by ſome for a proper flux for metals, when

when they are too harſh or brittle; but its principal uſe is in painting as a colour; there is a ſort called red *oker*, but this is made from the yellow, by calcining it in the fire till it becomes red; *oker* is always impregnated with iron, and is what generally gives the chalybeat ſprings their medicinal virtues, as may frequently be found by letting them ſtand, at the bottom of which may be found the *oker*.

OLD (A.) advanced in years, ſtale, much worn, &c. which renders ſome things better, others worſe.

O'LDER (A.) elder, more aged, worn, &c.

O'LDISH (A.) inclining to be aged, or growing old.

O'LDNESS (S.) the condition or ſtate of a thing that is aged, ſtale, or much worn.

OLEA'GINOUS (A.) of a fat, oily, unctuous ſubſtance or nature.

OLERON LAWS (S.) a ſet of ſea-laws made at the iſland *Oleron* in *France*, when *Richard* I. was there.

OLFA'CTORY (A.) ſomething belonging to the ſenſe of ſmelling, for which reaſon thoſe nerves that are the immediate inſtruments of ſmelling are called the *olfactory* nerves.

OLI'BANUM (S.) a ſweet-ſcented gum or reſin, that naturally diſtils out of ſeveral trees at the foot of *Mount Libanus*, in white and yellow drops, ſometimes called the male incenſe.

OLIGA'RCHICAL (A.) ſomething pertaining or belonging to a government called an oligarchy.

O'LIGARCHY (S.) a form of government where the ſupream power is lodged in the hands of a few particular perſons.

O'LIO (S.) in *Cookery*, is a compound diſh made up of variety of matters, as ſoops, and other ſavoury diſhes.

O'LIVE (S.) the fruit of a tree called by the ſame name, of which there are two ſorts or kinds, *viz.* the wild or natural, and thoſe that require care and culture; the latter being that moſt eſteemed, is of a moderate height, its trunk knotty, its bark ſmooth, and of an aſh-colour, its wood is ſolid and yellowiſh; its leaves are oblong, and almoſt like thoſe of the willow, of a green colour, dark on the upper ſide, and white on the under ſide; in the month of *June* it puts out white flowers that grow in bunches, each flower is of one piece, widening upwards, and dividing into four parts; after the flower ſucceeds the fruit, which is alſo oblong and plump; it is firſt green, then pale, and laſtly black, when it is quite ripe; in the pulp of it is incloſed a hard ſtone full of an oblong ſeed; the wild ſort is leſſer and more imperfect in every reſpect; from this is preſſed three ſorts of oil, the firſt and pureſt is what is called *olive*, or ſallad oil, the ſecond is inferior both in taſte and ſmell, and the third ſort worſe ſtill, and fit only for lamps or other coarſe offices; the fruit is pickled, and much eſteemed by the gentry; the ſcripture makes many ſimilies from this tree, it being very common in *Canaan*, and particularly upon a mountain that for that reaſon bore its name.

Mount of Olives, was ſituated to the eaſt of the city of *Jeruſalem*, about a Sabbath day's journey, or three quarters of a mile, and parted from it only by the brook *Kidron*, and by the valley of *Jehoſaphat*, which ſtretches out from the north to the ſouth; it was upon this mount that *Solomon* built temples to the gods of the *Ammonites*, and of the *Moabites*, upon which account it was alſo called the *Mount of Corruption*; it had three ſummits, being compoſed of three ſeveral mountains ranged one after another from north to ſouth; the middle one our Saviour aſcended into heaven from, in the preſence of his diſciples, upon which account the Chriſtians had, and ſome ſtill have it in great veneration, and ſay that the print of his feet was left ſo perfectly upon it, that though the devotees conſtantly carried away the earth, the marks were as conſtantly repaired; and that when the empreſs *Helena* having cauſed a magnificent church to be built, in the midſt of which was this place, when they would have paved it with marble like the reſt they never could do it; every thing that was put there by way of ornament removed of its own accord, ſo that they were forced to leave it as it was; and that to this day the print of his left foot is to be ſeen about three fingers breadth into the rock, and that the ſtone where the impreſſion of his right foot was, was taken away at the time of the *cruſade*, and put into a temple, which at preſent is one of the principal moſques belonging to the *Turks*; ſo fond of miracles are ſome people, that the greateſt abſurdities and lies are by them affirmed in the moſt ſerious manner, &c.

OLY'MPIA (S.) a city of *Elis* in *Peloponneſus*, where there was a famous temple dedicated to *Jupiter Olympius*, ſo called from the name of this city; the ſtructure of this temple was wonderful, and had vaſt treaſures belonging to it, as well by reaſon of the oracles that were given there, as for the *Olympick* games that were celebrated near it; but what made it moſt remarkable, was the ſtatue of *Jupiter* by *Phidias*, reckoned one of the wonders of the world, it being made ſitting upon a throne of gold and ivory, with a crown on his head made of olive branches; in his right hand a victory made of ivory, with a crown of maſſy gold upon its head dreſs; in his left hand a ſcepter made of a mixture of all ſorts of metal with an eagle at the top of it; his ſhoes and ſtockings gold, and the drapery of the ſame adorned with the figures of animals and flower-de-luces; the throne embelliſhed with ivory, ebony, gold, precious ſtones, and a multitude of emboſſed figures; at the four

feet or pedeſtals of the throne, four victories, and two others at the feet of the ſtatue; at the two feet on the fore-ſide of the throne, on the one ſide the figures of *Sphinxes* carrying off ſome *Theban* youths, and on the other figures of *Niobe*'s children, whom *Apollo* and *Diana* ſhot to death with their arrows; between the feet of the throne *Theſeus*, and the reſt of the heroes who accompanied *Hercules* to the *Amazonian* war, and ſeveral wreſtlers; all the place about the throne was adorned with pictures, repreſenting the labours of *Hercules*, &c. on the upper part on one ſide the throne the *Graces*, and on the other the *Hours*, on the foot-ſtool golden lions, and *Theſeus*'s combat with the *Amazons*; in this temple was alſo an altar erected to the unknown gods, like that at *Athens*.

OLY'MPIAD (S.) a ſpace or period of time of four years, which was the common method of computing time among the *Greeks*, and principally from the 27th *Olympiad*, in which *Chorebus* was victor; ſo that it was 108 years after the firſt inſtitution by *Iphitus*, before they kept an exact regiſter of thoſe who bore away the prize at the publick or *Olympian* games; *Timæus* is ſaid to be the firſt hiſtorian that uſed this method, who was afterwards followed by *Eratoſthenes* and *Polybius*, before whoſe time the *Greek* hiſtorians only related the facts without preciſely determining the times; theſe games were celebrated in the province of *Elis* near the city *Piſa* upon the banks of the river *Alphæus*, near the temple of *Jupiter*, every four years, at which were preſent a vaſt concourſe of people from all parts; they began in the 3120th year of the world, or 884 before Chriſt, according to the vulgar æra; but it is very common to begin at the 28th *Olympiad*, ſo that then it will be the 3228th year of the world, or 776 before Chriſt; to every *Olympiad* year properly belong two *Julian* years, that is to ſay, the firſt ſix months from *July* to *January* (they being kept about the time of the ſummer ſolſtice) to the foregoing, and the ſix laſt months from *January* to *July*, to the following year, though many ſpeak of them as if they conſtantly began in *January*; theſe games conſiſted of running, leaping and other manly exerciſes, inſtituted in honour of *Hercules*, to train up their youth in warlike exerciſes; thoſe who were conquerors were honoured extreamly both by the ſtate and the populace, and called *Olympionaces*.

OLY'MPICK FIRE (S.) the pure fire or heat of the ſun's rays collected by a burning-glaſs.

OLY'MPII (S.) a name given by the *Athenians* to their twelve chief gods, to whom they had dedicated a very magnificent altar, viz. *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Mercury*, *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, *Apollo*, *Juno*, *Veſta*, *Minerva*, *Ceres*, *Diana* and *Venus*. It is reported that *Alexander the Great*, after his requeſt of *Perſia*, deſired to have his ſtatue received among the number of theſe deities, and ſet upon the ſame altar, which the ſervile flattery of the *Greeks* complied with.

OLYMPIONA'CES (S.) the victors or conquerors at the *Olympick* games, who were crowned with a garland of olive branches, and attended home in coaches, and the wall of the city broke down, and they drove in through the breach; beſides this they made them extravagant preſents, and were treated with ſo much expence and reſpect, that the *Athenians* finding it burthenſome, *Solon* had a law made to leſſen the charges, which determined the reward to 500 drachmæ, or about 13 *l.* ſterling; but this law was but ſhort-lived, for a ſmall time afterwards they were entertained in the *prytaneum* or publick hall. Farther, thoſe who had gained three crowns at theſe games, were excuſed from paying any kind of taxes, or ſerving any troubleſome office; at *Sparta* they had a particular place appointed them in the army, and were ranged as a guard to the king's perſon; they had the privilege of ſanctuary, and a coat with flowers in it to diſtinguiſh them; it was frequent to chuſe their generals out of them; nay, they were ſo extravagant as to deify them while living, as was *Euthimius* a boxer, who always came off conqueror; and laſtly, it was uſual to cut the names of the victors, and the hiſtory of their ſucceſſes in marble pillars.

OMA'GRA or OMO'GRA (S.) the gout, or rather the rheumatiſm in the ſhoulder.

O'MAN (S.) a god of the *Perſians*, whom the magi were obliged to worſhip every day, and for a whole hour to ſing hymns of praiſe to him, with their turbans on their heads, and vervains in their hands; ſome call him *Aman*.

OMBIA'SSES (S.) the name of the prieſts and doctors of the falſe religion, which obtains in the iſle of *Madagaſcar*, who are ſomewhat of the nature of thoſe whom they call *Marabouts* at *Cape Verd*, that is to ſay, phyſicians and ſoothſayers, or magicians; there is one ſort of them that teach to write *Arabick* and make hitidzi, that is, taliſmans, and other charms, which they ſell to the great ones, to preſerve them from ill accidents, and to rid them of their enemies, or for any other purpoſe they deſire: They have publick ſchools where they teach their ſuperſtitions and magical arts: There is another ſort of them who addict themſelves to geomancy, and draw their figures upon a little ſmooth board covered with fine ſand; theſe are conſulted by the ſick, to know the time and means of their recovery; by others for the ſucceſs of their affairs, for theſe people undertake nothing without conſulting theſe geomancers: In making or erecting their figures, they obſerve the hour of the day, the planet that rules it, and aſcending ſign, with other ſuper-

ſuperſtitions; theſe geomancers are diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral orders, which reſemble our eccleſiaſtical dignities, as *male* or clerk, *ombiaſſe* a ſcribe or phyſician, *tibou* a ſubdeacon, *mouladxi* deacon, *faquibi* prieſt, *catibou* biſhop, *lamlomacha* archbiſhop, *fababa* pope or caliph; the people ſtand in great awe of them, and have employed them ſometimes againſt the *French*, but without ſucceſs.

OMBRE (S.) the name of a famous court-game at cards, for two, three, or five perſons, but generally for three.

OME'GA (S.) the laſt letter in the *Greek* alphabet; and *metaphorically*, is put or uſed for the end or completion of any thing; and in *Scripture*, for an appellation of God, who calls himſelf *Alpha* and *Omega*, the beginning and end, &c.

O'MEN (S.) a ſign, prediction, or token of good or bad luck, or ſucceſs in any affair or buſineſs.

OME'NTUM (S.) with the *Surgeons*, is the caul or double membrane ſpread upon the inteſtines, interwoven with fat, and veſſels like a fiſher's net, enriched alſo with two or three glandules annexed to the ſtomach, the gut *colon*, and the *pancreas*, and uſeful to cheriſh the inteſtines with its warmth; it has ſome milky, and ſome lymphatick veſſels, as alſo a great many ducts, and little bags of fat.

O'MER or GO'MAR (S.) a *Jewiſh* meaſure of capacity, eſtimated at about 3 or 4 quarts; this was ſometimes called aſſaron, and was the tenth part of an epha.

O'MINOUS (A.) of a threatening, unlucky nature, ſomething that foretels or predicts matters before hand.

OMI'SSION (S.) a neglecting or letting a thing paſs by unobſerved or undone.

OMI'T (V.) to paſs by or over, to neglect, or take no notice of a thing wilfully.

OMI'TTING (S.) the wilful neglecting or paſſing by of any thing.

OMNI'POTENCE or OMNI'POTENTNESS (S.) God, or the power of doing all things irreſiſtibly.

OMNI'POTENT (A.) all-powerful, ſtrong, or mighty, an appellation given to God only.

OMNIPRE'SENCE (S.) a being preſent every where, and at all times.

OMNI'SCIENCE (S.) the faculty or power of knowing all things.

OMNI'SCIENT (A.) all-wiſe, or knowing every thing.

OMOPHA'GIA (S.) feſtivals of *Bacchus*, in which the gueſts acted the mad man by eating the goats alive, and tearing the fleſh off the limbs aſunder with their teeth and hands, and devouring the entrails, &c.

O'MRA'S or O'MHRA'S (S.) the title of the great lords of the Mogul's court; thoſe are commonly ſtrangers, and for the moſt part *Perſians*, that have great offices at court, but none of them poſſeſs any lands in propriety, becauſe the Mogul is ſole proprietor of the lands in his dominions; neither can the ſons of theſe *omra's* poſſeſs their fathers eſtates, which deſcend to the Mogul, who is heir-general to all his ſubjects, and who allows them only ſome inconſiderable penſion, except it be that their fathers have taken care in their life-time, which they may eaſily do, if they be handſome and fair, ſo as they may paſs for true Moguls, who are of white complexions, whereas the *Indians* are tawny; ſome of theſe *omra's* are commanders of a thouſand horſe, others of two, and ſo to twelve thouſand; their pay is more or leſs, according to the number of their horſes, which are always more than their riders, becauſe in thoſe hot countries a trooper is forced to have two horſes for change; there are always 25 or 30 of theſe *omra's* at court, out of which are choſe governors of the provinces, and the other great officers of the kingdom; beſides theſe there are an inferior ſort of *omra's*, called manſebdars, cavaliers, or horſemen of *Manſeb*, which have a more conſiderable pay than is given to the common troopers; they have no commander over them but the grand Mogul himſelf, and from this rank paſs to that of *omra's*; this name is alſo given to the great lords of the kingdom of *Golconda* in the peninſula of *India*, on this ſide the gulph of *Bengal*, who for the moſt part are *Perſians* alſo, or the ſons of *Perſians*; when they go along the ſtreet, they have one or two elephants going before them, on each of which are mounted three men, who carry banners; after theſe elephants march 50 or 60 cavaliers well mounted on *Perſian* or *Tartarian* horſes, with bows and arrows, ſwords by their ſides, and ſhields hanging on their backs, which troop is followed by other men on horſeback, ſounding on trumpets and fifes; after theſe comes the *omra* on horſeback, having 30 or 40 footmen to attend him; next to theſe comes his palaquin or ſedan, carried by four men; and laſt of all appears a camel or two mounted with men that beat kettle drums; when he pleaſes he quits his horſe, and goes into his ſedan, where he may lie all along and reſt himſelf.

ON (Part.) upon, or at, either time or place.

ONA'NIA or O'NANISM (S.) the ſin of ſelf-pollution.

ONCE (Part.) a ſingle time or act.

ONE (S.) unity, or the number that expreſſes a ſingle thing in figures marked 1.

O'NERATE (V.) to charge, load, or burden with a debt, mulct, fine, or other incumbrance.

O'NGAR or CHIPPING-O'NGAR (S.) in *Eſſex*, a ſmall town, whoſe market was formerly on Tueſday, but now it is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 19 computed and 21 meaſured miles.

O'NION (S.) a wholeſome, warm, eatable root.

O'NLY (Part.) ſomething particular, ſingular, or but one.

O'NSET (S.) an attack, or beginning of a battle or diſpute.

ONTO'LOGY (S.) the conſideration of beings or ideas in the abſtract.

O'NWARD (Part.) forward, progreſſive.

ONY'CHOMANCY (S.) a ſort of trifling divination, which ſome old ſuperſtitious creatures made or obſerved by covering the nails of an unpolluted boy with oil and ſoot mixed together, and then turning them to the ſun, they pretended the rays thereof made the repreſentation of divers figures, which were the hieroglyphicks of what they enquired after.

O'NYX (S.) in *Scripture*, ſometimes means the odoriferous nail or ſhell, which ſome think was underſtood of laudanum or bdellium, but generally for the ſhell of a fiſh, ſomewhat like to a fiſh called purpura, which is caught in watry places, where grows the ſpica nardi, which is the food of this fiſh, and which is the occaſion of the ſhell's ſmelling ſo aromatickly; the beſt are found in the *Red-Sea*, and are white and large, the *Babylonian* black and ſmaller; ſometimes it means the precious ſtone that goes by this name; it was the 11th in the high-prieſt's pectoral, and in *Hebrew* is called *ſoobem*, and rendered *onyx*, ſardonyx and emerald, which latter is ſuppoſed to be the right one, the *onyx* being not rich enough, and only a kind of agat of a whitiſh black colour.

OO'ZY (A.) ſlimy, muddy, wettiſh, moiſt, like the ſhores of ſeas and rivers when the tide is down.

OPA'CITY, OPA'COUSNESS or OPA'KENESS (S.) obſcurity, darkneſs, that will not permit the light to paſs through it.

OPA'COUS or OPA'QUE (A.) dark, ſhady, obſcure, that is not tranſparent.

O'PAL (S.) a precious but ſoft ſtone, that according to its ſituation to receive and reflect the light appears of various colours.

OPA'LIA (S.) feaſts celebrated by the *Romans* in honour of the goddeſs *Ops*, wife of *Saturn*, on the 14th of the calends of *January*, which was the third day of the *Saturnalia*; *Saturn* and *Ops*, being eſteemed deities that took care of the fruits of the earth; their feaſts were kept at harveſt, at which they feaſted their ſlaves, allowed them all manner of liberty, in conſideration of the pains they had taken to till the ground.

O'PEN (V.) to unlock, unfold, unbar, &c. windows, doors, &c. alſo to explain, clear, or make difficult things eaſy.

O'PEN (A.) unlocked, unfolded, &c. alſo plain, clear, eaſy to, or free for any body; alſo free, good natured, ready to inſtruct and inform, not ſtiff or reſerved.

O'PEN-ARSE (S.) a medlar or pleaſant ſort of fruit; alſo a lewd woman; alſo a careleſs, giddy-headed ſervant, that leaves the doors, &c. open that ſhould be ſhut.

O'PENING (S.) a wide or open place to give air to a building; alſo the unfolding or ſeparating of any thing locked, ſhut, or folded up; alſo the explaining any difficult paſſage, ſo as to render the meaning intelligible; alſo the beginning of any thing, as the breaking of ground to form a ſiege, is called *opening* the trenches; ſo a lawyer's beginning to plead for his client is called *opening* the cauſe; and a man's telling his mind or ſecrets to another, is called *opening* his mind, &c.

O'PENNESS (S.) freedom, good-naturedneſs; alſo without locks, bars, or other hindrances; alſo clearneſs, plainneſs, &c. alſo free-heartedneſs, a diſpoſition that ſpeaks its opinion without reſerve, &c. alſo any place that is wide or extended, not confined by buildings, trees, &c.

O'PERA (S.) a play or dramatick performance ſet to muſick, and ſung with the accompaniment of inſtruments, rich machines, and extraordinary habits; the *Venetians* were the firſt inventors of this manner of acting, it being the chief glory of their carnival; about the year 1669, the abbot *Perrin* obtained a grant from *Lewis* XIV. to ſet up an *opera* at *Paris*, who in 1672 acted *Pomona*; now they are in great eſteem in *England*, and generally ſet to muſick by Mr. *Handel*.

O'PERATE (V.) to move, work, effect, or bring any thing to paſs; in *Phyſick*, it means the ſtirring and carrying off the malignant humours of the body.

OPERA'TION (S.) a working, doing or performing ſomething; alſo an account of a regular proceſs in chymiſtry, or any other work; in *Phyſick*, it is the manner of a medicine's performing its office.

O'PERATIVE (A.) that is apt, fit, or inclined to work, ſtir or move.

OPERA'TOR (S.) one that performs, or does any particular office or work, and in an eſpecial manner applied to thoſe who make drawing, cleanſing, and making artificial teeth their whole trade and employ.

OPERO'SE (A.) laborious, troubleſome, tedious, difficult, &c. ſomething that has a great deal of work in it.

OPERO'SENESS (S.) laborioufneſs, troubleſomneſs, tedioufneſs, &c.

OPHIA'SIS (S.) a diſtemper that occaſions the hair to grow thin, and fall off in different places, and ſo renders the patient bald and covered, &c. as it were by turns, ſo that the perſon looks ſpeckled like a ſerpent.

OPHI'TES (S.) a ſect of hereticks, who appeared in the 2d century, and that ſprung from the *Nicolaitans* and *Gnoſticks*; they are charged with honouring a ſerpent, and that, when their prieſts celebrated their myſteries, they cauſed a ſerpent to come out of a hole, which rolled itſelf over thoſe things that were to be offered

offered in ſacrifice, which they ſaid was ſanctifying them by Jeſus Chriſt, who dwelt in the ſerpent, and then delivered them to the people, who worſhipped them; ſome ſay they pretended this was the very ſerpent that ſeduced *Eve*, and that it was thoroughly inſtructed in all knowledge; that it was Chriſt, and that he was very different from Jeſus born of the Virgin, into whom, ſaid they, the Chriſt deſcended, and that it was this Jeſus, and not Chriſt, that ſuffered; and accordingly they made thoſe of their ſect renounce Jeſus.—Alſo a ſort of hard variegated marble, of a deep green colour, and ſpeckled with ſpots of a lighter green; there is ſome alſo of an aſh colour, which is ſofter than the green; ſome call it ſerpentine ſtone.

OPHIU'CUS, SERPENTARIUS or ESCULA'PIUS (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, containing by *Ptolemy*'s catalogue 29, by *Tycho*'s 25, by *Flamſteed*'s 69 ſtars, repreſented by a man holding a ſerpent in his hand, of which the ſtar in the man's head is the principal, being one of the ſecond magnitude.

OPHTHA'LMICKS (S.) ſuch medicines as are proper for or good in diſtempers of the eyes.

OPHTHALMO'GRAPHY (S.) that part of *Anatomy*, that is particularly concerned in conſidering the ſtructure, frame or compoſition of the eyes and their parts, together with the diſeaſes and remedies that hinder and promote ſight or viſion.

OPHTHALMO'SCOPY (S.) that part of *Phyſiognomy*, that pretends to tell the humour or diſpoſition of a perſon by his eyes.

O'PHTHALMY or LI'PPITUDE (S.) is an inflammation of the tunicks of the eyes, cauſed by the gathering and extravaſation of certain juices.

O'PIATE (S.) a ſleepy potion, or medicine compounded of opium, or ſome other ſomniferous matter.

OPI'NE (V.) to think, imagine, or be of an opinion; alſo to give one's opinion, judgment, or thoughts about any thing.

OPI'NIATER or OPI'NIONIST (S.) one that will hear or mind nobody's thought, opinion, or judgment in matters but his own; an obſtinate, ſelfiſh, ſtubborn, reſolved, ſelf-willed perſon.

OPI'NION (S.) that thought or judgment of any thing that a perſon has or believes, and which ariſes to him rather by tradition than demonſtration; thus the ſeveral particularities in religion are more the effects of poſitive inculcations than rational proofs; among the *old Heathens*, was a goddeſs that was worſhipped under the notion of her preſiding over mens ſentiments, which for the moſt part are purely conjectural; ſhe was repreſented in the form of a young woman, with a bold look, but a reeling or ſtaggering gait.

OPI'NIONATIVE or OPI'NIONATED (A.) conceited, ſtubborn, wilful, poſitive, ſelf-willed.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS (S.) conceitedneſs, ſtubbornneſs, poſitiveneſs, &c.

OPIO'LOGY (S.) a deſcription or treatiſe of opium, and its ſeveral known uſes.

O'PIUM (S.) the condenſed juice of poppies; ſome confound *opium* with meconium; *opium* is that which diſtils out of the poppy heads after inciſion, whilſt they are growing, but meconium is the juice expreſſed out of them; the pureſt *opium* is made of white drops, it is found frequently in *Grette*, in the kingdom of *Cambia*, and the territories of *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt*; there are three ſorts of it, the black, the white and the yellow; the inhabitants of thoſe countries keep the beſt for themſelves, and ſend us only the meconium; when it is prepared for uſe it is called laudanum, and uſed to ſooth and allay pain, excite ſleep, ſtop vomiting and looſeneſs, &c. The *Turks* uſe it as an exhilarater, it having for a time the ſame effects with wine or other ſtrong liquors, tho' not ſo durable, for which reaſon the *Turks* take it in large quantities when they go to battle, or undertake any affair that requires vigour and force.

OPOBA'LSAMUM (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is a whitiſh juice, gum, or reſin diſtilling from the branches of a tree called balſamum, or the balm-tree; it is whitiſh, pretty thick, tranſparent, ſmells nothing like turpentine, but pleaſanter; it is the ſame with what ſome call *balſamum verum*, or balm of the *Levant*, and, like all other balſams, is ſuppurative, deterſive, and incarnating, applied externally to green wounds, ulcers, or tumours; it has been long famous in the phyſical world, inſomuch that all other vulnerary oils and ointments have taken their names from it; ſome affirm that the true ſort grows only in *Judea*.

O'PPIDAN (S.) an appellation given to thoſe lads or youths that belong to the college, called *King's-College* at *Weſtminſter*.

OPPILA'TION (S.) an obſtruction or ſtoppage of the ducts of the body, by evil or peccant humours.

O'PPILATIVE (A.) of an obſtructing, hindering, or ſtopping nature.

OPPO'NE or OPPO'SE (V.) to ſet one's ſelf againſt a perſon or thing, to ſtrive or endeavour to hinder or prevent a thing's being done or brought to paſs; to thwart or vex.

OPPO'NENCY (S.) the act of withſtanding, oppoſing, or endeavouring to bring about ſomething contrary to the deſire or argument of another.

OPPO'NENT (S.) one that maintains a contrary argument to another in ſchools, colleges or elſewhere, or that ſtrives or endeavours to ſet aſide, or prevent another in his undertaking or deſires.

OPPORTU'NE (A.) very convenient, ſeaſonable, fit, proper, or agreeable.

OPPORTU'NENESS (S.) ſuitableneſs, conveniency, agreeableneſs, &c.

OPPORTU'NITY (S.) a proper, ſuitable, fit, or agreeable time for the doing any thing.

OPPO'SE (V.) to withſtand, ſet againſt, contend, or ſtruggle with.

O'PPOSITE (A.) contrary to another's intereſt or opinion; alſo directly over-againſt another in reſpect of place or ſituation.

O'PPOSITENESS (S.) the ſtate, quality, diſpoſition, or ſituation of any perſon or thing in relation to the agreement or intereſt of, to, or with another.

O'PPOSITES (S.) thoſe things that are relatively oppoſed to one another, as a king and his ſubjects; or privatively, as light and darkneſs, knowledge and ignorance, or any other contraries whatever, whether natural or moral.

OPPOSI'TION (S.) the endeavour or ſtruggle of contrary parties one againſt another; in *Aſtrology*, it is when two planets being 180 degrees diſtant from one another, behold one another diametrically oppoſite, and therefore is eſteemed an aſpect of the greateſt enmity; in *Geometry*, it is the relation of two things between which a line may be drawn perpendicular to both; in *Logick*, it is the quality of diſagreement between propoſitions that have the ſame ſubject and the ſame attribute; in *Rhetorick*, it is a figure whereby two things are aſſembled together, that at firſt ſight appear incompatible, as a wiſe folly, &c.

OPPRE'SS (V.) to injure, uſe, or preſs hard upon a perſon or thing, by violence or authority.

OPPRE'SSION (S.) the uſing people hard by compelling them to pay larger taxes, &c. than they can afford.

OPPRE'SSIVE (A.) hurtful, injurious, apt or inclined to oppreſs, or force by authority.

OPPRE'SSIVENESS (S.) the name or ſtate of any thing that is hurtful, injurious, illegal, unjuſt, &c.

OPPRE'SSOR (S.) one that abuſes authority, power, ſkill, &c. to the hurt, damage, or injury of another.

OPPRO'BRIOUS (A.) vile, baſe, mean, ſcandalous, offenſive, ſhameful, reproachful, injurious, &c.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS (S.) ſhamefulneſs, reproachfulneſs, &c.

OPPRO'BRIUM (S.) the ſcandal or ſhame that naturally attends the commiſſion of any vile, lewd, villainous action; infamy, diſgrace, or reproach.

OPPU'GN (V.) to fight, ſtrive, or contend againſt any perſon or thing.

OPS (S.) one of the names of the goddeſs *Cybele*.

OPSI'MATHY (S.) a learning, or endeavouring to learn in old age.

OPTA'TIVE (A.) deſirous, wiſhing for, or after; a name which the common *Grammar* applies to the mood or condition of the verb that expreſſes the deſire of doing or forbearing ſomething, which is always known by a particle or adverb of wiſhing conſtantly adjoined to it.

O'PTICK or O'PTICAL (A.) ſomething belonging or pertaining to the ſight.

Optick Glaſſes, certain phyſical inſtruments ground or made by mathematical rules, and ſo contrived, that they very much aſſiſt the natural eye in obſerving thoſe creatures, bodies, or magnitudes, whoſe natural minuteneſs, or vaſt diſtance renders them imperceptible to the naked eye; and alſo aſſiſts in more perfectly and diſtinctly ſeeing thoſe that are perceptible; of theſe there are many ſorts, as microſcopes, teleſcopes, &c.

O'PTICKS (S.) in *Mathematicks* is an art or ſcience that demonſtrates the manner and properties of all radiations, whether direct, broken, or reflected; and when this is applied to the delineation of any figure, building, or body, it is called perſpective.

O'PTIMACY (S.) a government of the ſtate by the nobility thereof.

O'PTION (S.) choice, power, or faculty of chuſing for one's ſelf; in *Law*, it is when a new ſuffragan biſhop being conſecrated, the archbiſhop of the province, by a cuſtomary prerogative, claims the collation of the firſt vacant benefice in that ſee, as his choice.

O'PULENCE (S.) wealth, riches, power, might, &c.

O'PULENT (A.) rich, wealthy, powerful, mighty, &c.

O'PULENTNESS (S.) richneſs, wealthineſs, powerfulneſs, &c.

OR (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the colour yellow, or the metal gold; without this or argent there can be no armory; in the coats of noblemen it is called *topaz*, in thoſe of ſovereign princes *ſol*; and when repreſented by engraving, it is by filling the field with a multitude of ſmall dots.

O'RACLE (S.) in the *Old Teſtament*, ſometimes ſignified the covering of the ark of the covenant, or of the ſacred cheſt in which the laws of the covenant were ſhut up; at the two ends of this cover were two cherubims of maſſy beaten gold, which ſtretching out their wings forwards towards each other, formed a kind of throne, upon which they conceived the Lord to ſit, and that it was from thence he manifeſted his will and pleaſure, when he gave anſwers to *Moſes*; it is alſo taken for the ſanctuary or place wherein the ark was depoſited; and ſometimes it means the *oracles* of the falſe gods. The moſt famous of all the *Paleſtine oracles* was that of *Baal-zebub*, king of *Ekron*, which the *Jews* themſelves went often to conſult; there were alſo teraphims, the ephod made by *Gideon*, and the falſe gods adored in *Samaria*; whether theſe *oracles* were really delivered by the aſſiſtance of the devil, or that the prieſts and falſe prophets impoſed upon the people, and made them

them believe they were inſpired, we know not; among the *Jews* there were ſeveral ſorts of *oracles*; as, firſt, thoſe that were delivered *viva voce*, as when God ſpoke to *Moſes*; ſecondly, prophetical dreams, as thoſe of *Joſeph*; thirdly, viſions, as when a prophet in an extacy, being properly neither aſleep nor awake, had ſupernatural revelations; fourthly, the urim and thummim, which were accompanied with the ephod or the pectoral worn by the high-prieſt, and which God indued with the gift of foretelling future things, upon extraordinary occaſions; fifthly, by conſulting the prophets or meſſengers ſent by God immediately. At the firſt beginning of Chriſtianity, prophecy was very common; much has been ſaid about the ancient heathen *oracles*, but little can be concluded from them, they being almoſt always delivered in ſuch dubious expreſſions or terms, that let what would happen to the enquirer, it might be accommodated or explained to mean, ſo as the event came to paſs. The famous *Kirkher*, to undeceive the credulous, and to account for ſome ſtrange things that are related of the famous *Delphick oracle*, contrived and fixed a tube ſo in his bed-chamber, that when any body came to call him at the garden gate, next to his lodgings, though they ſpoke no louder than ordinary, he heard them as plain as if they had been in the room, and returned them an anſwer with the ſame eaſe of conveyance; this tube he afterwards removed into his *muſæum*, and fixed it ſo artificially into a figure, that the ſtatue, as if it had been animated, opened its mouth, moved its eyes, and ſeemed to ſpeak, from whence he ſuppoſed the *Pagan* prieſts, by making uſe of ſuch tubes, uſed to make the ſuperſtitious people believe the idol returned them anſwers to their queſtions.

O'RAL (A.) ſomething that belongs to a verbal expreſſion, or words immediately coming out of, or from the mouth of the ſpeaker.

O'RANGE (S.) a fine pleaſant fruit, with a ſtrong or deep yellow rind or coat, of which there are two ſorts, the one called *China oranges*, which are of a very ſweet and luſcious taſte; the other called *Seviſ oranges*, of a pleaſant acidity, and chiefly uſed for ſauce; or to make a compound liquor called punch.

O'RANGERY (S.) a place or garden where orange trees are kept, improved, and nurſed.

ORANOCO (S.) a ſtrong ſort of tobacco uſed for making ſnuff.

ORA'TION (S.) a ſpeech or ſermon pronounced or ſpoke in publick, upon ſome extraordinary occaſion, wherein the ſpeaker or compoſer uſes all the flowers of language, that by the eloquence and beauty thereof he may work upon the paſſions of the auditors.

O'RATOR (S.) a publick ſpeaker or preacher, that in a learned and eloquent manner delivers himſelf to his auditors.

O'RATORY (S.) ſometimes means the art or ſcience of eloquence or fine ſpeaking; and ſometimes a chapel or publick hall where ſermons, orations upon moral ſubjects, &c. are ſpoke or pronounced by an orator; and among the *Romaniſts*, it alſo ſignifies a ſociety or congregation of religious, who live in community together, but without the tie or obligation of vows, &c. ſometimes it means a ſmall cloſet or chamber with an altar in it, for the uſe of a perſon's private devotions, &c.

ORB (S.) a hollow ſphere or body, contained under two ſuperficies, the one convex or external, the other concave or internal.

ORBI'CULAR (A.) round like a ball or globe.

ORBI'CULARNESS (S.) roundneſs.

O'RBIT (S.) the line deſcribed by any thing that moves round; ſo in *Aſtronomy*, it is the path, rout, or courſe in which a planet moves, or a comet deſcribes, the figures whereof are various; that of the earth and all the primary planets are ellipſes, in one of whoſe foci, the ſun is placed, and in which they move according to this law, *viz.* that a radius drawn from the center of the ſun to the center of the planet, always deſcribes areas proportionable to the times; the old aſtronomers imagined the *orbits* of the planets were circular, ſo that to account for their irregularities upon that hypotheſis, they were forced to introduce eccentricks and epicycles; the moderns find that they not only move in elliptick *orbits*, but that they alſo move with different velocities at different times; in *Anatomy*, *orbits* are the two ſockets or hollows in which the eyes are placed.

O'RBONA (S.) a goddeſs or deity ſuppoſed to have the care of orphans; the *Romans* worſhipped her to avoid the affliction of widowhood, or the loſs of their children; ſhe had an altar in the city of *Rome*, near to that of the *Lares*.

O'RCHARD (S.) a garden or incloſure where fruit-trees are nouriſhed and improved; and theſe are commonly cherries or apples.

ORDAI'N (V.) to command, appoint, or enjoin; alſo to admit a perſon into holy orders.

ORDEA'L (S.) a ſort of trial that women accuſed of incontinency formerly underwent to prove their innocence, which was nine coulters laid red hot upon the ground at unequal diſtances, which if the accuſed paſſed over without being burnt, after ſhe was hood-winked, it was eſteemed an argument of her innocence; this was uſed as a purgation from *Edward* the Confeſſor's time to *Henry* III's; ſometimes it was tried by water, and ſometimes by fire; thoſe who underwent this trial uſed to faſt three days before, and then go to church, where there was an office proper to the occaſion; pope *Stephen* II. cauſed it to be aboliſhed, as unjuſt and wicked.

O'RDER (V.) to command, direct, or appoint; alſo to chaſtiſe.

O'RDERLINESS (S.) regularity, a keeping within bounds, ſobriety, or ſubmitting to commands or directions given.

O'RDERLY (A.) regular, civil, decent.

O'RDERS (S.) ſometimes means the commands or directions that a ſuperior gives to an inferior; ſometimes only a liſt, inventory, or catalogue of books or other goods that a perſon wants; and ſometimes it means being admitted a prieſt, or one whoſe occupation is to be about religious affairs; and ſometimes the ſeveral diſtinctions of friars; as the *White-Friars* are canons regular of the order of St. *Auguſtine*; *Gray-Friars* are *Ciſtercian* monks, who at firſt wore a black habit, and changed it for a grey one; the *Black-Friars* are called *Benedictines*; ſometimes it is applied to the ſeveral diſtinctions of military knights, as the order of St. *George*; and ſometimes it means the ſeveral manners of building, according to the received and eſtabliſhed rules of architecture, according to which a palace, church, &c. is built, and theſe go by particular names, *viz.* the *Tuſcan*, or that which ſhould be uſed for ware-houſes, and other mean ſtrong buildings; the *Dorick* ſomewhat lighter, and ſo is uſed indifferently in many ſorts of bulldings; the *Ionick* which is ſtill ſomewhat airier, and at the ſame time ſufficiently grave; this by ſome is affirmed was invented on purpoſe for temples and religious places, and therefore has part of the victims carved on the entablature, as oxes heads, &c. though this is now uſed alſo in civil buildings; the *Corinthian* is the moſt tender and delicate, and deſigned for palaces and other places of ſhew and magnificence, being enriched with all the nicety that the art of carving can embelliſh it with; the *Compoſite* is made up of the *Corinthian* and *Ionick orders*, and uſed according to the judgment of the artiſt in various buildings; the moderns have added to theſe what the wantonneſs of their own invention could find out, and called them by the names of the *Gothick*, *French*, *Caryatick*, *Perſian*, *&c. orders*; in an *Army*, *orders* ſignify the commands or directions, given by the ſuperior officers; alſo the whole diſcipline of arrangement and government.

O'RDINAL (A.) belonging or appertaining to order or regularity.

Ordinal Numbers, ſuch as expreſs the ſeries or order of things ſtanding or being put, as the third, ſeventh, fortieth, &c.

O'RDINAL (S.) a book of directions for biſhops in giving or conferring holy orders; alſo a book in which are inſerted the orders, rules, laws, or ſtatutes of a religious houſe, college, &c.

O'RDINANCE (S.) a law, command, ſtatute, &c. of a ſovereign prince or chief commander, governor, or director; it is a term often uſed in the parliament-rolls, and there means very frequently a ſtatute or act, but not always; *ordinances* being ſometimes only temporary things or orders and capable of being altered by the commons only, whereas an act or ſtatute cannot be changed, aboliſhed or altered, but by the authority of the king, lords, and commons.

O'RDINANCE or ORDO'NNANCE (S.) a law, rule, appointment, command, &c.

O'RDINARIES (S.) in *Heraldry*, are the denomination given to certain charges properly belonging to that art, of which the number is ten, *viz.* the chief, pale, bend, bar, feſſe, croſs, ſaltier, chevron, bordure, and orle; theſe have the appellation *honourable* added to them by way of diſtinction; ſome authors ſay, that when any perſon had behaved gallantly in the field of battle, and was wounded in any part of his body, the king, prince, or general, upon his being preſented before him, ordered him a ſuitable coat-armour, to be as it were a perpetual remembrance of his bravery; ſo if he was wounded in his head, they gave him a chief, if on the legs a chevron, if his ſword or armour was diſcoloured with the blood of the enemy, a croſs, or bordure, &c. for they pretend that each ordinary had ſome peculiar myſtic ſignification, as the chief repreſents the helmet, wreath, or crown covering the head; the pale repreſents the lance or ſpear; the bend and bar his belt; the feſſe his ſcarf; the croſs and ſaltier his ſword; the chevron his boots and ſpurs; and the bordure and orle his coat of mail.

O'RDINARINESS (S.) meanneſs, commonneſs, uſualneſs, vulgarneſs, frequency, &c.

O'RDINARY (A.) mean, indifferent, common, uſual, frequent.

O'RDINARY (S.) ſometimes means ſeveral ſettled and fixed officers that attend the king's houſhold; ſo the regular chaplains are called chaplains in *ordinary*; ſo an envoy or embaſſador that reſides ſtatedly for ſeveral years ſucceſſively at the court of any foreign prince, is called an embaſſador or envoy in *ordinary*; in the *Civil Law*, any judge or perſon that is veſted with authority to take cognizance of cauſes, in his own right, as he is a magiſtrate, and not by deputation, is called an *ordinary*; in *Common* and *Canon Law*, the biſhop of the dioceſe, or he that has the *ordinary* eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction within that territory, and the collation to benefices therein, is called the *ordinary*; and ſometimes it means a common eating houſe or table furniſhed with proviſions, where every perſon pays a common ſum for his meal; and formerly it meant the biſhop's deputy that gave criminals their neck-verſe, and reported whether they read it, and alſo aſſiſted thoſe who were condemned by performing divine ſervice, and preparing them for death; to this day, tho' the cuſtom of the neck-verſe is left off, yet the prieſt or miniſter that attends thoſe criminals that are condemned at the *Old-Bailey* in *London*, is called the *ordinary* of *Newgate*,

who

who is now appointed by the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

O'RDINATES (S.) are all ſuch lines as in the conick ſections are drawn perpendicularly croſs the axis, from any one point in the circumference of the ſection on one ſide, to a point in the oppoſite ſide of the circumference; ſo that any line ſo drawn that terminates in the axis, is called a *ſemi-ordinate*.

ORDINA'TION (S.) the appointing a perſon to the performance of ſome particular poſt or office; but it is generally reſtrained to the creating or making prieſts, biſhops, or other eccleſiaſtical officers, that were not in that ſtation before; the contention ever ſince the reformation has been very great, about who the power of *ordination* reſides in; the church of *England* maintaining it is veſted in the biſhops only, others in the prieſts and conſiſtory, others that the call of the people is ſufficient, and others that it is the prerogative of the civil magiſtrate; in the church of *England* it is performed by the biſhops only, for which purpoſe there are certain days appointed, *viz.* the ſecond Sunday in *Lent*, *Trinity-Sunday*, and the Sunday following, the firſt Wedneſday after the 14th of *September*, and the 13th of *December*.

O'RDNANCE (S.) are ſuch great guns made of braſs or iron, that ſometimes are called cannon, and ſometimes heavy artillery, of which there are ſeveral ſizes and degrees, diſtinguiſhed by as many different names, ſuch as whole cannon, baſtard cannon, or cannon of ſeven, demi-cannon 24 pounders, whole culverin 12 pounders, demi culverin ſix pounders, ſakers, minions three pounders, drakes and pedreroes.

Office of Ordnance, is where the ſtanding grand magazine of arms and habiliments of war, as well by ſea as land, is kept, from whence the armies, caſtles, forts, &c. are ſupplied, as occaſion requires; for which purpoſe, that all things may be kept in order, and always ready, there is firſt a maſter-general, who iſſues out all orders and diſpatches that relate thereto, either for the bringing in, buying, or providing of ſtores, or iſſuing them out to the ſeveral places where they are wanted; under him is a lieutenant-general of the *ordnance*, who receives orders from the maſter general, and the reſt of the prime officers at the board, ſees them duly executed, orders the guns to be fired on publick days of rejoicing, and ſees the train of artillery fitted out when ordered to the field; next to him the ſurveyor-general, who has the inſpection of the *ordnance*, ſtores, and proviſions of war, in the cuſtody of the ſtore-keepers; he inſpects and allows all bills of debts, keeps a check on labourers, &c. under theſe is a clerk, who records all orders and inſtructions given for the inſtruction and government of the office, with all patents, grants, names of officers, &c. draws the eſtimates of proviſions, ſupplies all letters, inſtructions, commiſſions, deputations, contracts, &c. and is as a cheque between the accomptant of the money, and him of the ſtores; there is alſo a ſtore-keeper, who takes the charge of the cannon, ammunition, ſtores, &c. and renders an exact account of the diſpoſal thereof from time to time; there is alſo a clerk of the deliveries, whoſe buſineſs is to draw up all proviſions either at the *Tower*, or any of his majeſty's magazines; beſides theſe there is a treaſurer, through whoſe hands the money of the whole office paſſes, both for the payment of debentures for ſtores received in, and ſalaries for the ſeveral officers.

ORDO'NNANCE (S.) is a term uſed in *Painting* and *Architecture*; in *Painting*, it ſignifies the regularity, proportion, and harmony of the parts, both of the whole hiſtory or its parts; and here regard muſt be firſt had to the landſcape or ground of action, whether it be a place inhabited or uninhabited; if the latter, all the extravagances of art or nature may be indulged; but if the former, ſtrict regard muſt be had to the culture or improvements that are proper to be made; and in particular, regard muſt be had to the buildings, which, if ruſtick, require nothing but a ſtrong fancy, but if otherwiſe, the niceſt regard ſhould be had to the ſtrict rules of architecture; in the hiſtory itſelf regard muſt be had to the ſeveral groupes of figures contained in the whole, that they bear a natural relation to one another, that the attitudes of the ſeveral figures be not forced or diſtorted, nor any offenſive nudities ſeen to diſpleaſe the moſt chaſte eye, and the drapery flowing and eaſy, &c. In *Architecture*, the ſame general regard is to be had to uniformity, in appearance and convenience within; ſo that the regular and careful diſpoſition of the plan determines the whole; ſo that any one will readily conclude that there muſt not be ſmall diminutive rooms in a large palace, nor very large halls in a ſmall building; one thing obſervable is, that lodging-rooms in grand buildings ſhould be diſpoſed to the ſun-riſing, libraries, picture galleries, cabinets for curioſities, &c. to the north.

O'RDURE (S.) the dung of any creature whether rational or animal.

ORE (S.) thoſe mineral productions that yield metal, whether lead, iron, copper, gold, ſilver, &c.

O'RENGES (S.) in *Heraldry*, are little balls of an orange colour.

O'RFORD (S.) a ſea-port borough-town in *Suffolk*, ſituate at the mouth of the river *Ore*, where it empties itſelf into the *Alde*; it was anciently a very good harbour, and was alſo very populous, and much frequented by ſeamen; but of late years the harbour is almoſt choaked up; ſo that it is now but a poor town whoſe market is weekly on Munday;

it ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 8 port men, and 12 burgeſſes; diſtant from *London* 73 computed, and 88 meaſured miles.

O'RGAL (S.) the ſettling or lees of wine dried, which the *Dyers* uſe to prepare their cloths, to take the ſeveral colours intended for them.

O'RGAN (S.) in *Anatomy*, is a part of the body which requires a right, determinate, and ſenſible conformation to its conſtitution, and the performance of its office, as the ear to hear, the eye to ſee, &c. in *Muſick*, it is the largeſt and moſt harmonious of all inſtruments, being a collection or imitation of all others, and now generally uſed only in churches, of which there are differences, both according to the art of the builder, and the charge beſtowed on it; there are ſome of a ſmaller ſize for the uſe of the chamber, and therefore called chamber *organs*.

O'RGAN or O'RGUES (S.) in *War*, are long ſubſtantial pieces of wood, every one ſeparate from the other, hanging with ropes over the gateway of a city, perpendicularly, and ready upon any ſurprize attempted by an enemy, to be let down into the gateway to ſtop it up, without being ſubject to the danger of the enemy's clapping any pieces across and ſo ſtopping the port-cullices; the ſame is done in a breach, where they add fire-arms, and contrivances to diſcharge many of them at once.

ORGA'NICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to, or performed by an organ, or proper inſtrument for the work intended.

ORGA'NICALNESS (S.) a being made or compoſed of parts or organs.

O'RGANIST (S.) a muſician that is ſkilled in, or plays upon the inſtrument called the organ.

ORGANI'ZED (A.) made up, or compoſed of ſeveral parts or organs.

ORGA'SMUS (S.) a diſorder in the human body, that occaſions the blood and ſpirits to move with too rapid and violent a motion.

O'RGIA (S.) the common name with the *Greeks* for all manner of ſacrifices, which were ſo called; but it was particularly reſtrained to the ſacrifices offered to *Bacchus*, accompanied with the ſhouts, huzza's, and uncommon noiſes made by the prieſts and worſhippers in thoſe ſacrifices, whereby they demonſtrated themſelves to be rather mad than devout.

O'RIENT or ORIE'NTAL (A.) riſing in, or belonging to the eaſt part of the world; in *Aſtronomy*, a planet is ſaid to be *oriental*, when it riſes in a morning before the ſun.

O'RIFICE (S.) an hole, fiſſure, opening, or mouth, whether of a wound, vein, &c.

ORI'GENISTS (S.) a ſect that pretended to draw their opinions out of the writings or books of *Origen*, concerning principles; they maintained that Jeſus Chriſt was the Son of God no other way than by adoption and grace, that compared with men he was truth, but with God the contrary; that ſouls were created before the bodies, and that they ſin in heaven; that the ſun, moon, ſtars, and the waters that are under the firmament have all ſouls; that bodies ſhall riſe in a round form; that the torments of the devil and damned ſouls ſhall have an end, and that the fallen angles ſhall after a time be reſtored to their firſt condition; theſe and ſeveral other errors infeſted the church in the 4th, 5th, and 6th, centuries; theſe errors were condemned by councils, and the reading *Origen*'s books forbid.

O'RIGIN (S.) the ſeed, fountain, ſtock, riſe, or beginning of any perſon or thing.

ORI'GINAL (S.) that from which another is taken or copied, the firſt or beginning of a matter, the foundation on ſeed of a thing or buſineſs.

ORI'LLON (S.) in *Fortification*, is a blind or maſs of earth faced with a wall, advancing beyond the ſhoulders of thoſe baſtions that have caſemates, to cover the cannon in them, to prevent their being diſmounted by the enemy; ſome are of a round form, and others almoſt ſquare, called epaulments.

O'RION (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is a conſtellation in the heavens juſt before the ſign *Taurus*, and is ſometimes only taken for that ſtar of the ſecond magnitude called the *Scorpion's Heart*; it appears at the beginning of the autumnal equinox, and is the prognoſtick of cold and froſt; according to the heathen fables, he was the ſon of *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, and *Mercury*, and ſome ſay of *Apollo*, which happened thus: As theſe gods were upon a certain time viſiting the earth, they entered the cottage of a poor countryman called *Hyrieus*, who to make them welcome killed an ox, and ſpent his whole eſtate; for this extraordinary expreſſion of his piety and goodwill, they bid him aſk whatever he would, and it ſhould be granted him; upon which he deſired a ſon without the uſe of a woman; the gods ordered the ox's hide to be brought before him, in which they all made water, and ordered him to bury it in the earth, and bid him let it lie undiſturbed for nine months; at the end of which time *Hyrieus* going to examine it, found a young infant in it, which he called *Orion*, who when he was grown up became ſo great a hunter, that he boaſted that no beaſt was ſo fierce or ſwift but he could take and overcome, which ſo provoked the *Earth*, that ſhe ſet a ſcorpion in his way, by the bite whereof he died; but *Diana* tranſlated him into the heavens, and placed him near the ſign *Taurus*; this conſtellation, according to *Ptolemy*'s catalogue, conſiſts of 37 ſtars, by *Tycho*'s 62, and by the *Britiſh* catalogue of 80.

O'RIZON or O'RISON (S.) a private prayer, or publick liturgy.

ORLE, O'RLET, or O'RLO (S.) in *Architecture*, is a fillet under the ovolo, or quarter round of a capital, and when at the top or bottom of the ſhaft or column, it is called the cincture.

ORLE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is an ordinary made in the form of a fillet drawn round the ſhield, near the edge or extremity thereof, the breadth half that of the border, ſo that it contains one twelfth part of the ſhield; further it is to be noticed, that the *orle* is its own breadth diſtant from the edge of the ſhield.

O'RLOP or O'RLOPE (S.) is properly the ſecond or third decks of a ſhip.

O'RMSKIRK (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, a handſome inland town, that has a pretty good trade on the market-day, which is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 156 computed, and 190 meaſured miles.

O'RNAMENT (V.) to ſet off, beautify, enrich, make handſome.

ORNAME'NTAL (A.) ſomething that adorns or belongs to an ornament.

ORNAME'NTALNESS (S.) beautifulneſs, handſomeneſs, &c.

O'RNAMENTS (S.) all manner of additions, to buildings, &c. whether they are carvings, paintings, or any other embelliſhments; in *Men*, education and fine accompliſhments are called *ornaments*.

ORNITHO'LOGIST (S.) one that is ſkilful in the nature and kinds of birds.

ORNITHO'LOGY (S.) a deſcription or treatiſe of the ſeveral ſorts or kinds of birds.

ORNITHO'MANCY (S.) a divination or pretence to foretel future events by the flight of birds, which the *Romans* called augury.

O'RPHAN (S.) a child or perſon whoſe father or mother is dead.

O'RPHANAGE or O'RPHANISM (S.) the ſtate or condition of one that is an orphan.

ORPHANO'TROPHY (S.) a publick ſchool, houſe, or hoſpital, where orphans are brought up, like *Chriſt's Hoſpital* in *London*.

O'RPHEUS (S.) a perſon famous for all ſorts of learning among the ancients, but eſpecially for muſick, for which reaſon the poets have made him the ſon of *Apollo*, and ſay that his harmony was ſo very efficacious, that it would ſtop the courſe of rivers, and that rocks, trees, and beaſts would dance after him; he is ſaid to go down into hell, and there ſo charmed *Cerberus*, that he brought away *Eurydice* his wife; that ſome *Thracian* women killed him, for his endeavouring to perſuade men to live unmarried; but the *Muſes* took care of his body, and his harp was tranſlated among the ſtars, where it is now a conſtellation.

O'RPIMENT (S.) is a yellow colour uſed by the *Painters* for ſome large works; it is troubleſome to grind, being a mineral, ſtony ſubſtance, of a rank or poiſonous quality, and is by ſome called yellow arſnick.

O'RRERY (S.) a famous mathematical machine, contrived to demonſtrate the preſent ſyſtem of aſtronomy, or the earth's mobility, which it does in a very correct and intelligible manner, by means of ſeveral clock-work inventions.

O'RRIS (S.) a flower ſometimes called *iris*; alſo gold and ſilver lace wove pretty broad, to ſew on mens and womens garments, by way of enrichment or ornament.

O'RTHODOX (A.) ſound, firm, true, applied to thoſe that are ſuppoſed to maintain the true principles of the chriſtian religion.

O'RTHODOXY or O'RTHODOXNESS (S.) truth of opinion, ſoundneſs of belief or judgment in matters of religion.

ORTHODRO'MICA or ORTHO'DROMY (S.) that part of navigation commonly called ſailing by the arch of a great circle, or great circle ſailing.

ORTHO'GONAL (A.) of or belonging to thoſe mathematical figures called right angles.

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL (A.) deſcribed, drawn, or wrote truly, correctly, after, or by the rules of orthography.

Orthographical Projection of the Sphere, is the delineation of either of the globes or ſpheres, for the purpoſes of aſtronomy or geography, upon a plane that cuts them thro' in the middle, the eye being ſuppoſed to be vertically at an infinite or exceeding great diſtance.

ORTHO'GRAPHIST or ORTHO'GRAPHER (S.) one ſkilled in orthography.

ORTHO'GRAPHY (S.) in *general*, means a true or right deſcription; and in the common uſe and acceptation of the word, means the perfect or true ſpeaking and writing the words of any ſpeech or language, according to the manner of the beſt and moſt ſkilful writers in it; in *Geometry*, it is the laying down or drawing the fore-right face or plan of any objects, and properly and proportionably expreſſing the heights or elevations of each part; and as a part of perſpective it is thus called, becauſe it determines the form of things by perpendicular lines falling on the geometrical plane; in *Architecture*, it it the elevation of a building, and this is ſometimes external and ſometimes internal; the external deſcribes the walls, windows, &c. of the ſeveral fronts; and the internal is the ſection or perſpective appearance of the rooms, ſtair-caſe, &c. in *Perſpective*, it is what is commonly called the ſcenography of an object or building, and is that fore-right ſide or plane that is parallel to a ſtraight line, that may be imagined to paſs through the outward convex points of the eyes, continued to a proper length; in *Fortification*, it is the profile or repreſentation of a fort, &c. as it appears to the eye at any one ſtation pitched upon.

ORTS or OUGHTS (S.) ſuch remains of food as children or others covetous of a great deal

leave upon their plates, after they have satisfied their hunger.

ORVIETAN (S.) a counter-poison, or famous electuary, made or invented by a mountebank of this name in *Italy*.

OS (S.) in *Anatomy*, is any sort of bone, or a hard, dry, and cold substance, consisting more particularly of earth and saline particles, designed for the props or upholders of the body, to render its motion easy, and serving as a defence for several of the internal parts; some say the number in a human body is 249, others 304, and others 360; though it is certain that the number is undetermined, because the number of the bones of infants differ from those of adult persons; also those called sesamoides, and the teeth that are not fixed to any particular number; in old men and adult persons their form or shape is different, some are round, others plain, acute, obtuse, hollow, spungy, solid, oblong, triangular, &c. and in a particular manner that part of the face, which in *English* is called the mouth, among the *Anatomists* is called *os*.

O'SCILLANCY or OSCILLA'TION (S.) when spoken in common, means a waving or tossing of the body backwards and forwards like sawyers at work, a sort of play or see-sawing, practised by children upon logs of wood laid across one another; in *Mechanicks*, it is one of the nicest pieces of art that these latter times have discovered, *viz.* the vibration or motion of pendulums backwards and forwards, to ascertain the number of beats at any determinate length, and the exact quantity of time that is spent in that motion, by which means very great improvements in clock-work have been made.

O'SCITANCY (S.) sluggishness, carelessness, negligence, indolence, &c.

OSCITA'TION (S.) yawning, or a certain light, convulsive motion of the muscles, which opens the lower jaw of the face; others describe it to be a light motion, whereby excrementitious and halituous matter, which irritates the neighbouring parts, is expelled.

OSCOPHO'RIA (S.) a feast celebrated by the *Athenians* the 10th day of *October*, in honour of *Bacchus* and *Ariadne*; *Theseus* instituted this feast after he had delivered his native country from the tribute of seven youths, and seven virgins, which they were obliged to send to the king of *Crete* every year to be devoured by the minotaur, by killing that monster with the help of *Ariadne*, the daughter of *Minos*, king of that isle; the ceremony of this feast was after this manner; they made choice of two young gentlemen dressed like young women, who carrying branches of vines in their hands, went thus in procession from the temple of *Bacchus* to the temple of *Minerva*; after which all the young gentlemen of the city run races for a prize, with vine-branches in their hands, from one temple to the other.

O'SIER (S.) the red water willow-tree, which sprouts into abundance of branches, that by reason of their extraordinary impregnation with humidity, while green, are capable of being easily bent in all manner of forms, and for that reason are used to make baskets, hampers, &c.

O'SIRIS (S.) a famous god of the *Egyptians*, who was said to be the son, the brother, and husband of the goddess *Isis*; by others he is called the son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, the daughter of *Phoroneus*; he was first king of *Argos*, but being discontented with his subjects, he left his crown with his son *Ægialeus*, and went into *Egypt*, where he reigned with great mildness, and compiled very good laws for his subjects; he married *Io*, whom the *Egyptians* call *Isis*; it is said he was pulled in pieces by his enemies, and that his wife *Isis* gathering all his parts together, buried them honourably, and procured divine honour to be paid him; it is pretended that the gods transformed him into an ox, according to the principles of the *Metempsychosis*, and that it is he whom the *Egyptians* adored under the name of *Apis* and *Serapis*; from hence proceeded the great veneration that the *Egyptians* testified for the bull, and the worship of the golden calf by the *Israelites* in the desart, and by the subjects of *Jeroboam* in the kingdom of the ten tribes; hence the images of *Osiris* with horns, or with the head of a hawk, or of a wolf, or of a serpent, because it was pretended he was the sun; from these it is rationally supposed the present adoration of cows among the *Indians* is derived; they gave the name of *Osiris* to the *Nile*, and paid divine honours to it, as being the author of all the fertility of *Egypt*; it is said *Osiris* taught the *Egyptians* agriculture, and many other useful arts, for which reason he was so much honoured among them.

O'SPREY or O'SSIFRAGE (S.) a sort or kind of an eagle, whose flesh was forbid the *Jews* to eat, *Lev.* xi. 13. it is thus called, because it breaks the bones of animals, in order to get at the marrow; it is said to dig up bodies in burying places, to break and eat what it finds within the bones of the dead, for which reason it is supposed it was judged unclean; the *Arabians* and *Persians* call it *humai*, and say it is the most innocent of all birds, because it does no harm to any animal, and only feeds upon dead bodies.

O'SSUARY (S.) a charnel house, or place in a church yard, where the bones of the dead that are dug up are put out of sight.

OST or OUST (S.) the name of a vessel upon which malt or hops are dried.

OSTE'NSIVE (A.) inclinable to boasting, vain shew, or bragging.

OSTENTA'TION (S.) a bragging, boasting, vaunting, over-valuing one's self for any

perfection in art, or quantity of wealth, power, &c.

OSTENTA'TIOUS (A.) proud, vain-glorious, boasting, bragging, &c.

OSTEOCO'LLA (S.) a whitish or ash-coloured stone, in shape like a bone that grows in *Saxony*, *Silesia*, and other places; it is said to be of a soft and gluey nature, and that it assists very much to cement or join broken or fractured bones very speedily, and is therefore mixed among the compositions of divers plaisters used upon such occasions.

OSTEO'LOGY (S.) that part of anatomy that particularly describes the bones.

O'STLER or HO'STLER (S.) among *Us*, is a servant in an inn, or house of publick entertainment on the road, whose particular business is to look after travellers horses; but among the *French*, it is the master or inn-keeper himself.

O'STRACISM (S.) a punishment inflicted by the commonwealth of *Athens*, where by plurality of voices they condemned to a ten years banishment, those who were either too rich, or had too much authority or credit, for fear they might set up for tyrants over their native country, but without any confiscation of their goods or estate; this custom is said to be first introduced by the tyrant *Hippias*, son of *Pisistratus*, as a barrier against what he practised himself; the manner was thus: The people wrote the names of those they most suspected, upon small pieces of tiles or shells, these they put into an urn or box, which they presented to the senate; upon a scrutiny, he whose name was oftenest wrote, was sentenced by the council to be banished, *ab aris & focis*; but this at last was abused, and they whose merit deserved best of the commonwealth, fell under the popular resentment, as *Solon* the legislator, *Aristides* the most noted for his justice, *Miltiades* for his victories, &c. so that it was abolished by proscribing *Hyperbolus*, a mean contemptible person.

OSTRACI'TES (S.) a sort of crusty, redd ish stone, somewhat like an oyster-shell; it may be divided into thin plates or shells much like the coat of an onion; it is said to be good in and against the gravel and stone.

O'STRICH (S.) is mentioned in many places of the scripture, and is in different places supposed to be a different bird, as the owl called *ulula*, the peacock, &c. but that commonly now known by this name, is a very large animal, has very long legs and short wings, a neck of a yard or more long; the feathers of its wings are much valued, and used as ornaments for hats, beds, canopies, &c. they are naturally very white, but are frequently dyed or stained of various colours; their plumage are white and black; the females have a mixture of grey, black and white; they are too heavy to fly, but use their wings to assist them in running, which they do exceeding swiftly, out running the swiftest horses; it is reported that when they are closely pursued, they take up stones between their cloven claws, which they cast at their pursuers with a violence equal to the strongest man; the notion of their digesting iron is a popular error, they only taking up nails or bits of iron, as hens and other fowls do small stones, to assist in comminuting and digesting their food; in *Ethiopia*, there are very large quantities of *ostriches*, who lay their eggs in the month of *June* upon the ground, cover them with sand, and so leave them till the sun hatches them; but either the male or female is said to watch them continually till they are hatched, unless driven or forced away; the female is said to lay or bring many eggs to be hatched, which are commonly of the size of a lage bowl, of which generally some are spoiled and breed worms, with which the hen feeds those young ones that are hatched; some say they are taken by a man's dressing himself in the skin of one of these birds; others that when they are pursued, they run their necks into the sand, a hedge, &c. and so are taken.

O'STROGOTHS (S.) people called *Goths*, that came out of the eastern part of the world, and by conquest got footing in the southern and western parts of *Europe*.

O'SWESTRY (S.) in *Shropshire*, a small town inclosed with a wall and a ditch, and fortified with a small castle; it is governed by two bailiffs, burgesses, &c. the market is weekly on Monday, where large quantities of *Welch* cottons used to be brought, but they are now mostly carried to *Shrewsbury*, and only flannels brought here; distant from *London* 130 computed, and 157 measured miles.

OTA'LGIA (S.) among the *Physicians*, is the name of a pain in the ears, which is so violent, that it turns to a kind of madness; sometimes it turns to an abscess, when you see purulent matter issue out of the ears.

OTE'NCHYTA (S.) an auricular clyster, sometimes called ægin; also the name of a little syringe or squirt, to inject medicines into the ear.

O'THERWISE (Part.) else, besides, after a different or other manner.

O'TLEY (S.) an ordinary stone built town, in the *West Riding* of *Yorkshire*, built under a high, craggy cliff, that has a market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 146 computed, and 175 measured miles.

O'TTER (S.) a creature that can live by land and water, that affords much sport in hunting; it is a great destroyer of fish, living much upon them; also a cant name for a sailor.

O'TTOMAN (A.) something belonging to the *Turkish* laws, customs, or empire.

O'VAL (S.) in *vulgar Speech*, is the same that in *Mathematicks* is called an ellipsis, which is

one of the ſections of a cone, and as ſuch may be defined to be an oblong curvilinear figure, with two unequal diameters, the one called the tranſverſe, the other the conjugate; or it is a figure encloſed with a ſingle curve line, imperfectly round, but the *Geometricians oval* is a figure reſembling an egg, round, but oblong, ſo that lines drawn from its outermoſt ſuperficies to the center are not equal, and yet anſwer well enough to each other from the oppoſite ſide; it differs from an ellipſis, becauſe that is plain, and circumſcribed by one only line; whereas this is ſolid, included every where with a ſuperficies like a globe, with this difference, that the globe is perfectly round, which this is not; and when laid down upon paper is narrower at one end than the other, whereas the ellipſis is equally broad at both ends.

O'VAL or O'VOLO (S.) in *Architecture*, is a round mouldiog, whoſe profile or ſweep in the *Ionick* or *Compoſite* capitals, is uſually a quadrant of a circle, upon which account it is vulgarly called a quarter round; it was frequently enriched with ſculpture by the ancients in the forms of chefnut-ſhells, but now it is commonly adorned with the repreſentation of eggs and anchors, or arrow-heads, alternately placed.

OVA'TION (S.) was an inferior ſort of triumph, which the *Romans* allowed the generals of their army, when the victory they had obtained was not very conſiderable, or when the war had not been declared according to form of law; he who thus triumphed entered the city on foot, or on horſeback, according to ſome hiſtorians, and had a myrtle crown upon his head, that tree being conſecrated to *Venus*; wherefore when *Marcus Craſſus* was decreed the honour of an *ovation*, he particularly deſired it as a favour of the ſenate to be allowed a laurel crown inſtead of a myrtle one; the triumphing party entered with flutes, and not with trumpets, nor were they admitted to wear an embroidered garment, as at the great triumphs, and was only accompanied by the ſenators, and followed by his army; this triumph is called *ovation*, becauſe the general offered a ſheep when he came to the capitol, whereas in the great triumph they offered a bull; the firſt that triumphed in this manner was *P. Poſthumius Tubertus*, for his victory over the *Sabines* about 250.

OUCH (S.) the bed, collar, or ſeat of gold or ſilver, that jewellers put their precious ſtones in, to keep them faſt, for rings, buttons, &c.

O'VEN (S.) a cloſe confined place paved with ſtones or tiles, to retain the heat of the fire, that is made in it, in order to bake bread, meat, tarts, &c. in.

O'VER (A.) one perſon or thing ſet, placed, or appointed to be above another; in the play with dice, it means all thoſe throws, numbers, or chances, that are above 7, which is the mean, that is to ſay, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in oppoſition to 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, which are called under.

OVER-A'CT (V.) to do any thing farther or beyond what it ought to be, as when a player would repreſent any paſſion, as love, fury, madneſs, &c. when he exceeds the bounds of reaſon or nature, he is ſaid to *over act* his part, &c.

OVER-AWE' (V.) to keep a perſon or creature under, and forbidding him to act what his inclinations prompt him to, upon the penalty of loſing ſome preſent advantage, or undergoing ſome future puniſhment.

OVER-BA'LANCE (V.) to out-weigh, to more than compenſate for any thing.

OVER-BEA'R (V.) to rule authoritatively, or arbitrarily, to command without reaſon or equity.

OVER-BI'D (V.) to bid or offer more for a thing than it is really worth; alſo to bid or offer more than another for the ſame thing.

O'VERBOARD (A.) out of, or down by the ſide of a ſhip, particularly ſpoken of men that fall from the rigging, &c. or of goods that are thrown out of a ſhip to lighten her.

OVER-BO'LD (A.) too free, impudent, ſaucy.

OVER-BO'RN (A.) conquered by ſtrength or numbers, prevailed upon by prayers, intreaties, &c.

OVERBU'RTHEN (V.) to lade a perſon with a greater weight, charge, or buſineſs than his ſtrength, power, circumſtances, or capacity, can bear or perform.

OVER-CA'ST (V.) to throw a thing too far; to cloud or darken, alſo to ſew a button-hole, &c. round, to prevent the ſtuff's tearing.

OVER-CHA'RGE (V.) to load or oppreſs a perſon too heavily; and in a particular manner means putting too much powder into a gun, or piece of ordnance.

OVERCO'ME (V.) to maſter difficulties, to conquer, to get the victory over any perſon, &c.

OVER-DO' (V.) ſometimes means perſons doing more than their ſtrength or health will permit them; and ſometimes doing more than is required, or is ſufficient.

OVER-EA'T (V.) to eat gluttonouſly, or too much, more than the ſtomach will bear, or health requires.

OVER-FI'LL (V.) to fill more than is proper, required, or convenient.

OVERFLO'W (V.) like the tide when it flows or runs over its banks.

O'VER-GROWN (A.) a perſon, creature, &c. that is grown monſtrouſly large, or beyond the common ſize of any thing of the ſame ſpecies; alſo a perſon that is become exceeding rich or powerful, and ſo too mighty for the ordinary courſe of juſtice.

OVER-HA'LE (V.) to re-examine a matter that had been laid aſide, &c.

OVER-HA'STY (A.) impatient, too quick, that cannot ſtay till it is proper to execute a thing, affair or buſineſs.

OVER-HEA'R (V.) to hear privately, accidentally, or by watching and liſtening.

OVER-LAI'D (A.) killed by being preſſed or lain upon too long, ſmothered like a young child that is ſo deſtroyed by its nurſe.

OVER-LI'VE (V.) ſometimes means to outlive, or live longer than another; and ſometimes to ſpend more than a perſon's income, or than he can afford.

OVER-LO'AD (V.) to put too great a burden upon a perſon, by taxing him too heavily, or obliging him to do or carry more than he is well able.

OVER-LO'NG (Part.) more time than is really neceſſary to do or perform any matter in, tedious, dilatory, &c.

OVERLOO'K (V.) ſometimes ſignifies to examin or inſpect into a buſineſs; and ſometimes to paſs by, or forgive a fault, &c.

OVER-MA'STED (A.) is ſpoken of a ſhip, when her maſts are diſproportioned to her bulk, or made too big, ſo that ſhe yields or lies down too much by a wind.

OVER-MA'TCH (V.) to be too ſtrong, powerful, or too well learned or qualified for another.

OVER-MEA'SURE (S.) ſomething given or allowed more than the bare exact quantity or meaſure, by way of encouragement to the buyer, as thoſe who buy 20 chaldron of coals, have one allowed them for *over-meaſure*.

OVER-MU'CH (A.) too large a quantity, or more than ſufficient.

OVER-PA'SS (V.) to go over, to paſs by, to go beyond, &c.

O'VERPLUS (S.) ſomething that is left after the neceſſary quantity is taken away, either of money, or any kind of wares, &c.

OVER-PO'ISE (V.) to weigh more than another.

OVER-POW'ER (V.) to conquer, ſubdue, or bring under another by force, or too much ſtrength, might, or power.

OVER-REA'CH (V.) to cheat under the pretence of fair and honeſt dealing, to outwit, &c. and ſometimes it means hurting a perſon, by ſtriving to reach farther than his ability will permit him.

OVER-RE'CKON (V.) to reckon or count more than is due, &c.

OVER-RI'PE (A.) fruit that is too ripe, or that has loſt its fine fragrant ſmell and taſte by hanging too long upon the tree, &c.

OVER-RU'LE (V.) to have the caſting vote in any argument or diſpute, to conquer, over-power, or command.

OVER-RU'N (V.) ſometimes means to run faſter, and ſometimes to ſpread all over, or to be deſtroyed with ſomething, as a garden is *over-run* with weeds, a country is *over-run* with ſoldiers, &c. In *Printing*, it is to new-model the page, &c. by means of inſerting or leaving out ſomething.

OVER-SEE' (V.) to ſurvey, look after, or take care of a buſineſs.

OVER-SEE'N (A.) miſtaken, deceived, wrong conjectured, thought or imagined.

OVER-SE'T (V.) to turn over a coach, waggon, or other carriage, &c. to throw down a table, &c. with cups, &c. upon it.

OVER-SHA'DOW (V.) to cover with or caſt a ſhadow over any perſon or thing, to diſguiſe, darken, or hide.

OVER-SHOO'T (V.) to ſhoot beyond or over a mark, to exceed, or do ſomewhat more than a perſon is well able to afford.

O'VERSIGHT (S.) an error or miſtake, rather by careleſſneſs and inadvertence, than choice and reſolution.

OVER-SPREA'D (V.) to cover or run all over a thing or country.

O'VERT (A.) plain, open, manifeſt.

Overt Act, in *Law*, is a plain, open, or manifeſt aſſiſting of another in ſome unlawful act; and this commonly is applied to treaſons, where the offender's actions may be eaſily or plainly proved by undeniable evidence.

OVERTA'KE (V.) to come up to, be even with, or equal to another that was before, either in place, or qualifications.

OVERTHRO'W (V.) to ruin, overturn, throw down, vanquiſh, conquer, &c.

OVER-THWA'RT (A.) one thing lying upon or acroſs another.

OVER-TO'P (V.) to grow taller, or higher in ſtature, power, wealth, or authority.

O'VERTURE (S.) a condition or propoſal, a diſcloſing or opening of a matter, an attempt, eſſay, or trial; in *Muſick*, it is a fine flouriſh, or running diviſion played by one or many inſtruments, commonly before the beginning of an opera.

OVER-TU'RN (V.) to turn or put things topſy-turvy, to deſtroy, ruin or bring to nothing.

OVER-VA'LUE (V.) to eſteem or prize too much, to ſet too great a value upon a thing, &c.

OVER-WEE'NING (A.) having too great an opinion, thought, or value for one's ſelf.

OVER-WEI'GH (V.) to weigh more than another; alſo a reaſon why a perſon ſhould have more regard for this perſon or thing than that.

O'VER-WEIGHT (S.) ſomething more or greater than the weight required, allowed in ſome commodities for waſte, or retailing in ſmall quantities.

OVER WHE'LM (V.) to drown, include, or cover with water, trouble, &c.

OUGHT (A.) ſomething, ſomewhat, ſome part, &c. alſo the duty or condition of a perſon relating to any thing.

OVI'PAROUS (A.) thoſe creatures that lay or bring forth eggs; alſo that breed by, or are bred from eggs.

OU'LNEY (S.) in *Buckinghamſhire*, a pretty good town, where a conſiderable manufacture of bone-lace is carried on; it has a good market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 47 computed, and 53 meaſured miles.

OUNCE (S.) a common weight for ſmall things, and with the *Goldſmiths*, *Apothecaries*, *&c.* it is the 12th part of a pound, called troy-weight; with the *Haberdaſhers*, *Grocers*, *&c.* it is the 16th part of a pound, called avoirdupoiſe-weight.

OU'NDLE (S.) in *Northamptonſhire*, pleaſantly ſeated in a vale on the river *Nenn*, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, over which it has two good ſtone bridges; it is a handſome, uniform built town, and has a very good market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 54 computed, and 65 meaſured miles.

OUR or OURS (Part.) ſomething belonging to, or the property of us.

OUSE (S.) the name of three great rivers in *England*, one called the *Great Ouſe*, which riſes in the ſouth borders of *Northamptonſhire* from whence it runs through the counties of *Bucks*, *Bedford*, *Huntingdon*, *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*, where it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea; another called the *Little Ouſe*, which runs from eaſt to weſt into the former, parting all along *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*; the third is that which runs thro' *York* city, and empties itſelf into the *Humber*.

OUT (V.) to put or thruſt from within a place, to diſplace, &c.

OUT (A.) without, or on the out-ſide; alſo miſtaken or in an error.

OUT-AT-HEE'LS or E'LBOWS (Part.) in a declining condition, going down the wind, &c.

OUT-BI'D (V.) to offer, proffer, or bid more for a thing than another.

OUT-BRA'VE (V.) to bid defiance to a perſon, to do a thing notwithſtanding the endeavours, commands, or oppoſition of another to the contrary.

OU'T-CAST (S.) a rejected, caſt off, forlorn, helpleſs perſon.

OU'T-CRY (S.) a great noiſe, or ſudden cry; and in ſome places means publick notice, that the goods and effects of a perſon are to be ſold.

OUT-DO' (V.) to ſurpaſs, go beyond, exceed, or do a thing better than another.

OU'TERMOST or OU'TMOST (A.) that perſon or thing that is or ſtands without having perſons or things on both ſides of it or him.

OUT-FA'CE (V.) to affirm or deny any thing to a perſon's face confidently, boldly, and poſitively, altho' it be falſe.

OUT GO' (V.) to walk, run, or move faſter than another.

OUT-LA'NDISH (A.) foreign, or ſomething belonging to the manners, cuſtoms, or people of another country.

OU'T-LAW (S.) a perſon that is not under the protection of the law.

OU'T-LAWRY (S.) is the loſs or deprivation of the common advantages belonging to a ſubject, that is under the king's protection, and in the realm; formerly none could be out-lawed but for felony, the puniſhment whereof was death, which any body might execute; but it is now otherwiſe, for whoever, after due proceſs had, contemptuouſly refuſes to appear to anſwer ſuch matters, as are exhibited againſt him in open court, is deemed an out law.

OUT-LEA'RN (V.) to learn better, quicker, or farther than another.

OU'TLET (S.) a paſſage, channel, or conveyance for water, &c.

OUT LI'VE (V.) to live longer than another; alſo to ſpend more than a perſon can afford.

OU'TMOST (A.) that perſon or thing that is on the outſide, or fartheſt diſtant from the middle.

OUT-NU'MBER (V.) to exceed in number, or to count more than another, &c.

OUT-PA'SS (V.) to go faſter or by another, to leave one behind on the road, &c. alſo to learn faſter or better than another, to excel, &c.

OU'TRAGE (S.) a riotous and violent aſſault, an affront, or injury.

OUTRA'GEOUS (A.) violent, abuſive, injurious, affrontive, &c.

OUTRA'GEOUSNESS (S.) great paſſion, rage or violence, &c.

OUTRI'GHT (Part.) throughout, fully, quite, totally; alſo now, at this inſtant, immediately, &c.

OUT-RU'N (V.) to exceed in running, to go, run, or ride faſter than another; alſo to ſpend more than a perſon's income or allowance.

OU'TSIDE (S.) that part of any thing that is naturally towards the eye, and more immediately receives the ſun, rain, &c. as the bark of a tree, the ſkin of a man or beaſt, &c. and in *Numbering*, it is any perſon or thing that is fartheſt from the middle, &c.

OUT-STRI'P (V.) to get before, or get the ſtart of, to exceed, or do better than another in walking, running, learning, &c.

OU'TWARD (A.) toward, next to, or on the outſide.

OUT-WI'T (V.) to impoſe upon, or cheat another, to go beyond, or be before-hand with another, to act cunningly or wiſely.

OU'T-WORKS (S.) forts or other fortifications built at a diſtance from, or without the city; in *Fortification*, all thoſe works that cover the body of a place next the campaign, as ravelins, half moons, horn-works, tenailles, crown-works, ſwallow-tails, envelopes, and the like; it is a general rule, that if there be ſeveral *out-works*, one before another, to cover one and the ſame tenaille of a place, thoſe

thoſe that are neareſt the place, muſt gradually one after another, command thoſe that are fartheſt advanced out into the campaign, that is, muſt have higher ramparts, that they may over-look and fire upon the beſiegers, when they have poſſeſſed themſelves of the fartheſt; the gorges of them muſt be always plain, for fear, if they had any parapet, it might ſerve the beſiegers, when they are maſters of it, to cover themſelves againſt the fire of the beſieged, and therefore the gorges or entrances into them are only paliſadoed to prevent ſurprizes.

OWE (V.) to be indebted to another, either by duty or obligation.

OWL (S.) in *Scripture*, is by *Moſes* forbidden to be eat, as an unclean bird; but commentators are very much at variance what that bird was, that by us is tranſlated *owl*, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies; the bird we now call by this name, has a head like a cat, and large ſharp claws; it catches mice like a cat, but its eyes cannot bear the light of the ſun; other birds hate and purſue it, and in return the *owl* hunts and eats the leſſer birds; its cry is mournful and diſmal, and it was deemed a bird of ill omen; it was conſecrated to *Minerva*, and upon this account it was honoured by the *Athenians*, who repreſented it upon their medals; it is ſaid at this day to be in great eſteem among the *Tartars*.

OW'LER (S.) one who privately or by ſtealth runs wool or other prohibited goods, upon the coaſt of *Suſſex*, to *France*, *Holland*, &c.

OWN (V.) to acknowledge or confeſs a fault; alſo to lay claim to a thing, or really to have a property in a matter.

OW'NER (S.) the perſon who has a right or property in or to any thing.

OX (S.) is a male of the neat kind that has been gelt, in order to make him tamer, and more fit for labour, ſeveral countries ploughing their ground with them, and alſo to render the fleſh more agreeable to eat; thoſe that are not gelt are called bulls, and are principally kept for breeding; in *Heraldry*, it is a bearing for thoſe who have laid a yoke on the neck of fierce and ſtrong nations.

O'X-EYE (S.) the *Sea Term* for a violent ſtorm that ſometimes happens upon the coaſt of *Guinea*, which at its firſt riſing ſeems to be no bigger than an *ox's eye*, tho' preſently after ſpreads itſelf over the whole viſible part of the hemiſphere, and at the ſame time breaks out into ſuch ſudden guſhes of wind or ſtormy air, that it frequently not only ſcatters the ſhips one from another, but alſo ſinks and overturns them; alſo the name of a ſmall bird, and of an herb.

O'XFORD or O'XON (S.) the chief city or place in *Oxfordſhire*, a biſhop's ſee, under the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, which has alſo a famous univerſity in it, lies north weſt from *London* 47 computed, and 56 meaſured miles, finely ſeated for health, pleaſure, and plenty, at the confluence of the *Charwell* and *Iſis*, which does ſo divide itſelf into ſtreams, that the greateſt part of the city is encompaſſed with it; this place is ancient, being firſt built by the *Old Britons*, and is ſo large and populous, that it now contains 13 pariſh churches, all ſo beautiful, that whether we look on the uniformity of private houſes, or magnificence of the publick ſtructures, it muſt be allowed to be one of the fineſt cities in *England*; the biſhoprick was founded by *Henry* VIII. who endowed it out of the lands belonging to the diſſolved monaſteries of *Abingdon* and *Oſney*; it was diſmembered from the dioceſe of *Lincoln*, and had at firſt the abbey church of *Oſney*, about half a mile from *Oxford*, for its cathedral, until *Chriſt Church* was made one, which happened ſoon after; the chapter whereof conſiſts of a dean and 8 prebendaries, for whoſe maintenance part of the lands which had been purchaſed by cardinal *Wolſey* for the endowment of *Chriſt's College*, was allowed by the ſaid king; the bounds of the dioceſe extend no farther than the bounds of the county, wherein, of 195 pariſhes 88 are impropriated; as for the univerſity of *Oxford*, this may be ſaid in general, that for the ſtatelineſs of the ſchools and publick library, the ſtructure of particular colleges built of fine poliſhed ſtone, the liberal endowments of thoſe houſes, and notable encouragements of induſtry and learning in the ſalary of profeſſors in moſt arts and ſciences, it is not to be paralleled in the Chriſtian world: That *Oxford* was a place of publick ſtudies before the *Saxon* conqueſt is paſt all doubt; but then the ſtudents lived in the citizens houſes, and had only meeting places to hear lectures, and diſputations, as is the cuſtom now in ſeveral foreign univerſities, and without any diſtinction of habit or dreſs; and when *Oxford* ſhared with the reſt of the kingdom, the common calamities brought in by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, the muſes were forced to ſhift for themſelves, till *Alfred* the learned *Saxon* king of *England*, recalled them hither, who having entirely ſubdued the *Danes*, made it his buſineſs to reſtore this univerſity, and repair its ruins; the firſt college was by him founded and endowed about the year 872, and by ſending his own ſon to ſtudy there, brought many of the nobility to frequent it; then there were ſeveral houſes, now called halls, for ſtudents only to live together in ſociety, as in the inns of court, or chancery in *London*, among which ſome were in proceſs of time endowed by divers patrons of learning, who thought beſt to ſettle, for ever, plentiful revenues in lands, and houſes, in order to maintain ſuch ſtudents as by merit and worth ſhould from time to time be choſen, and to ſettle large ſalaries for profeſſors to inſtruct them, and for a head to govern them, according to certain

certain ſtatutes or ordinances made by the ſaid patrons and founders; in ſhort, there are now in *Oxford* 18 colleges and 7 halls, in which the ſtudents live with the ſame diſcipline, as thoſe in the colleges, but upon their own fortunes, except certain exhibitions, or annual penſions, annexed to one or two of them; of which take the following catalogue:

Colleges	By whom founded	*Anno*
Univerſity	King *Alfred*	872
Baliol	*John Baliol*, Knt. and *Deb.* his wife; this was father to *Baliol* King of the *Scots.*	1263
Merton	*Walter de Merton*, clerk	1274
Exeter	*Walter Stapleton*, E. of *Exeter*	1316
Oriel	King *Edward* II.	1323
Queen's	*Robert Egleſfield*, clerk	1340
New College	*William* of *Wickham*, biſhop of *Lincoln*	1420
All-Souls	*Henry Chicheley*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*	1437
Magdalen	*William* of *Wainfleet*, biſhop of *Winchester*	1459
Brazen-Noſe	*William Smith*, biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Sir *Rich. Sutton*	1513
Corpus-Chriſti	*Richard Fox*, biſhop of *Winton*	1516
Chriſt's-Church	King *Henry* VIII.	1546
Trinity	Sir *Thomas Pope*	1556
St. *John's*	Sir *Thomas White*	1557
Jeſus	Dr. *Hugh Price*	1571
Wadham	*Nicholas Wadham*, and *Dorothy* his wife	1612
Pembroke	*Thomas Tindal*, Eſq; and *R. Whitwich*, clerk	1624

The ſeven halls are,

Magdalen,	*Albon*,
Hart,	*Glouceſter*,
Edmund,	and
St. *Mary*,	*New-Inn.*

To make a particular deſcription of theſe ſtately colleges, their halls, chapels, and libraries, their excellent accommodation for young noblemen, large revenues, great ſalaries for publick profeſſors, allowances to the fellows, and to the poor ſcholars, &c. is too extenſive for this place; only it may be obſerved, that there are about one thouſand ſtudents living upon the ſaid revenues, and about twice as many other ſtudents who maintain themſelves, beſides ſtewards, manciples, butlers, cooks, porters, gardeners, &c. the city ſends two members to parliament, and the univerſity two.

O'XFORDSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bounded by *Buckinghamſhire* on the eaſt; on the north, where it ends in a cone, with *Northamptonſhire* on one ſide, and *Warwickſhire* on the other ſide; by *Glouceſterſhire* on the weſt; and the river *Thames*, which parts it from *Berkſhire*, on the ſouth; the air and ſoil of this county are exceeding pleaſant, wholeſome, and fruitful; its hills are fully ſtocked with woods and cattle, and its valleys enriched with corn and paſturage; its length from *Cleydon* on the north-weſt, unto *Caverſham* in the ſouth-eaſt, is about 40 miles; and its breadth about 26, *viz.* from the ſaid *Cleydon* to *Farringdon* in the ſouth; its circumference is computed at 130 miles; it is divided into 14 hundreds, in which are 15 market-towns, 280 pariſhes, about 20,000 houſes, 120,000 inhabitants, and one of the fineſt univerſities in the world; it returns 9 members to parliament.

O'X-GANG (S.) an old term for ſo much land as may be ploughed by one gang or team of oxen in one day, computed at about 12 or 13 acres.

OXYCRO'CEUM (S.) a plaiſter made of ſaffron, vinegar, and other ingredients.

O'XYGON (S.) a geometrical triangular figure, that has all its three angles acute.

O'XYMEL (S.) a ſort of ſyrup, or pleaſant liquor made of honey, vinegar and water boiled together.

OY'ER (S.) a term in *Law*, which ſignifies the ſame with *aſſize*, or a hearing of cauſes by juries, &c.

Oyer and Terminer, in *Law*, is a commiſſion, eſpecially granted to ſome eminent perſons learned in the law, to hear and determine one or more cauſes, eſpecially relating to criminal matters, and is the firſt and largeſt commiſſion by which the judges of aſſize do ſit in their ſeveral circuits; anciently it was uſed only upon ſome ſudden outrages or inſurrection, but now is regularly iſſued every time the judges go their circuits, or hear criminal matters.

Oyer of Record, is a petition made in court, praying that for better proof ſake the judges will look upon, or cauſe to be read, ſome record referring to the matter pleaded.

O-YE'S (Part.) the common warning or notice given by the cryer of every court of judicature, that all preſent may be ſilent, and hear the proclamation then going to be made.

O'ZIER (S.) a willow-tree, commonly of the reddiſh ſort, the twigs or ſprouts whereof are uſed to make baſkets, &c. called wickers.

P,

IS the fifteenth letter in our *Engliſh* alphabet, and one of thoſe called conſonants; when it precedes an *b*, it ſounds like an *f*, as in *prophet*, *&c.* in many words *b* and *p* ſound much alike, and ſome ſound or change one for another; among the *Doctors* and *Aſtronomers*, *p. m.* ſignifies the afternoon; among the *old Romans*, it was a numeral, ſignifying one

one hundred, with a ſtroke acroſs the top, thus, F, it ſtood for four hundred thouſand; in *Phyſical Receipts*, *p.* ſignifies *pugil*, or the eighth part of a handful, *p. e.* equal parts of any ingredients, alſo expreſſed by the term *ana*; ſo *p. p.* is *pulvis patrum*, or Jeſuits powder, being the bark pounded and ſifted.

PABULA'TION (S.) a grazing or feeding of cattle; in *Medicine*, thoſe parts of our common foods which ſerve for, or aſſiſt nature, by recruiting of the animal fluids; in *Natural Hiſtory*, it is that unctuous or ſulphurous part of fuel that ſupports, enlivens, or keeps up the light in fire.

PA'BULUM (S.) in *Phyſick*, ſometimes means thoſe parts of our food or aliment that encreaſe or recruit the animal fluids; and ſometimes that matter that generates, continues, or encreaſes the cauſes of diſeaſes; with the *Naturaliſts*, it is that part of any combuſtible body, that feeds, increaſes, or continues the fire, or burning in it.

PACE (S.) ſometimes means the degree of velocity, wherewith any perſon or thing moves; with the *Geometricians*, it is the meaſure or ſpace of 5 feet; a common *pace* is about 3 feet or a yard.

PACE (V.) to make a horſe move in a particular manner for women to travel or ride upon eaſily.

PACI'FEROUS (A.) productive or bringing forth of peace.

PACIFICA'TION (S.) peace-making, compoſing, or healing differences, treating about, or endeavouring to make peace; by this word the *French* underſtand the ſeveral edicts granted by their kings to the Proteſtants, for appeaſing the commotions occaſioned by their perſecution, after they had attempted by many ſevere edicts to ſtifle the reformation at its firſt beginning; but they not proving effectual, and troubles increaſing, in *Jan.* 1562, *Charles* IX. publiſhed the firſt edict of *pacification*, by which the reformed were permitted the free exerciſe of their religion near all cities and towns in the realm; *March* 1563, he publiſhed a ſecond at *Amboiſe*, by which the free exerciſe of the reformed religion was permitted in the houſes of gentlemen and lords, high juſticiaries, or thoſe who had the power of life and death, to their families and dependants only, and the other Proteſtants to have the ſermons in ſuch towns as they had them in before the 7th of *March*; but in 1568, he revoked all he had done in their favour, forbidding any one the exerciſe of the Proteſtant religion, and commanded all the miniſters to depart the kingdom in 15 days time, and by proclamation declared he would entertain no Proteſtants in any offices belonging to the courts of juſtice, or of the revenue; but in *Auguſt* 1570, he again publiſhed an edict, allowing the lords juſticiaries to have ſermons in their houſes for all comers, and granting other Proteſtants two publick exerciſes in each goverment, and the continuance of the ſame where they had it before the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, and four cautionary towns, *viz. Rochel*, *Montauban*, *Cognac* and *La Charitie*, to be places of ſecurity for two years; but in *Auguſt* 1572, he authorized the *Bartholomew* maſſacre, and the ſame month declared his reaſons for ſo doing in parliament, and alſo forbid the Proteſtant religion to be exerciſed throughout the kingdom; in *April* 1576, *Henry* III. publiſhed an edict of *pacification*, whereby the Proteſtants were allowed to build churches, and have publick ſermons where ever they would, without reſtriction to time, place, or perſons, granting them alſo courts of juſtice, half Papiſts, and half Proteſtants, and eight cautionary towns; but this in *December* following was revoked, which in *October* 1577, was renewed again for ſix years; a little while after the expiration of which ſeveral ſevere edicts were publiſhed againſt the Proteſtants, and that none but the Catholick religion ſhould be allowed, and even if the king was contrarily inclined, he ſhould not ſucceed to the crown; but in 1591, *Henry* IV. revoked the ſevere edicts, and confirmed that of 1577; but ſo ſtrong was the power and malice of their enemies, that it obtained only in thoſe places where the Proteſtants were maſters; in *April* 1598, a new edict called that of *Nants* was publiſhed, granting the Proteſtants the free exerciſe of their religion in all places where they had it in 1596 and 1597, and one exerciſe in each bailiwick, and at two leagues diſtance from principal towns; this was likewiſe confirmed by *Lewis* XIII. in 1610, and *Lewis* XIV. in 1652; but in 1685, he entirely aboliſhed this and the edict of *Niſmes*.

PACIFICA'TOR (S.) a peace-maker, reconciler or mediator.

PACI'FICK (A.) of a diſpoſition inclined to peace, good neighbourhood, and friendſhip.

PA'CIFY (V.) to appeaſe, quiet, or allay the heat, fury or wrath of any contending perſons.

PACK (S.) a fardel or bundle, ſometimes of a particular weight, as of wool; alſo any number of perſons in company or concert together; alſo a certain number of cards, to play particular games with; alſo a number of hounds, kept by one or more perſons for the ſport of hunting.

PACK (V.) to tie or bundle up goods, &c. in convenient manner for removing or carrying from place to place; alſo to put in a particular order, ſo that a certain event will neceſſarily follow; as to place or diſpoſe cards, ſo that one perſon or ſide muſt infallibly win the game.

PA'CKAGE (S.) a duty or cuſtom paid by ſome ſort of goods.

PA'CKERS (S.) certain perſons appointed and

ſworn to put or pack up herrings, according to the direction of the act of parliament in that caſe made and provided; alſo a particular trade or buſineſs, who by the help of large ſcrews, &c. will reduce very bulky goods into a much leſs room, and thereby render them fitter for carriage, eſpecially for exportation or foreign trade.

PA'CKET (S.) any ſmall bundle whatever, though generally applied to a mail or quantity of letters brought from beyond the ſea.

PA'CKING (S.) the act of making up goods in packs or parcels, according to the ſize or quantity required; ſometimes it means moving, or going off by ſtealth.

PACT or PA'CTION (S.) a league, agreement, or covenant.

PA'CTA CONVENTA (S.) the common agreement mutually entered into by the king and people of *Poland*, at the coronation or election of every new king.

PAD (S.) ſometimes means a ſmall pillow put next the ſkin of any animal, to prevent its galling, by carrying burthens, &c. with *Men* and *Women*, it is what the *Taylors* put into the cloaths or ſtays of thoſe who are ſomewhat crooked, to take away or make the deformity appear leſs than it is; ſometimes it means a ſmall well-bred horſe, fit for women to ride on; and ſometimes it means a fellow that ſtops or robs perſons in the fields or road on foot.

PAD (V.) to travel or walk on foot; alſo to rob in the fields or road on foot.

PA'DDLE (V.) to dabble in, or move the water with one's hands or feet.

PA'DDOCK (S.) ſome call large, over-grown toads or frogs by this name; but more generally it means a piece of ground incloſed in a park, of about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile broad, for running races with greyhounds after deer, who are kept in pens at one end for the ſport.

PA'DLOCK (S.) a lock or inſtrument that hangs to a ſtaple, by which people faſten doors, &c.

PA'DSTOW (S.) in *Cornwall*; it is a corporation, but ſends no members to parliament; it is a large town, built on a good harbour for ſhipping to *Ireland*, whither it is ſaid ſhips with a favourable wind may go in 24 hours; it has a large market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 194 computed, and 232 meaſured miles.

PA'DUAN (S.) a new-coined medal, made to counterfeit or imitate the antique ones, by which ſome perſons are cheated or deceived.

PAE'AN or PE'AN (S.) a hymn or ſong of praiſe ſung to *Apollo*, or ſome other of the more favourite gods, upon a victory, or at the entrance of a battle or conteſt.

PAE'DAGOGUE or PE'DAGOGUE (S.) a teacher or inſtructor of children, a ſchool-maſter, and is frequently uſed as a term of reproach by way of diſtinction from a real or good proficient or ſcholar, and a pretender.

PAE'DAGOGY or PE'DAGOGY (S.) the art or diſcipline of teaching young perſons or children.

PAEDOBA'PTISM or PE'DOBAPTISM (S.) infant baptiſm, or the baptizing perſons who are entirely ignorant of the covenant they enter into.

PA'GANISM (S.) the religious adoration of falſe gods or idols, or what is commonly called heatheniſm.

PA'GANS or PAY'NIMS (S.) now means all thoſe of the heatheniſh principles of religion, heretofore called *Gentiles*.

PAGE (S.) ſometimes means ſo much writing or printing as is wrote upon one ſide of a leaf; and ſometimes means a youth that particularly waits upon a prince, or ſome lady, to hold up her train, &c. at viſits of ceremony.

PA'GEANT (S.) a publick piece of gaiety at ſhews, and is ſometimes a fine open chariot with a formal piece of bravery in it; ſometimes it means colours, ſtreamers, &c. in great numbers, to make the appearance the more pompous.

PA'GEANTRY (S.) pompous ſhew, vain appearance, glittering or oſtentatious dreſs, or formal proceſſions.

PA'GOD (S.) ſometimes means the temple, and ſometimes the idol of a *Chineſe* or heathen.

PAIL (S.) a convenient or neceſſary houſe-inſtrument to lift or carry water or other liquor from one place to another with; alſo the veſſel that milk women carry their milk from houſe to houſe in.

PAIN (S.) ſometimes means ſo much glaſs as is put into one ſquare of a window; and ſometimes that uneaſy idea excited in the mind, by wounds, ſores, &c. or that ſtrong emotion of mind, cauſed by fear, dread, &c. in *Law*, the ſtrong and laſting *pain*, or as it was uſually called *pain forte & dure*, which is a ſpecial puniſhment for ſuch as being arraigned for felony, refuſe to put themſelves upon the common trial of God and their country, but remain mute; ſuch an one ſhould be ſent to priſon from whence he came, and be laid in ſome low dark houſe, where he ſhall lie naked upon his back without any litter or other cloathing, and without any rayment, ſave only to cover his privy members, and he ſhall lie upon his back, with his head covered, and his feet and one arm ſhall be drawn to one quarter of the houſe with a cord, and the other arm to another quarter, and iron or ſtone ſhall be laid on his body ſo much as he can bear; and the next day following he ſhall have three morſels of barley bread, without any other drink than the puddle water next unto the priſon-door; this is vulgarly called preſſing to death; this *pain* may well be called ſtrong or *forte*, in that it is ſo grievous that a perſon cannot ſuſtain it; and

and laſting or *dure*, becauſe during life he ſhall have no ceſſation.

PAIN (V.) to affect or grievouſly afflict or torment either the body or the mind; alſo to put many ſmall ſquares, &c. into a window, or petticoat, &c.

PAI'NFUL (A.) afflictive, troubleſome, tormenting; alſo laborious.

PAI'NFULLY (Part.) troubleſomely, laborioufly, fatiguingly, &c.

PAI'NFULNESS (S.) troubleſomeneſs, laborioufneſs, fatiguingneſs, &c.

PAINT (V.) to daub or ſmear boards, cloth, &c. over with colours mixed up with oil, in order to preſerve them from rotting by reaſon of the weather, &c. and ſometimes means the whole art of deſigning or drawing hiſtories, buildings, portraits, flowers, &c. in their proper proportions and colours, according to the ſtrict rules of art.

PAI'NTER or PAI'NTER-STAINER (S.) one who paints things with plain colours, as wainſcotting, doors, windows, frames, &c. or more eminently one that deſigns or draws the repreſentation of men, beaſts, birds, buildings, &c. as they appear to the natural eye, regarding all the delicacies of art and rules of perſpective.

PAI'NTER (S.) the rope that lies in the ſhip's long-boat or barge, always ready to faſten her, or hale her on the ſhore, from whence the ſea-proverb, *I'll cut your painter*, means, I will prevent your doing me any hurt, injury or miſchief.

PAI'NTING (S.) the art of drawing or deſigning the repreſentation of a ſingle figure, or a multitude or company of figures in their proper and due proportion, colour and diſtribution. Till about the 14th century, the noble uſe of the pencil in oil was wholly unknown, all till then being painted in freſco, or water colours, when *John Van Eyck*, or *John* of *Bruges*, invented and introduced the uſe of oil, by which means the artiſt is enabled to touch and re-touch his performances till he has pleaſed himſelf, by reaſon of its not drying ſo faſt as laid on; this art, tho' really but one, goes by various names, according to the practice or inclination of the performer; as *painting* in oil, in water-colours, in miniature, &c.

PAIR (S.) two of the ſame ſort or kind of any thing, as two gloves, ſhoes, &c.

PAIR (V.) to match, couple, fellow, or make alike.

PA'LACE (S.) any noble, fine, ſtately or magnificent building, eſpecially the houſes or dwellings of kings, princes, and great men.

PA'LADIN (S.) a knight of the round table.

PALA'NQUIN (S.) a ſort of chair, ſedan, or chaiſe, much uſed by the *Chineſe* and other eaſtern people to travel in, ſometimes carried by men, ſometimes by camels, and ſometimes by elephants.

PA'LATABLE (A.) pleaſant or agreeable to the taſte.

PA'LATABLENESS (S.) pleaſantneſs or agreeableneſs to a perſon's reliſh or taſte.

PA'LATE (S.) the upper part of the mouth; ſometimes called the roof of the mouth; alſo the ſenſation of taſting or reliſhing.

PALA'TINATE (S.) in *general*, ſignifies the office or juriſdiction of him that is called a palatine; but particularly reſtrained to a principality of *Germany*, now divided into upper and lower, the upper belonging to the duke of *Bavaria*, and the lower to the count palatine of the *Rhine*, who formerly enjoyed the whole.

PA'LATINE (S.) the name of an office or dignity, eſpecially among the *Germans*, given by the emperor to thoſe who adminiſter juſtice in his name to the empire, of which there were two, one on the *Rhine*, who had the charge of *Francenia* and the neighbouring countries, and the other on *Saxony* and other countries ſubject to the *Saxon* law; hence it is, that the elector of *Saxony* and the elector *palatine* of *Bavaria* are vicars of the empire in their reſpective juriſdictions or provinces, during the time of an inter-regnum by the emperor's death, or otherwiſe. In *Hungary*, it is a title and office next to the royal juriſdiction, of which the privileges are, if the royal line fails, he has a principal intereſt in the new election, and the caſting voice, if the votes are equal; if the king leaves his ſon and heir a minor, the *palatine* is the protector and regent of the kingdom; it is his privilege to ſummon diets; he is likewiſe general of the *Hungarian* forces, tho' limited in his commiſſion by the king; he is chief miniſter of juſtice, and arbitrator of the differences which may ariſe betwixt the king and his ſubjects; if the king goes into the field, the *palatine* is his vice roy and repreſentative in all places where his title is moſt ſignificant; he enjoys royal authority and prerogative within his juriſdiction, and adminiſters juſtice in his own name, and by his own officers: Formerly the princes *palatine* in *Germany* were kings, and upon their being conquered by the *Romans*, tho' they were forced to ſubmit to an abatement of title, they were left in poſſeſſion of their former juriſdiction; ſuch a count *palatine* as this *William* the Conqueror made his nephew *Hugo*, to whom he granted the earldom of *Cheſter* in *England*, to hold with the ſame advantage of military tenure, as the king himſelf held the crown of *England*; afterwards *Edward* III. erected the county *palatine* of *Lancaſter*, with the title of a dutchy, with many of the ſame privileges of that of *Cheſter*; the biſhopricks of *Ely* and *Durham* are likewiſe counties *palatine*, but their juriſdictions are conſiderably leſſened, and thrown into the crown by the 27th of *Henry* VIII. chap. 24. There is alſo mention made of the county *palatine* of *Hexham*, in 33 of *Henry* VIII. chap. 10. which

then

then belonged to the archbiſhop of *York*, but by the 14th of *Elizabeth*, it was diſſolved, and made part of the county of *Northumberland*.

PALE (A.) a whitiſh, dead colour, as thoſe have who are troubled with cold, fainting fits, &c.

PALE (S.) a ſtake or thin board ſtuck into the ground, or nailed to a long tranſverſe rail in order to incloſe a garden, &c. and to keep out common paſſengers, dogs, &c. in *Heraldry*, it is one of the ten honourable ordinaries, ſo called from its repreſenting the paliſades about fortifications, &c. ſtanding perpendicularly upright in an eſcutcheon, dividing it lengthways into three equal parts.

PA'LENESS (S.) fadedneſs, wanneſs, whitiſhneſs, deadneſs of look or colour.

PALE'STRA (S.) a publick place where the *Grecian* youth exerciſed themſelves in wreſtling, running, &c.

PA'LFREY (S.) a trained horſe of ſtate for a great lady, frequently white, and dreſſed with rich trappings.

PALISA'DES, PALISA'DOES or PILES (S.) in *Fortification*, great wooden ſtakes or ſpars ſix or ſeven inches ſquare and eight feet long, driven three feet into the ground; they are planted on the avenues of all places that may be carried by aſſault and even by regular attack; ſome are drove perpendicularly down into the ground, others angularly; they are alſo placed on the berme or fore-land of baſtions, and at the gorges of half-moons, and other out-works; the bottom of the ditch is alſo paliſadoed, but above all the parapet of the covered way; they are to ſtand ſo cloſe, that no interval remain between them more than will ſerve for the muzzle of a muſket, or to thruſt a pike through.

PALL (S.) a ſort of mantle or looſe garment, ſometimes worn by knights of the garter, and ſometimes applied to the decent covering made of velvet, or other rich ſtuff, that is thrown over coffins that move in proceſſion on foot to be buried; but particularly applied to the archiepiſcopal veſtment worn by biſhops in the church of *Rome*, made of lambs wool; ſome ſay it is ſpun by a particular order of nuns; it is adorned with ſeveral black croſſes; it is not above three fingers broad, but has two labels hanging down before and behind, and is worn about the archbiſhop's neck, when he goes to the altar, over his pontifical habit; it is ſaid to be the emblem of humility and innocence, and likewiſe to remind him of his paſtoral care to fetch the ſtray ſheep home upon his ſhoulders; but the moſt effectual ſignification was their dependence upon the pope, to whom the archbiſhops of *Canterbury* have ſometimes paid 5000 florins for a *pall*, without which they could not exerciſe their function; for by the decretals publiſhed by pope *Gregory* XI. in the beginning of the 13th century, it was declared, that an archbiſhop could not call a council, bleſs the chriſm, conſecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or conſecrate a biſhop, till he had received his *pall* from the ſee of *Rome*; and that before any archbiſhop had his *pall* delivered him, he ſhould ſwear fidelity to the pope. Pope *Innocent* III. attempted to impoſe this uſage on the univerſal church, and particularly on the eaſtern patriarchs, and by a canon tranſcribed into the decretals, he appointed the *pall* to be a mark of diſtinction, imitating the plenitude of apoſtolick power, and that neither the function nor the title of archbiſhop ſhould be aſſumed without it; and this, not only when a biſhop was preferred to the degree of an archbiſhop, but likewiſe in caſe of tranſlations, when an archbiſhop was removed from one ſee to another; and which was farther remarkable, it was likewiſe decreed, that upon the tranſlation of an archbiſhop, it was not permitted he ſhould carry away his *pall* with him, but apply to the pope for a new one; and to make all ſure, it was ordered by another canon, that his ſucceſſor ſhould make no uſe of the *pall* he left behind, and that every archbiſhop ſhould be buried in his *pall*; thus the court of *Rome* fortified their claim, and prodigiouſly enriched their Exchequer: This cuſtom ſeems originally to have taken its riſe from the empire, the *pall* being firſt given by the emperors to philoſophers and learned men, as an honorary diſtinction for their ſuperior proficiency in arts and ſciences. In *Heraldry*, it is a croſs, repreſenting a biſhop's *pall* in the form of a great Y. The *pall* or *pallium* was firſt given by the Chriſtian emperors to the prelates, in the 4th century, as an ornament and veſtment of diſtinction of their ſpiritual authority over the inferior orders of their churches, as the emperors themſelves uſed it, in token of the temporal power they had over thoſe of their empire; at firſt it covered all the body of the prelate, and reached down from his neck to his heels, and was made of wool; afterwards it was but a kind of ſtole which hung before and behind, ornamented with four red croſſes, &c.

PALL (V.) to grow flat, dull, low-ſpirited, &c. like wine or ſtrong beer, left open or unſtopped, or like a perſon of wit that flags in his writings, or has ſpent his ſtock of wit and invention.

PA'LLADES (S.) virgins dedicated by the *Thebans* to *Jupiter*, in this manner; they conſecrated one of the nobleſt born, and moſt beautiful to him, who lay with whom ſhe pleaſed, till the time of her natural purgation, and then ſhe was given to a huſband; but after the time of her proſtitution till the time of her marriage, ſhe was lamented as if ſhe was dead.

PALLA'DIUM (S.) the wooden ſtatue of the goddeſs *Pallas*, repreſented with a pike in her hand,

hand, which was reported always to move as ſhe turned her eyes; the *Trojans* believed that this wooden ſtatue fell from heaven before the roof of the temple was built; they were told by the oracle of *Apollo*, that the city ſhould be impregnable, ſo long as that heavenly preſent was in their poſſeſſion; but as ſoon as ever it was carried without the walls of the city, its ruin would preſently follow; during the ſiege of *Troy*, *Diomedes* and *Ulyſſes* entered the citadel by means of mines dug under ground; and having cut off the gariſon, brought away this ſtatue; there was one of theſe ſtatues in the temple of *Veſta* at *Rome*, and another at *Athens* dedicated to *Minerva*; in the conſecrations of theſe ſtatues, the heathens were very ceremonious and ſuperſtitious.

PA'LLAS (S.) is one of the names of *Minerva*, the goddeſs of war and wiſdom, whom the poets feign to have been bred in *Jupiter*'s brain, and that *Vulcan* was forced to cleave his ſkull before he could be delivered of her; it is alſo the name of *Claudius Cæſar*'s enfranchiſed bondman, who was reported to be ſo wealthy, as to exceed *Craſſus* in riches by 2,500,000 ſeſterces; it is alſo the name of an *Italian* prince, ſon to king *Evander*, who joining *Æneas* at his arrival in *Italy*, behaved very gallantly under him, but at laſt was ſlain in a duel by *Turnus*; it is ſaid his grave was diſcovered in 1401, and that his corpſe was entire, with a very large wound upon the breaſt; over the head is reported to be found a perpetual lamp, that no art could extinguiſh for a long while, either by blowing, pouring water on it, &c. till at laſt ſome body bored a hole in the bottom of the lamp, and ſo both deſtroyed the curioſity, and ſpilt all the noble liquor that had fed the flames for about 2600 years; in *Painting*, this goddeſs is repreſented in a blue mantle embroidered with gold.

PA'LLATS (S.) two nuts that play in the fang of a crown-wheel of a watch.

PA'LLET (S.) with the *Painters*, a thin, light, ſmooth piece of walnut-tree, or other ſolid wood, whereon they put and mix their colours; it is commonly in an oval form, with a hole cut in it, to put the thumb through to hold it by, and to ſtick the pencils in; among the *Potters*, it is the forming-ſtick with which they faſhion, beat, and round their work; they are of various forms, according to the uſe it is applied to; in *Gilding*, it is an inſtrument made of a ſquirrel's tail, uſed to take up the gold leaves from off the pillow to lay on the work; in *Heraldry*, it is the half or moiety of the pale, which according to the rules of that art muſt not be charged with any thing either quick or dead, neither muſt it be divided into two parts, though it may into four equal parts, one of which is called an endorſe; it is alſo the name of a ſmall ordinary bed without poſts, curtains, or any ornaments, that it may be put or thruſt under a common bed in the day-time to make room, ſometimes called a trundle-bed, upon account of having wheels to the bedſtead, which are now called caſters.

PA'LLIARDS (S.) a cant name for a wretched ſet of men and women, whoſe whole delight is to live by begging, thieving, &c. or any thing but honeſt induſtry, and who to move compaſſion in the ſpectators, the women go about with one, two, or more ſmall children, in a dirty, ragged condition, who are continually crying or making wry faces, as though ſtarved with hunger, and the women making a lamentable cry, or doleful tale, of being a diſtreſſed widow, and almoſt ſtarved, &c. at the ſame time her male companion lies begging in the fields, ſtreets, &c. with cleymes or artificial ſores, made with ſpearwort or arſnick, which draws them into bliſters, or by unſlacked lime and ſoap, tempered with the ruſt of old iron, which being ſpread upon leather, and bound very hard to the leg, preſently ſo frets the ſkin, that the fleſh appears raw, and ſhocking to the ſight; the impoſtor at the ſame time making a hideous noiſe, and pretending great pain, deceives the compaſſionate, charitable, and well-diſpoſed paſſengers, whom, when opportunity preſents, he can recover his limbs to rob, and even murder, if reſiſted.

PA'LLIATE (V.) to ſoften, extenuate, diſguiſe, colour, excuſe, &c.

PALLIA'TION (S.) excuſing, mitigating, cloaking, &c. of any thing; in *Phyſick*, it is the aſſuaging or allaying the violence of an extravagant pain, &c.

PA'LLIATIVE (A.) that ſerves or conduces to extenuate, excuſe, hide, cover, &c.

PA'LLID (A.) pale, wan, that looks as if it were withered, deadiſh.

PA'LLIER or PAI'LLIER (S.) the name ſome builders gave to a landing-place in a ſtair-caſe, or a ſtep which is broader than the reſt, and ſerves to reſt and fetch a perſon's breath on, that is tired by going up them.

PALLIFICA'TION (S.) in *Architecture*, is the driving in ſtrong timber, or piles for a foundation, where the ground is marſhy, oozy, &c. that is to be built upon, or into rivers, where bridges are to be built, &c.

PALM (S.) ſometimes means the inſide of the hand, and ſometimes a meaſure of four fingers breadth, or about three inches and a half; and ſometimes the hook or broad part of an anchor, that faſtens into the ground.

PALM (V.) to deceive a perſon's ſight, by jugling, ſleight of hand, or legerdemain; alſo to cog dice, to conceal cards, &c. in a word, to impoſe upon, or cheat a perſon in any manner.

PA'LM-BRANCH or PA'LM-TREE (S.) was anciently uſed as an emblem of victory, being carried before the conqueror in proceſſi-

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ons and rejoicings, for having overthrown the enemy; it was uſed to be alſo preſented to the kings of *Syria* as a token of ſubmiſſion, or a kind of preſent or token; this tree was very common about *Jericho*, from one common root it produces a great many ſuckers, which by their ſpreading form a ſmall foreſt upwards, to which the prophet alludes, when he ſays, *The righteous ſhall flouriſh like a palm tree*; it produces its leaves like hair upon the top of its trunk; there are two ſorts, the male and female; the male renders the other fruitful, by means of a flower which is incloſed in its fruit; the leaves turn round like curls in hair, and their extremities hang down towards the ground.

PA'LMER (S.) one who uſes the art of jugling, or ſleight of hand, &c. alſo a pilgrim or traveller that goes to viſit holy places, and carries a palm-branch in his hand, &c.

PA'LMER-WORM (S.) a caterpillar with a great number of legs or feet.

PA'LMESTRY or PA'LMISTRY (S.) the pretended art of knowing not only the diſpoſition and inclination of a perſon, but alſo what ſhall be the future ſucceſs of a perſon's buſineſs or undertaking, by the lines of the inſide or palm of his hand.

PALMS (S.) the white buds ſhooting out of willows or ſallows before the leaf, and univerſally the ſhoots or young branches of vines and other trees, before the leaves or fruit appear.

PA'LPABLE (A.) plain, evident, eaſily perceived, known, or felt.

PA'LPABLENESS (S.) eaſineſs of being felt, perceived or known.

PALPITA'TION (S.) a beating, panting, or vibrating, applied by phyſicians to the motion of the heart, pulſe, &c.

PA'LSICAL (A.) inclined to, or afflicted with the diſtemper called the palſy.

PA'LSIE and PALSY (S.) a diſeaſe that precludes or ſtops the motion of one or more limbs or members of the body, and thereby both renders them uſeleſs and troubleſome to the patient; ſome ſorts or degrees of this diſtemper are very painful, and others not; it is generally incurable, which made Chriſt's curing the paralytick perſon the greater miracle.

PA'LTING or PE'LTING (S.) the act of throwing ſtones, dirt, &c. at a perſon.

PA'LTRINESS (S.) the quality or condition of any thing that is of little or no value or eſteem.

PA'LTRY (A.) mean, pitiful, vile, baſe, unmanly, ungenerous, &c.

PA'MPER (V.) to humour, cocker, cheriſh, or feed highly or richly.

PA'MPHLET (S.) any ſmall book ſtitched or unbound; but particularly one upon a trifling ſubject, or but meanly performed, &c.

PAMPHLETEE'R (S.) one that writes or deals in pamphlets.

PAN (S.) among the *Heathens*, was the god of the ſhepherds; and ſometimes conſidered as the univerſal deity or god of nature; his picture was compoſed of the principal things that are viſible, and though his name is not found in the ſcriptures, yet it is ſuppoſed that the heathens have taken many circumſtances of *Moſes*'s life, and applied them to their god *Pan*, repreſenting this deity with horns like *Moſes*; he carried a wand in his hand, was god of the ſhepherds, of hunters, and country people, &c.—Alſo a general name for a great variety of ſmall containing veſſels, eſpecially thoſe made of earthen-ware, and uſed for baking puddings, &c. in; alſo metal inſtruments of various uſes and ſizes are frequently called by this name, as *frying-pan, warming-pan, dripping-pan, baking pan, &c.*

PANACE'A (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a pretended univerſal remedy for all ſorts of diſeaſes.

PANA'DO (S.) a food or thick gruel made by boiling bread and water till it is brought almoſt to a paſte, which being ſweetened with ſugar, young children or very aged and ſick people are fed with it.

PA'N-CAKE (S.) a country cake made with milk, eggs, flour, &c. well mixed together, and ſo put into a frying-pan, that has firſt melted fat in it, and dreſſed fit for eating.

PANCA'RPUS (S.) one of the *Roman* ſhews, in the amphitheatre, where certain ſtrong hardy men fought againſt all ſorts of beaſts, being hired for that purpoſe.

PA'NCREAS (S.) is that part of the entrails called the ſweetbread, which in calves and lambs are reckoned great dainties by ſome perſons; it is a conglomerated glandule in the abdomen, placed behind the ſtomach, and faſtened to the great duodenum, and reaches to the liver and the ſpleen; the uſe and office whereof is to convey a volatile, inſipid, and lymphatick juice; or, as others will have it, a ſort of acid juice, by its own ducts to the duodenum, to promote the fermentation or volatilization of the chyle, and to attemperate and allay the qualities of the gall; it is the biggeſt glandule in the whole body.

PA'NDECTS (S.) a name given to books treating of all ſorts of ſubjects or queſtions, but particularly given to thoſe ſyſtems or collections of the civil law that include the whole.

PA'NDER (S.) a male bawd or pimp, one who makes a trade of promoting other perſons vices, by adminiſtering fewel to their luſtful fires; alſo one that takes a bribe to hold his tongue, or not to ſpeak thoſe things he ought.

PANDO'RA (S.) a wonderful woman, made by *Vulcan*, upon whom all the gods beſtowed ſomething; as *Venus* beauty, *Pallas* wiſdom, *Mercury* eloquence, &c. it is ſaid that *Jupiter* being angry with *Prometheus* for ſtealing fire from heaven, ſent *Pandora* with a fatal box

box into the earth, which *Epimetheus*, the brother of *Prometheus*, opened, whereupon all ſorts of evils with which it was filled, came out and diſperſed themſelves here below, ſo as that there remained nothing within it, but hope only, which was found at the bottom of the box.

PANE (S.) is an old *Engliſh* word, ſignifying a part of ſome whole thing, from whence a ſquare of glaſs in a window, the broad flat boards contained within the mouldings of the wainſcot of a room, &c. is called a *pane*.

PANEGY'RICAL (A.) in a commendatory or praiſing ſtrain, ſomething belonging or appertaining to praiſe.

PANEGY'RICK (S.) a commendatory poem or ſpeech, the original of which is ſaid to be a cuſtom the ancient *Greeks* had of meeting together at certain ſtated feſtivals, where they were either inſtructed by wiſe diſcourſes, animated to enterprize by the rehearſal of great exploits, or refreſhed with divert ing entertainments; here the poets, orators, hiſtorians and romancers recited their performances; this was called a *panegyrick*, from whence the cuſtom of celeb ating the memory of thoſe perſons that had deſerved well by their extraordinary valour, and that died fighting for their country; afterwards it became cuſtomary for the *Roman* magiſtrates to make popular ſpeeches, and return thanks to the people for their election, &c.

PANEGY'RIST (S.) one that makes, compoſes or ſpeaks publick orations in praiſe of a prince, great man, &c.

PANEGYRI'ZE (V.) to ſpeak well of a perſon, to praiſe or extol, &c.

PANGS (S.) ſharp throws, or twitches of pain, violent fits or agonies of a diſtemper.

PA'NICK or PA'NICK FEAR (S.) a ſudden ſurprize or conſternation that ſeizes a perſon, he knows not why, a needleſs or cauſeleſs fright; alſo an unaccountable terror upon the mind.

PA'NNEL (S.) an old *Engliſh* word that means a ſmall part of ſome whole thing, from whence in *Carpentry*, the ſquare within a moulding in a piece of wainſcotting is called a *pannel*; alſo a ſmall piece or ſlip of parchment whereon the names of jurymen in courts of law are wrote and annexed to the writ is thus called; alſo the two plain or broad parts of a ſadd'e, that go, &c. next the horſe, ſtuffed with tow, to keep the horſe from galling, either by the weight of the rider, or the panniers or other burdens that are laid thereon.

PA'NNIER-MAN (S.) an officer in the inns of court, who by winding of a horn, or ringing of a bell, calls the gentlemen and ſtudents to dinner or ſupper, and provides muſtard, pepper, and vinegar for the hall.

PA'NNIERS (S.) large deep baſkets made on purpoſe to carry bread, butter, &c. on horſe-back in.

PANSO'PHIA (S.) univerſal wiſdom or knowledge.

PA'NSWICK or PAY'NSWICK (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, a pleaſant, commodious and healthful town, ſituated on the river *Stroud*, where the woollen manufacture is carried on; the market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 79 computed, and 94 meaſured miles.

PANT (V.) to fetch breath quick and ſhort, to earneſtly deſire or long for any thing.

PANTALOO'NS (S.) garments made for merry andrews, &c. that have the breeches and ſtockings of the ſame ſtuff, and joined together as one garment.

PANTHE'A or PANTHE'AN STATUE (S.) a ſtatue ſo compoſed and differently marked, that it might ſerve indifferently for any, or all of the gods, or at leaſt the moſt conſiderable of them, as *Jupiter* by his thunderbolt, *Juno* by her crown, *Mars* by his helmet, &c. which were either put over their heads, held in their hands, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, according to the fancy or ſkill of the artiſts; ſome of theſe figures repreſented only the gods, and ſome only the goddeſſes, and ſome both.

PANTHE'ON (S.) a temple where all the gods were ſet up and worſhipped, built by *Agrippa*, ſon-in-law to *Auguſtus*, at *Rome*, in a round form, having niches in the wall, where the particular image or repreſentation of a particular god was ſet up; the gates were of braſs, and beams covered with gilt braſs, and the roof covered with ſilver plate. Pope *Boniface* III. dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, and all the ſaints, by the name of St. *Mary de la Rotunda*.

PA'NTHER (S.) a wild beaſt, ſaid to have collectively the fierceneſs of all others; in *Hieroglyphicks*, it is ſaid to repreſent and denote hypocriſy and deceit, becauſe it is ſaid, that by the ſweetneſs or ſcent of its ſkin or hide, it allures all other creatures to it; but being of a fierce countenance, leſt it ſhould fright them away before they come within the reach of its paws, he hides his face, by covering it with his two fore-paws.

PA'NTING (S.) fetching the breath ſhort or quick; alſo longing for, or deſiring of ſomething.

PA'NTOFFLES or PA'NTABLES (S.) ſlippers; alſo conditions or articles inſiſted upon ſtrenuouſly.

PANTO'METER (S.) a ſort of mathematical inſtrument, univerſally fitted for the taking or meaſuring all ſorts of angles, heights diſtances, &c.

PANTOMI'MI (S.) buffoons or ſtage-players that acted the humours, deſires, and intentions of the perſons repreſented by geſtures only, uſing no words or ſpeeches at all.

PA'NTRY (S.) a cool apartment in a houſe, where ſuch dreſſed victuals is put up to be preſerved, that was not eaten while hot.

PAP (S.) the nipple or teat of a man's or woman's breaſt; alſo a light, innocent food made of water and bread boiled for young infants, &c.

PA'PA (S.) ſometimes applied to the pope; but now commonly uſed by the children of the better ſort, as a genteel word for *father*.

PA'PACY (S.) the time that any one pope rules or governs; alſo the dignity or office of a pope.

PA'PAL (A.) ſomething relating or belonging to the pope.

PA'PER or PAPY'RUS (S.) was at firſt a plant or kind of bulruſh that grew upon the banks of the *Nile*; the *Egyptians* applied it to ſeveral uſes, as to the making of baſkets, ſhoes, clothes, ſmall boats to ſwim in upon the *Nile*, and, as *paper*, to write on, which gave name to our preſent writing-*paper*; the trunk of the ancient *papyrus* is compoſed of ſeveral coats or films one above another, which were peeled off, and ſeparated by a needle, and then ſtretched out upon a wet table to the length and breadth of the intended *paper*; thoſe neareſt the pith or heart of the plant are the fineſt, and make the moſt valuable *paper*; vellum, parchment and common *paper* are but late inventions, and the effect of neceſſity; the common *paper* being compoſed of rags beaten to a pulp in mills and machines proper for the purpoſe, and afterwards reduced into thin leaves or ſheets of various ſizes, &c.

PA'PISTS (S.) a profeſſor of the *Romiſh* religion.

PAPI'STICAL (A.) ſomething belonging or pertaining to the Papiſts.

PA'PISTRY or PA'PISM (S.) the doctrine and religious principles of the church of *Rome*.

PA'PPY (A.) ſoft, ſpongy, hollow, &c.

PAR (S.) a term in *Trade*, whereby one thing is ſet or made equal to another, as particularly the coins of one country with thoſe of another.

PA'RABLE (S.) is the comparing of things together, or making a parallel or ſimilitude of them with any thing elſe; in *Scripture*, ſometimes a ſhort, ſententious manner of expreſſion is called by this name; it was the cuſtomary manner for the learned of the eaſtern nations to ſpeak parabolically, enigmatically, figuratively or ſententiouſly; the prophets and our Saviour uſed the ſame manner of inſtruction; in the *Scripture*, ſome *parables* are ſuppoſed to be real hiſtorical facts, as that of *Dives* and *Lazarus*, the *Good Samaritan*, &c. and ſometimes fables or fictions uſed only for the ſake of the moral or application; ſometimes it means a term of contempt or reproach, God threatening his people for their diſobedience to make them a *parable*, by-word or proverb.

PARA'BOLA (S.) a figure or area in *Geometry*, circumſcribed by two lines, one right, and the other curved; and this is generated by the cutting a cone, by a plane parallel to one of its ſides.

PARA'BOLANS (S.) among the *Ancients*, were a ſort of deſperadoes, gladiators, or prize-fighters, that run all hazards and dangers; from whence a certain number of clerks, or prieſts of *Alexandria* were called by the ſame name in the firſt ages of the church, becauſe they couragiouſly and fearleſs of the danger, either of the ſtate or the diſeaſes, went into hoſpitals, to aſſiſt and comfort thoſe that had the plague, who were obliged to be ſtinted by the biſhop, their number being, when at their own liberty, five or ſix hundred, which diſpleaſed the *Egyptian* governors.

PARABO'LICAL or PARABO'LICK (A.) after the manner, or having the properties of a parable or fable, diſguiſed, hieroglyphical, &c.

PARACE'LSIAN (S.) a follower of the recipes and doctrine of *Paracelſus*, in preſcribing, uſing, or applying phyſick.

PA'RACLETE (S.) ſignifies an exhorter, defender, or comforter, and one that prays or intercedes for another; this name is applied in *Scripture* to the Holy Ghoſt, and ſometimes to Jeſus Chriſt.

PARA'DE (S.) noiſe, ſhew, pomp, boaſting; ſo at the marriage or lying-in of princeſſes, &c. the ſtate-bed is called the bed of *parade*; in *War*, it means the place where troops aſſemble or draw together, in order to mount the guard, be exerciſed, or diſpatched upon any expedition; in the art of *Fencing*, it is the ſame with parrying or turning off a puſh or ſtroke of the adverſaries.

PA'RADIGM (S.) an example or copy for another to imitate or do ſomething after.

PA'RADISE (S.) is a general name for any place of pleaſure and happineſs, either terreſtrial or heavenly, and therefore the divines diſtinguiſh by an additional appellation, that they may be underſtood which they mean; but when the word is uſed ſingly and alone, it commonly is underſtood to mean that garden or place, where *Adam* was created, and dwelt in till his fall, and from whence he was forced out by the angel of the Lord: About the ſituation of this original *paradiſe* there have been many anxious inquiries, without being able to determine the matter; for which reaſon ſome have imagined, and perhaps with as much probability as the material ones, that the deſcription given of it in the ſcripture is an allegory, in the ſtile and manner of the eaſtern nations, who exceedingly hyperbolize in all their deſcriptions; others have placed it in the third heaven, in the orb of the moon, and in the moon itſelf, in the middle region of the air, above the earth, in a diſtant place concealed from the knowledge of men, in the place where now the *Caſpian* ſea

ſea is under the arctick pole, and to the utmoſt ſouthern regions; in ſhort, there is hardly any part of the world, in which it has not been ſought for, but without ſucceſs.

Birds of Paradiſe, a bird that has curious feathers, delicately variegated, and is ſaid to be unknown whence it comes, or whither it goes.

Grains of Paradiſe, in *Phyſick*, is the ſame with *Cardamum*.

PA'RADOX (S.) is a ſeeming contradiction or untruth, though in reality it is an abſolute certainty.

PA'RADROME (S.) a walk or gallery that is open at top without any covering.

PA'RAGON (S.) a perfect copy, model, or pattern; alſo one of equal dignity or degree; alſo a lady that cannot be matched or equalled either for beauty, or other perfections.

PA'RAGRAPH (S.) ſo much of any book or diſcourſe in which the ſenſe is compleat; ſo that what follows is either upon another ſubject, or a further illuſtration of what went before.

PARALE'PSIS (S.) a figure in *Rhetorick*, in the nature of an irony, which under a ſeeming profeſſion of neglect inſiſts or argues largely and fully upon the ſubject intended.

PA'RALLAX (S.) ſignifies change or variation; but in *Aſtronomy*, is applied to the deviation or error of the ſight, occaſioned by the diſtance of the term of the viſual line, projected from the ſuperficies of the earth to a ſtar, or other phænomenon in heaven, from the term of another line projected from the center of the earth to the body of the ſame ſtar, or other phænomenon in the place where it truly is; for when we obſerve the ſtars from the earth's ſuperficies, which is about 3035 miles from its center, it muſt needs follow, that the place deſigned, by a right line from the center of the earth, would be different from what we now make; ſo that the ſtar, &c. would ſeem to have a quite different ſituation; and this is greater or leſſer, according as the ſtar, &c. is more or leſs diſtant from the earth; beſides, it has place in a ray obliquely caſt, or when a ſtar not being vertical, projects his beams, as it were, on one ſide and ſo to the center and ſuperficies of the earth; for when it is vertical, caſting its beams directly to the ſuperficies, it muſt needs paſs by the center which is juſt under, and ſo ſuffer no *parallax*; therefore the farther they are from the zenith, and nearer the horizon, the greater is the *parallax*. Comets and new appearances in the aery region ſuffer the greateſt *parallax*; next the moon, and other planets, to whom the earth bears ſome ſenſible proportionate bulk; but higher, as in the ſphere of the fixed ſtars, to which the whole earth is but as a point, there is no *parallax*; nor is it ſenſible in *Saturn* or *Jupiter*, but in *Mars*, in *Perigeon*, the *parallax* is four minutes, in *Apogeon* ſcarce any thing at all; *Sol* generally three minutes, *Venus* and *Mercury* ſcarce any thing; but the moon, when near the horizon, almoſt a whole degree, and always appears lower than indeed ſhe is; by help of this *parallax* we find the diſtance of the planets between themſelves, and from the earth, the time of their true conjunction, and eſpecially diſtinguiſh the true moment of eclipſes from the apparent one; and this is variouſly denominated, according as it is applied; as, the horizontal *parallax*, the *parallax* of latitude, of longitude, of aſcenſion, of declination, &c.

PA'RALLEL (V.) to equal or come up to, to be at a certain equal diſtance in all parts from another, &c. whether they be lines, circles, planes, rays, &c.

PA'RALLELISM (S.) the condition, nature, or circumſtance of thoſe things that are parallel to one another.

PARALLE'LOGRAM (S.) in *Geometry*, is a quadrilateral or four ſided figure, whoſe two oppoſite ſides are parallel; but in a more particular manner applied to thoſe figures whoſe ſides are longer the one than the other, and at the ſame time perpendicular to one another, vulgarly called a long ſquare; alſo a device or contrivance for an inſtrument or ruler with ſliding ſockets, to be ſet to any proportion for the enlarging or diminiſhing any map, or other draught.

PA'RALLEL RULER (S.) an inſtrument ſo contrived with ſcrews, &c. that it will draw many lines parallel to one another, without being ſet every time, particularly uſed by thoſe who draw or etch architecture.

PA'RALLELS (S.) any thing that is mutually equal in degree, place, &c. to another; alſo a ſimilar or like caſe or condition is called a *parallel* one; it is particularly uſed by the geometricians for circles or lines equally diſtant from each other in all their parts, which neceſſarily muſt prevent their coming to touch each other, tho' infinitely extended; it is alſo a geographical or aſtronomical term that expreſſes thoſe circles that are equally diſtant from the equator; for thoſe people or inhabitants that are in the ſame diſtance from the equator towards the ſame pole, are ſaid to be in the ſame *parallel*, though many thouſand miles diſtant from each other, theſe *parallels* running eaſt and weſt about the globe, like the equator, only that is a great circle, and theſe are all leſſer ones, diminiſhing gradually till they end in the pole.

PA'RALLEL SPHERE (S.) is ſuch a ſituation in reſpect to place that one pole of the world is in the zenith, the other in the nadir, and the equinoctial line in the horizon, ſo called, becauſe the ſun, moon, or ſtars, in the diurnal revolution, neither aſcend nor deſcend, but move always parallel to the horizon; the earth is thus poſited under the

poles, where the year and the day ſeem to be the ſame, viz. ſix months light, and ſix months darkneſs.

PA'RALOGISM (S.) a fallacious or ſophiſtical way of reaſoning or arguing, wherein a falſe concluſion is drawn from true propoſitions, or when a propoſition is paſſed by, which ought to have been proved by the way, or ſome fault committed in a demonſtration, that permits conſequences to be drawn as true from principles that are falſe, or not proved.

PARALOGI'ZE (V.) to argue or reaſon falſely or ſophiſtically.

PARALY'TICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the diſeaſe called the palſey.

PARALY'TICK (S.) a perſon afflicted with the palſey.

PARA'METER (S.) in *Geometry*, is a conſtant right line in ſeveral of the conick ſections, called alſo *latus rectum*; in the *Ellipſis* and *Hyperbola*, it is a third proportional to the conjugate and tranſverſe axis.

PARAMOU'NT (A.) proud, lofty, great, or above all, ſupream.

PA'RAMOUR (S.) a lover, or ſweetheart.

PA'RANYMPH (S.) among the *Ancients*, and eſpecially among the *Jews*; he was a perſon who was the witneſs of the tokens of the bride's virginity, according to the rites of their religion; beſides which he had the care, regulation, and direction of the feſtival entertainment, uſual at thoſe times, upon a ſuppoſition that the bridegroom was ſufficiently engaged with the buſineſs of the day; this perſon, in the New Teſtament, is ſometimes tranſlated the ruler of the feaſt; this was common to other people as well as the *Jews*; and it is related by ſome, that theſe preſidents were commonly choſe from among the prieſts, that ſo nothing might be acted contrary to the law or the rules of decency and morality; ſomething of this ſtill remains even in our cuſtoms of matrimony, where it is uſual to have what is called a father to give the bride away, upon a ſuppoſition that no young woman will act ſo ſolemn a thing without the conſent of her parents or friends.

PARA'GMA (S.) in ancient times, was a table or braſs plate, whereon the laws, ordinances, and proclamation of a city or people were engraved, and ſet upon a publick pillar, to be ſeen and read by all; ſomething like which is ſtill in uſe, eſpecially in corporations, who frequently cauſe ſeveral orders, &c. to be printed and put upon the exchange, town-houſe door, and other publick places; it was alſo the name of a publick table, whereon was wrote the almanack for the current year, before the invention of printing, whereon was inſerted the ſeaſons of the year, the riſings and ſettings of the ſun, moon, ſtars, &c. it is alſo the name of thoſe tables, &c. whereon aſtrologers draw their ſchemes or figures to reſolve queſtions, according to the rules of that art.

PA'RAPET or BREA'ST-WORK (S.) in *Fortification*, is a work raiſed on purpoſe to cover the men on the ramparts, baſtions, &c. from the enemy's common and ſmall ſhot, which is made of earth only, without any ſtones or bricks, to prevent any miſchiefs being done by their breaking or ſplintering; it is commonly 18 or 20 foot thick, ſix foot high towards the place, and four or five towards the campaign, which difference of the height makes the glacis or ſlope for the muſketeers to fire down into a ditch, or at leaſt upon the counterſcarpe; where there is not time to throw them up thus regularly, they are ſometimes made with barrels, gabions, &c. interſperſed with bags of earth.

PA'RAPH or PARA'PHE (S.) a mark or ſignature of a knot, flouriſh, &c. that is cuſtomarily made by people who have occaſion to ſign their name often, to prevent their being counterfeited.

PARAPHE'RNA or PARAPHERNA'LIA (S.) in the *Civil Law*, are thoſe goods or effects which a wife brings her huſband over and above her dowry, and which are to remain after marriage at her own diſpoſal excluſive of her huſband.

PA'RAPHRASE (S.) a comment, expoſition, or more large and full expreſſion of any thing, the meaning whereof ſeems to be dubious, uncertain, or difficult; there is a famous one upon the Old Teſtament, called the *Chaldee Paraphraſe* or *Targum*; the general ignorance of the *Jews* in the *Hebrew* tongue, after the *Babyloniſh* captivity, made it neceſſary to tranſlate the Bible into *Chaldee*, which was neither done by one author, nor at one time, nor upon the whole of the Old Teſtament; the firſt was done by *Onkelos*, upon the *Pentateuch*, who according to the *Hebrew* hiſtorians was a proſelyte about the time of our Saviour; there are alſo ſeveral others upon the ſame, as that of *Theodotion*, the *Jeruſalem Targum*, and ſeveral others upon other parts.

PA'RAPHRASE (V.) to enlarge, comment, expound, explain, or clear up difficulties.

PA'RAPHRAST (S.) a writer, commentator, expounder, explainer, or clearer of difficulties.

PARAPHRA'STICAL (A.) a writing or comment, whereby any thing is endeavoured to be explained, or made more eaſy to the underſtanding, by being more fully expreſſed; ſomething belonging to, or done by way of pharaphraſe.

PARAPHYMO'SIS or PERIPHUMO'SIS (S.) a diſtemper or natural deficiency that contracts the præpuce ſo much, that it will not rightly cover the head or glands of the penis; alſo a narrowneſs or contraction of the womb.

PARASA'NG (S.) a *Geographical* meaſure uſed among the *Perſians*, of about four *Engliſh* miles in length.

PARASCE'VE (S.) the time or day of preparation for any feſtival, or what we commonly call the eve or day before; the *Jews* being very ſtrict obſervers of their Sabbath, prepared and ſet all things in order on the Friday, that ſo nothing but the works of abſolute neceſſity might be done on the Sabbath.

PARASELE'NE (S.) a mock moon or meteor that encompaſſes the moon, and ſo makes the reſemblance of a luminous ring round it, in which there is ſometimes the appearance of one, two, or more moons.

PA'RASITE (S.) originally meant a king or chief among the prieſts; ſometimes the prieſt's gueſt, whom he invited to eat part of the feaſt or ſacrifice; from whence it is now applied to one who creeps into houſes for a dinner, and to render himſelf agreeable flatters or praiſes every thing the maſter ſays or does.

PARASI'TICAL (A.) fawning or flattering, hypocritical, mean, feaſting at another's expence, &c. from thence the *Botaniſts* call a ſort of diminutive plants growing on trees, that live, thrive, and feed wholly upon others, *paraſitical* plants.

PARASO'L (S.) a ſmall umbrella, hat, &c. carried in the hand, to ſcreen the head from the ſcorching heat of the ſun.

PARA'THESIS (S.) a *Grammatical* term for two ſubſtantives that are put in the ſame caſe, which the *Latins* call appoſition; alſo among the *Printers*, that matter that is contained within two crotchets is ſo called; and with the *Orators*, when in an oration or ſpeech they juſt touch upon or mention a thing, which they promiſe more fully to diſcourſe upon another time, is called by this name.

PARAVAI'L (S.) the *Law* term for an under-tenant, for one that occupies what another holds in fee from a third.

PA'RBOIL (V.) to ſtew or boil meat but half, or but ſlightly, and not ſufficient to eat, preſcribed by ſome as an expedient to prevent tender fleſh from ſtinking in hot weather, and ſo keeping it till it is wanted to be dreſſed for eating.

PA'RBUNCLE (S.) in a *Ship*, is a rope uſed inſtead of a pair of ſlings, to hoiſe heavy goods in and out of the ſhip's hold, &c.

PA'RCÆ (S.) according to the *old Poets*, was the name of the three fatal ſiſters, *Clotho*, *Lachefis*, and *Atropos*, which ſome call the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, others of the *Night*, *Chaos*, *Neceſſity*, &c. they were the goddeſſes of *Deſtiny*, which directed the thread of man's life; the youngeſt held the diſtaff, and drew the thread; the ſecond rolled it upon the ſpindle, and the third drew it off, whereupon enſued death; *Clotho* is repreſented dreſſed in a long gown of different colours, with a crown upon her head, ornamented with ſeven ſtars, and holding a diſtaff in her hand; *Lachefis* in a robe powdered with ſtars, with ſeveral ſpindles in her hand; and *Atropos* dreſſed in black, cutting a thread with a pair of ſciſſars.

PA'RCEL (S.) a part, portion, or bundle of ſome great quantity, or a bundle or quantity conſidered abſolutely.

PA'RCEL (V.) to divide, diſtribute, or allot goods into parts or parcels on ſhip-board, or elſewhere.

PA'RCEL-MAKERS (S.) two officers in the Exchequer, who make out the parcels of eſcheators accounts, and deliver them to one of the auditors of that court.

PA'RCENERS (S.) is a *Law* term for daughters or ſiſters that are heireſſes to an eſtate, &c. who are together conſidered but as one heir; if a partition be made between two co-parceners of one and the ſelf-ſame land, that the one ſhall have the land from *Eaſter* until *Lammas*, and to her heirs; or the one ſhall have it the firſt year, and the other the ſecond, there it is one ſelf-ſame land, wherein two perſons have ſeveral inheritances at ſeveral times; ſo it is if two co-parceners have two ſeveral manors by deſcent, and they make partition that the one ſhall have one manor for a year, and the other the other manor for the ſame year; and the next year ſhe that had the one manor ſhall have the other, and ſo alternately for ever; if an earl that hath his dignity to him and his heirs dieth, having iſſue one daughter, for there is no incertainty, but only one daughter, the dignity ſhall deſcend to her, and her poſterity, as well as any other inheritance; but where there is more daughters than one, the eldeſt ſhall not have the dignity and power of the earl, that is, to be a counteſs; but the king as ſovereign of honour and dignity, may for the incertainty conſer the dignity upon which of the daughters he pleaſeth; but there is a difference between a dignity or name of nobility, and an office of honour; for if a man hold a manor of the king to be high conſtable of *England*, and die, having iſſue two daughters, the eldeſt daughter takes a huſband, he ſhall execute the office ſolely, and before marriage it ſhall be executed by ſome ſufficient deputy; but the crown deſcends to the eldeſt daughter alone, and her poſterity; in *Kent*, &c. cuſtom has made the ſons of him who dies poſſeſſed of lands in gavel kind, to be *parceners*.

PARCH (V.) to ſcorch, burn, or dry up the moiſture that is in land, corn, graſs, &c. by the heat of the ſun, fire, &c.

PA'RCHING (S.) the act of burning, ſcorching, or drying up the moiſture that is in land, grain, &c.

PA'RCHINGNESS (S.) the nature or quality of the ſun, fire, &c. when very intenſely acting upon the earth, grain, &c.

PA'RCHMENT (S.) is a thin ſort of leather dreſſed in a particular manner in allum, &c. made of the ſkins of ſheep, lambs, kids and calves,

calvat, and uſed for the pupoſes of writing inſtrumen's or deeds of conveyance, engroſſing acts of parliament, &c. binding of books for keeping of accompts, &c.

PA'RDON (S.) a free and voluntary act of forgiving a perſon ſome great fault or crime, that he hath committed againſt the publick laws of God or his country, or the private commands of his parents or ſuperiors. The *Jews* have a feaſt called the day of *pardon* or propitiation, celebrated on the 10th of the month *Tiſri*, anſwering to our *September*, on which they ceaſed from all works, as on the Sabbath, and abſtained from food till evening; thoſe whoſe conſciences accuſed them made reſtitution to them they had wronged, they begged *pardon* of thoſe they had offended, and forgave thoſe who had injured them, gave alms, and did all that ought to accompany true repentance; after ſupper ſeveral clad themſelves in white, and ſo entered the ſynagogue without ſhoes, which all that night was illuminated with lamps and ſmall wax candles, where every nation, according to its cuſtoms, made divers prayers and confeſſions, which laſted above three hours; ſome ſpent the whole nigh' in the ſynagogue, praying to God, and repeating of pſalms; about break of day the next day, the whole congregation went to the ſynagogue, and continued there till evening, when upon appearance of the ſtars, a horn was ſounded to ſignify the faſt was over, when ſaluting each other with wiſhes for health and proſperity, they bleſſed the new moon, and returning to their habitations, eat ſuch proviſions as had been prepared; in the church of *Rome*, it is one of the pecuniary artifices to drain the people's pockets, and to cheat them of their ſouls, by the encouraging vice and lazineſs, in pretending money can purchaſe that which nothing but a real reformation and God's mercy can effect.

PAR'DON (V.) to forgive a crime or offence committed, by not only remitting the puniſhment, but alſo receiving the party into favour again, as though he had never done any thing amiſs.

PA'RDONABLE (A.) that may be forgiven or excuſed.

PA'RDONABLENESS (S.) the nature or circumſtance of an act committed againſt certain laws, that may render it capable of being remitted or forgiven.

PARE (V.) to trim or cut off the waſte or ſuperfluous parts of roots, fruits, &c. alſo to curtail or make a thing leſs than it was before; to abridge or take away privileges.

PAREGO'RICKS (S.) anodyne medicines, or ſuch as are peculiarly applied to the aſſuaging pain, &c.

PARE'LIA. PARE'LIUM, or PARHE'LION (S.) mock ſuns, or reflexions of the ſolar beams in hollow wateriſh clouds, which like a gla s they receive, and ſo lively repreſent his image, that it ſeems or appears another ſun, and makes it to a vulgar eye difficult to diſtinguiſh the falſe from the true one; for ſometimes the reflexion is ſingle, only on one ſide; ſometimes double on either ſide, and the true ſun in the middle; theſe appearances are generally prognoſticks of rain.

PAREMPTO'SIS (S.) in general, means any thing coming or falling in between another.

PA'RENTAGE (S.) the father and mother of any perſon, from whom the deſcent is denominated noble or baſe, honourable or mean, &c.

PARE'NTAL (A.) the love, care, or other good offices of parents.

PARENTA'LES (S.) banquets or feaſts that the ancients made at the interment, or in honour of their parents.

PARE'NTHESIS (S.) ſomething inſerted between another; ſo in *Printing* or *Writing*, a ſentence, either by way of comment or otherwiſe, that is inſerted between others, and included between two marks, thus ( ) is ſo called, the ſenſe being compleat without that addition.

PA'RENTS (S.) are properly only the father and mother of children; but it is often, and eſpecially in the ſcripture, applied to all thoſe of near kindred, eſpecially by blood in a direct line; ſtrict commands are laid upon children, to obey, honour, and reſpect their *parents*; and diſobedient, ſtubborn, refractory children were puniſhed with being brought without the gates of the city, and there ſtoned to death by the *Jewiſh* law; among the *Heathens*, children were ſo much at the diſpoſal of the *parents*, that if the fathers did not think fit to receive them at their birth, they had the liberty to expoſe them, and in ſome places to kill them; as to education, the *Greeks* uſed to teach their children letters and ſwimming; the meaner ſort brought them up to huſbandry, merchandize, or mechanick trades; the people of faſhion cauſed them to be taught muſick, philoſophy, riding the great horſe, fencing, and hunting; when they were marriageable, the contract was void without the conſent of the *parents*; the *Athenians* allowed a father to abdicate his ſon, by firſt declaring his reaſons in court, which, if approved, the cryer made publick proclamation thereof; after which the ſon was legally ſtruck out of the family, and made uncapable of being his father's heir; before *Solon* reſtrained it, the *parents* had power to ſell their children, which was alſo practiſed among the *Romans*; by the *Athenian* laws, the *parents* might have an action of ingratitude againſt ſtubborn and rebellious children, which would extend ſo far as to diſable them from holding any office, for though they were actually choſen into a poſt, they might be ſtruck out of the liſt of the magiſtracy; and if any one had beaten his *parents*, or not

allowed

allowed them the conveniency of his houſe, and other neceſſaries, he was reckoned an infamous perſon; and this was a ſort of excommunication, for thoſe under this cenſure were neither admitted to civil commerce nor the ſolemnities of religion; the cauſe was tried by the judges in court with the utmoſt ſolemnity; and if any one that was caſt, ventured to appear at a publick meeting, in a temple, or upon any ſolemn occaſion, he was immediately ſeized, carried into court, and after conviction fined, and kept in irons till the fine was diſcharged; but this law did not extend to baſtards; the ſons uſed to carry the fathers corpſe to the grave, tho' they were perſons of the firſt rank or quality; this ſometimes had its ill effects, by raiſing this filial reſpect ſo far, as to make them the gods of their family.

PARE'RGA (S.) any thing added to another by way of append x, ornament, or filling up a vacancy, or carving in *Architecture*, flowers, foliages, copartments, &c. in *Painting*.

PA'RGET or PA'RGETING (S.) the ſtuff or materials wherewith walls are covered or plaiſtered, as lime and hair mixed, and ſometimes without hair; alſo the act of laying the mortar ſo mixed, or plain, upon the walls, &c.

PA'RGETER (S.) one who covers walls with mortar, &c. vulgarly called a plaiſterer.

PA'RIAN MARBLE (S.) a ſuperfine white ſort of marble, got in the iſle of *Paris*, one of the *Cyclades* in the *Archipelago*; it is ſuppoſed, that it was of this ſort that *David* prepared great quantities for the building of the temple; and that the magnificent hall where king *Ahaſuerus* made his ſumptuous feaſts was paved with *Parian marble*, interſperſed with emeralds; the greateſt part of the moſt beautiful works of the ancients were made of this marble.

PA'RISHES (S.) are certain diſtributions of a country into many ſmall parcels, the bounds of which depend upon ancient and immemorial cuſtom, to which there are proper officers aſſigned, and a miniſter for eccleſiaſtical affairs; for at firſt they were not limited by act of parliament, nor ſet forth by ſpecial commiſſions, but were fixed as the circumſtances of times, places and perſons happened, to make them greater or leſſer; at the firſt beginning of Chriſtianity there were no ſuch parochial diviſions of ſpiritual cures in *England*, as there are now; for the biſhops and their clergy lived in common, and before the number of Chriſtians was very great, the biſhops ſent out their clergy to preach to the people as they ſaw occaſion; but after the generality of the inhabitants had embraced Chriſtianity, this occaſional going from place to place was found very inconvenient, whereupon the bounds of ſettled or parochial cures were found neceſſary to be determined; there was a four-fold diſtinction of churches; 1. The head church or biſhop's ſee; 2. Churches of a lower rank, which had the right of ſepulture, baptiſm and tythes; 3. Thoſe who had the right of ſepulture, but not frequented; 4. Field churches or oratories, which had no right of burial; the ſecond of which appears to be the original parochial churches, which as they became too large were diminiſhed, by taking others out of them, ſo that the general parts of the preſent diviſions of *pariſhes* is ſuppoſed to be older than the *Norman* conqueſt.

PARI'SHIONER (S.) one who dwells in and has a right to the benefits of any particular diſtrict, diviſion, or pariſh.

PA'RITY (S.) equality, or one thing that is as much as another.

PARK (S.) commonly means a large field or tract of ground incloſed, in which beaſts of chaſe are kept for ſport, either of a prince, nobleman, or rich commoner; for the preſervation of which there are many ſevere laws; in *War*, a poſt in the camp, out of cannon-ſhot of the enemy, and fortified, to ſecure the magazines and ammunition, where, to prevent accidents of fire, only pikemen do duty, this is called the *park* of artillery, of which every attack at a ſiege has one; there is alſo a place appointed in the rear of every regiment, for ſuttlers and others to bring neceſſaries to ſell and furniſh the army with, called the *park* of proviſion.

PA'RLEY (S.) a conference, diſpute, or talking about any thing, eſpecially in *War*, when any thing is deſired by the beſiegers, or the beſieged, they beat a drum, which they call beating a *parley*, or deſire the hoſtilities to ceaſe, while ſome propoſals are made, or action done, &c.

PA'RLIAMENT (S.) among the *French*, is the name of the ſeveral courts of judicature in *France*; in *England*, it is the higheſt and moſt honourable, and abſolute court of juſtice, conſiſting heretofore of the king, the lords of *parliament*, and the commons; and again, the lords, *viz.* ſpiritual and temporal; and the commons are divided into three parts, *viz.* into knights of ſhires or counties, citizens out of cities, and burgeſſes out of boroughs, all which have voices and ſuffrages in *parliament*; of the members of this court ſome were by deſcent, as ancient noblemen; ſome by creation, as nobles newly made; ſome by ſucceſſion, as biſhops; and ſome by election, as the knights, citizens, and burgeſſes; in the lords houſe, they begin at the youngeſt, and ſo give their voices by the words *content*, or *non contem*; the commons give their voices upon the queſt on by *yea* or *no*; and if the number be diſputed, two are appointed to number them, one for the *yea's* and the other for the *no's*, the *yea's* going out, and the *no's* ſitting, and thereof report is made to the houſe. It is ſuppoſed to be called *parliament*, from the *French* words

parler la ment, because every member of the court should sincerely and discretely speak his mind, judgment, or opinion for the general benefit of the commonwealth; this court by the *French* is called *les etats*, or *l'assemblée des etats*; by the *Germans* a diet, and in the legal writs, the common council of the kingdom of *England*; the jurisdiction of this court extends to the making, explaining, enlarging, diminishing, abrogating, repealing, or reviving laws, statutes, acts and ordinances, concerning matters ecclesiastical, capital, criminal, common, civil, martial, maritime, &c. The assembly of the three estates was called a *parliament*, but without all three it was no binding act; the lords and commons prepare and pass every law, or intended law first, and then the king assents to it, which is usually the last day of the *parliament*, or sessions, from which time it is an act; but if the time be not specified, when the act shall first take effect, it shall be counted from the first day of the *parliament*; but if there have been divers prorogations, and in the second or third session an act is made, this shall not have relation to the day of the *parliament*, viz. to the first day of the first session, but only to the first day of that session, wherein it was made. The principal end of calling *parliaments*, is to remedy, prevent, or cure those mischiefs or inconveniencies that daily happen by the varying the circumstances of the times: Till the conquest, the great council consisted only of the great men, the commons not being summoned till *anno* 1217, when the first writs bear date 49 *Henry* III. They are summoned, prorogued and dissolved by the king; nor is it esteemed a *parliament* without the king's presence, mediately, or immediately; at first they were called anew every year, afterwards they were kept sitting a much longer time, and sometimes discontinued for several years, both which being found inconvenient, king *William* III. passed an act to restrain *parliaments* to three years or sessions; and by 3 *George* I. it has been lengthened to seven years, at which it now stands; anciently all people had votes in the election, but *Henry* VI. passed an act, that none but freeholders residing in the county, and that were possessed of the yearly revenue of 40 *s.* should vote, and that none under 21 years of age should be chosen; and that the members might attend, they and all their menial servants were privileged from all arrests, attachments, imprisonments, &c. for debts, trespasses, &c. but not against arrests for treason, felony, and breach of peace; the place of meeting is wholly at the king's pleasure, but for many years past it has been held at the palace at *Westminster*, the lords and commons each in distinct apartments; in the lords house or apartment the princes of the blood are placed in distinct seats, the great officers of state, dukes, marquisses and bishops on forms, and the viscounts and barons on others across the house, all according to their order of creation, place, &c. the commons sit promiscuously, only the speaker has a chair at the upper end, and the clerk and his assistant a table near him; before any business be done, all the members of the house of commons take the oaths, and subscribe their opinions against transubstantiation, &c. the lords do take the same test, tho' they do not swear: The house of lords is the sovereign court of justice of the realm, and the dernier resort; the house of commons the grand inquest, but no court of justice; any member may move to have a bill brought in, which upon question put, if the majority agree, the mover and some others are ordered to prepare and bring it in; notice being given of its being ready, a time is appointed for a reading, which being done by the clerk, the speaker reads an abstract thereof, and then puts the question whether it shall have a second reading; after a second reading the question is, whether it shall be committed, which, if of great importance, is to a committee of the whole house; if of lesser moment, to a private committee, any member naming the persons; the committee appointed, and a chairman chosen, he reads the bill paragraph by paragraph, puts every clause to the question, fills up blanks, and makes amendments according to the opinion of the majority; this being done, he makes his report at the side bar of the house, reads all the additions and emendations, &c. and moves for leave to bring up the report to the table, which being granted, he delivers it to the clerk, who reads the amendments, &c. then the speaker puts the question whether they shall be read a second time, which if agreed to, he reads them himself; to so many of these amendments, as the house approves of, the question is put, whether the bill thus altered and amended shall be engrossed and writ fair in parchment, and read a third time; when it is engrossed, the speaker holding it in his hand asks if it shall pass; if the majority agrees, the clerk endorses, *Soit baille aux seigneurs*, or in the house of lords, *Soit baille aux communes*; if a bill be rejected, it must not be proposed any more that session; forty members constitute a house of commons, and eight a committee; when a member of the house of commons wants to speak, he stands up, uncovers, and directs his speech to the speaker only; if what he says be answered, he must not reply the same day, unless personally reflected on; nor may any person speak more than once to the same bill the same day; anciently other meetings of considerable moment went by this name, and even to this day an assembly of the two *Temples*, called to consult of their common affairs, goes by this name.

PARLIA-

PARLIAME'NTARY (A.) ſomething belonging, agreeable to, or after the manner of parliaments.

PA'RLOUR or PA'RLOR (S.) among the *Architects*, is a convenient lower room, appropriated to the uſe of entertaining viſitors; in *Monaſteries*, it is a ſmall room or cloſet, where people talk to the nuns thro' a grated window.

PARMESA'N (S.) a ſuperfine, rich, delicious ſort of cheeſe.

PARO'CHIAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a pariſh.

PARO'DICK DEGREES (S.) among the *Algebraiſts*, are thoſe terms of an equation whoſe indices aſcend or deſcend orderly, according to an arithmetical progreſſion.

PA'RODY (S.) a national or common proverb, or a burleſque way of applying the poetical compoſitions or rhymes of one perſon to thoſe of another, in order to make the perſon or the matter appear ridiculous.

PA'ROL (S.) ſignifies a promiſe, agreement, &c. made verbally to or between different parties, wherein the honour or conſcience of the contracter is oftentimes the greateſt obligation for the performance of the covenant; ſo a leaſe *parol* of lands or tenements, &c. or the letting a priſoner of war go for a certain time, &c. are ſo many acts of this nature.

PA'ROXISM (S.) a fit, is part of the period of diſeaſes, whereby they encreaſe and grow worſe; it is either ordinate, which returns at certain times, as in the tertian ague, or inordinate, that has no certain time, but comes ſometimes one day and ſometimes another.

PA'RRELS (S.) in a *Ship*, are made of trucks, ribs, and ropes, which go about the maſt, faſtened to the yard at both ends, and ſo contrived, that the yard may ſlide up eaſily, which together with the breaſt ropes hold the yard cloſe to the maſt.

PA'RRICIDE (S.) ſometimes means the action, and ſometimes the perſon, who does the act of killing or murdering his parents, father or mother; and ſometimes means a conſpirator againſt the common-wealth where he lives; the *Romans* made no law againſt theſe execrable perſons, as ſuppoſing none would be ſo wicked as to commit ſuch crimes; till *L. Oſius*, about 500 years after the death of *Numa*, killed his father; upon which they ordered, that ſo flagitious a malefactor, ſhould upon his being apprehended, have wooden ſhoes put on him, and ſo haled to goal, where he was to continue one year, during which time his feet were not to touch the common parent of mankind, the earth; after that he was ſcourged, and then tied up in a leather ſack, together with a dog, an ape, a cock, and a viper, and ſo thrown into the next water that was deep enough to drown him; and farther, if a child was ungracious enough, as but to ſtrike his parents, he was to have his hands cut off. The old *Egyptians* uſed to run ſharp reeds into every part of the bodies of *parricides*, and after having thus wounded almoſt every part, threw them upon a heap of thorns, and ſet fire to them.

PA'RROT (S.) the name of a bird that may eaſily be taught to ſpeak, ſing, &c. very much like a human creature; alſo a nickname for a prating perſon, man or woman, that talks without reaſoning, and all whatever he hears another ſay.

PA'RRYING (S.) putting aſide, or waving the thruſts or ſtrokes that another intends to give me.

PA'RSE (V.) a *Grammatical Term* for that ſchool exerciſe, whereby the ſcholar gives an account of every particular word of his leſſon, and quotes authorities or Grammar-rules for what he ſays.

PARSIMO'NIOUS (A.) ſaving, covetous, thrifty, ſparing, &c.

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS or PA'RSIMONY (S.) ſavingneſs, thriftineſs, nearneſs, covetouſneſs, &c.

PA'RSLEY (S.) an herb uſed for ſauce in many caſes or ways of dreſſing victuals.

PA'RSNIP (S.) a very nouriſhing and palatable root, frequently eaten with ſalt-fiſh, to allay the fierineſs of the ſalt; it is phyſically directed as a diet that opens, attenuates, and cleanſes; the root is emollient, and aſſuages tumours, and the ſeed is ſaid to be excellent in hyſterick fits.

PA'RSON (S.) the rector or miniſter of a parochial church, or one that has a ſpiritual poſſeſſion in the church; ſo called becauſe he repreſenteth the perſon of the church and hath a right to ſue for whatever is due to it, and alſo to be ſued by any one that hath an elder or better right.

PA'RSONAGE (S.) the profits that ariſe from a certain diſtrict of ground by glebe land, tythes, fees, offerings, &c. appropriated for the maintenance of a miniſter of a particular pariſh; and ſometimes the diſtrict itſelf goes by this name, in which there generally is a dwelling or manſion houſe, commonly called the *parſonage*-houſe.

PART (V.) to ſeparate, divide, or put aſunder.

PART (S.) is a piece, ſhare, or portion, &c. of ſome whole thing; in *Anatomy*, every member, limb, &c. wounded or diſordered, is called the *part*, of which ſome are ſenſible, others inſenſible, ſome ſpermatick, others bloody, &c. in *Muſick* it ſignifies that which is played or ſung by any one particular perſon or inſtrument.

Aliquot Part, is that which by multiplying by any whole number can never produce the exact number of which it is ſaid to be a part, as 5 is an *aliquot Part* of 15.

Aliquot Part, an *Arithmetical Term*, ſignifying ſome exact part of a whole num-

ber or thing, as 3 is the fourth part of 12.

Eſſential Part, that without which a thing cannot be.

PARTA'KE (V.) to ſhare, enjoy, or have a part in an eſtate, benefit, or diſadvantage.

PARTA'KER (S.) a ſharer, enjoyer, or undergoer of the benefit or diſadvantage ariſing from any thing.

PA'RTED (A.) ſeparated, divided, or put from or aſunder; alſo made into two or more parts.

PARTE'RRE (S.) thoſe ſeveral diviſions that a ſkilful gardener diſpoſes the ground of a garden into, enriched with flowers or other curioſities of art and nature, to render it pleaſant to the ſight, agreeable to the ſmell, and commodious to walk in.

PARTHE'NIÆ (S.) a number of people, whoſe riſe was as follows: The *Spartans* having been engaged with the *Meſſenians* in a cloſe war for 20 years ſucceſſively, and thereby very much depopulated their country, and being apprehenſive that the continuance of this war might end in the unpeopling of *Sparta*, ſent ſome of their young men out of the camp into the city, with leave to be familiar with as many unmatried women as they would; the children of this liberty were called *Partheniæ*, upon account of the uncertainty of their fathers; this brood, when the war was over, being deemed baſtards, were not permitted to bear any office in the government, &c. which ſo far enraged them, that they conſpired with the ſlaves to deſtroy all the nobility; but the plot being diſcovered, they were drove out of the city, and having *Phalantus* for their leader they travelled into *Magna Græcia* in *Italy*, and built *Tarentum*.

PA'RTIAL (A.) more favourable or inclined to one ſide than another.

PARTIA'LITY or PA'RTIALNESS (S.) an inclination to, or favouring one perſon or cauſe more than another, contrary to the rules of juſtice and equity.

A'RTIBLE (A.) ſo circumſtanced, that a thing, buſineſs, or affair, may be divided among or between ſeveral perſons.

PARTI'CIPATE (V.) to have a ſhare in the good or ill ſucceſs of a perſon or affair.

PARTICIPA'TION (S.) a taking or having a part of, or ſhare with, a perſon or thing, in any buſineſs whatever.

PARTICIPIAL (A.) a *Grammatical Term* for thoſe adjectives that are originally derived from verbs, and by ſome called *participles*.

PA'RTICLE (S.) in *Grammar*, are thoſe ſmall words that are not declined; in *Philoſophy*, it is the ſmall component part of any body, whoſe ſize and form are ſuppoſed to vary, according to the nature and property of the particular bodies, of which it is a part, as all fluids are ſuppoſed to be compoſed or made up of round or globular *particles*, &c.

PARTI'CULAR (A.) diſtinct, proper, convenient, ſingular, uncommon, extraordinary, &c.

PARTI'CULAR (S.) a *Law* term, for the inventory of an eſtate; alſo an intimate friend or acquaintance, &c.

PARTICULA'RITY or PARTI'CULARNESS (S.) humourſomeneſs, ſingularity, uncommonneſs, preciſeneſs, &c.

PARTICULARI'ZE (V.) to enumerate one by one, to name, mention, ſhew, or ſet forth the ſeveral conditions or circumſtances of a thing or affair.

PA'RTILE (A.) that may be divided, ſeparated or made into many parts; but in *Aſtrology*, a *partile* aſpect is the moſt exact, perfect, and full one, that is conſiſting preciſely of ſo many parts or degrees as are requiſite to complete ſuch an aſpect even to a degree, as *Mars* in 24 degrees of *Aries*, and *Venus* in juſt 24 of *Libra*, this is a *partile* oppoſition; the ſun in one degree of *Taurus*, and the moon in one degree of *Cancer*, make a *partile* ſextile, &c. and this is reckoned a ſtrong ſign or argument that the matter is nearly finiſhed, or ſhortly will be, &c.

PA'RTING (S.) the act of dividing or ſeparating one perſon or thing from another; and in particular, the refiners ſeparating gold, ſilver, &c. by the means of aqua-fortis, aqua-regia, &c.

PA'RTISAN (S.) ſometimes means one that eſpouſes the intereſt, party or concerns of another with great vigour and application; and ſometimes means an old expert ſoldier well ſkilled in commanding a party, that knows the country, and thereby is able to avoid the ambuſhes or ſurprizes of the enemy, and to harraſs and prevent them in foraging, ſeizing their convoys, getting intelligence, &c.

PARTI'TION (S.) the act of dividing, allotting, or putting into bundels or parcels any quantity of goods, an eſtate, &c. according to the ſeveral claims of the proprietors; in *Carpentry*, it means a thin boarded fence for dividing one room into many, &c. in *Heraldry*, it is the ſeveral diviſions made in an eſcutcheon to the number of coats that are to be on it, when the arms of ſeveral families are born in it upon account of inter-marriages, &c.

PA'RTNER (S.) in *Trade*, is a perſon that has a ſhare in the common ſtock, and is to abide by the ſucceſs of the undertaking, whether profitable or diſadvantageous.

PA'RTNERS (S.) in *Ship-building* are thoſe timbers which are bolted to the beams, and encompaſs the ſhoot in the maſt at the deck, in order to ſtrengthen and keep the maſt ſteady in the ſtep, &c.

PA'RTNERSHIPS (S.) the agreement, ſtate, or condition of any affair that it carried on for the common benefit or loſs of any number of perſons.

PART OF FO'RTUNE (S.) with the *Aſtrologers*, is the lunar horoſcope, from whence the moon takes her progreſs at the moment the ſun emerges from the line of the eaſt, and therefore if you take it upon a new-moon, it will fall in the aſcendant; if upon a full-moon, in the ſeventh houſe, &c. it is thus called, becauſe moſt aſtrologers regard it in judgments of nativities, whether the natives ſhall be ſucceſsful, rich, unfortunate, &c. and according as it is well or ill affected, pronounce concerning the ſame; its character is ⊕

PA'RTRIDGE (S.) a very fine eating bird, low of flight, and of ſmall compaſs; the grey ones are the moſt common, but the red ones are the largeſt; upon the *Alps* there are *partridges* of a white colour, and hairy feet; it is often mentioned in ſcripture, but ſome commentators imagine, that the cuckow is there meant, and not the *partridge*, &c.

PARTUI'SAN (S.) a warlike inſtrument, ſomewhat like an halbert, and uſed by lieutenants of foot.

PAR'TULA or PARTU'NDA (S.) a goddeſs which the old *Romans* believed had the care of big-bellied women ready to lie in; their ſuperſtition run ſo far, that they had another goddeſs called *Natio*, that was to look after new-born children; *Lucina* for the bringing them forth out of the womb; alſo *Alemona* to preſerve and nouriſh it, and that it might be carefully looked after; another called *Nona* hath the particular care of it the ninth month while it remained in the womb, and if it ſhould ſtay till the tenth month, they had another called *Decima*.

PA'RTY (S.) one concerned in a buſineſs, or that has intereſt therein; ſometimes it ſignifies a great collection or number of people ſiding with, or eſpouſing particular opinions in religion, government, &c. in *War* it ſignifies a ſmall body of horſe or foot, ſent out to make diſcoveries, or do military execution, &c. in *Heraldry*, it ſignifies a cut, and as it is differently circumſtanced, ſo it is differently named, *party per pale*, intimating that the bearer's ſhield had been cut perpendicularly through from top to bottom; *party per bend dexter*, ſignifies a cut deſcending athwart from the upper corner of the ſhield on the right hand, to the oppoſite corner; *party per feſſe* is a cut acroſs or through the middle from one ſide to another; *party per bend ſiniſter*, intimates that the cut began at the left corner and ſo came diagonally to the right corner.

PA'SCHAL (A.) ſomething, belonging, relating to, or derived from the *Jewiſh* paſſover.

PA'SQUIN (S.) a mutilated marble ſtatue that ſtands in a corner of the place of the *Urſines* at *Rome*; it is reported, that *Paſquin* was a cobler that lodged in that part of the city about the beginning of the 15th century, who was a perſon of ready, bantering, ſatyrical wit; whereupon abundance of perſons of the ſame diſpoſition uſually aſſembled to his ſtall to hear him make game of people as they paſſed by; after his death the ſtatue of a gladiator being dug up near his ſtall, it was ſet up, and called by his name, to which the wits hang or paſte lampoons upon the ſtate, great men, &c. from whence ſuch ſort of poems or writings, are called *Paſquinades*.

PASS or PA'SSADE (S.) in *Fencing*, is a leap or advance upon the enemy; alſo a thruſt or lunge; alſo a military term for a road, bridge, or any other proper way of coming into a country, uſually defended by a conſiderable number of forces, cannon, &c.

PASS (V.) to go along or through a lane, ſtreet, &c. at *Billiards*, it is the ſtriking the ball through the porch or court that is ſet up on the middle of the table; alſo in *Gaming*, when an innocent or ignorant perſon is impoſed upon or cheated, he is ſaid to be paſſed upon.

PA'SSAGE (S.) a camp game, with three dice doublets, making up ten or more to paſs or win, all other chances loſe; in *Commerce*, it is a duty or impoſition laid by princes, &c. upon all perſons, ſhips or carriages, for privilege to go through any ſtrait or narrow ſea, lane, &c. the moſt remarkable of which is that of the *Sound*, which is a ſtraight or paſſage out of the *German* into the *Baltick Sea*, belonging to the king of *Denmark*, for going thro' which all nations pay either at *Elſenore* or *Cronenbourg*.

Birds of paſſage, are thoſe that in ſome times and ſeaſons of the year abide, or are in one country or nation, and at other ſeaſons go to other countries; the moſt noted of which are the ſtork, ſwallow, nightingale, martin, woodcock, quail, &c. there are alſo fiſhes of *paſſage*, ſuch as the herring, mackrel, &c.

PA'SSANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is any beaſt or creature repreſented as walking or moving their natural pace; but generally this term is applied to lions or other creatures, it is ſaid he bears ſuch or ſuch tripping; there is alſo a common expreſſion, when a perſon among many other particulars juſt mentions ſomething that requires a more deliberate enquiry, a motion or hint, or any thing is ſaid to be ſpoken *en paſſant*.

PA'SS BANK (S.) the ſtock of money or fund belonging to the game at paſſage; alſo the ſeat or playing-place cut almoſt in the form of a cockpit.

PA'SSENGER (S.) any one that travels in a common convenience either by land or ſea.

PA'SSIBLE (A.) a road or way that may be gone through, on, over; alſo ſpoken of a thing tolerably good, though not extraordinary or very fine.

PA'SSING (S.) the act of going or moving along;

along; alſo of omitting, ſlipping over, or neglecting a perſon or thing.

PA'SSION (S.) any ſtrong emotion of mind, inclination, or deſire for, or averſion againſt a thing; ſo anger, love, joy, &c. are called *paſſions* of the ſoul or mind; in *Divinity*, it ſignifies the ſufferings of Chriſt, for the commemoration whereof the church has appointed the week before *Eaſter-Day* to be kept as a ſtrict faſt, and call it by the name of the *Paſſion-Week*.

PA'SSIONATE (A.) haſty, wild, inconſiderate, much inclined to anger, ruffled, or angry, full of reſentment, &c. alſo longing for, or deſiring any thing with great vehemence.

PA'SSIVE (A.) of a diſpoſition of mind that inclines a perſon rather to ſuffer injuries than endeavour to revenge himſelf; ſubmiſſive, &c. in *Grammar*, thoſe verbs that ſignify ſubmiſſion, inactivity, or being wrought upon are called *paſſive* verbs; among the *Chymiſts*, water and earth are called *paſſive* principles.

PA'SSOVER (S.) a feſtival among the *Jews*, eſtabliſhed in commemoration of their coming out of *Egypt*, becauſe the night before their departure, the deſtroying angel, who killed the firſt-born of the *Egyptians*, paſſed by or over the habitations of all thoſe *Jews* which were marked with the blood of the lamb that was killed the evening before, and for that reaſon called the paſchal lamb; this month was from this time accounted the firſt month of the eccleſiaſtical year, and the 14th day between the ſun's decline and his ſetting, they were to kill the paſchal lamb, and to abſtain from levened bread; the next day, or the 15th, was the grand feſtival, which continued ſeven days, of which the firſt and laſt were moſt ſolemn; the lamb that was killed upon this occaſion was to be without any defect, and yeaned that year, and for want of that a kid of the goats; if one family was too ſmall, two might join together; the door-poſts and lintel of every door was to be ſprinkled with the blood; it was to be roaſted and eat with unlevened bread, and a ſallad of wild lettices; it was to be eaten whole and entire, even with the head on, and bowels in, and if any part remained to the next day, it was to be burnt with fire; the eaters were to be in a travelling poſture, with their loins girt, their ſtaff in their hands, &c. They who neglected the obſervance were condemned to death, unleſs prevented by lawful impediments, as being upon a journey in a ſtrange country, ſickneſs, or any uncleanneſs, voluntary or involuntary; thoſe thus circumſtanced were to keep it the 14th of the next, or ſecond month; the modern *Jews* keep it for ſeven or eight days, in which time they abſtain from common labour, or the ordinary buſineſs of their calling; during which time they not only forbear eating any levened bread, but preparatory to it, they examine their habitations with a very ſcrupulous care, that no fermented matter may be found in it, and at the ſame time cauſe every hole and corner to be thoroughly cleanſed, and furniſh their houſes frequently with new utenſils; about eleven of the clock the firſt day of the feaſt, they burn bread, to ſhew the time of unleavened bread is begun, and this day they publiſh, by formally declaring they have no leven in their cuſtody, to their knowledge; then they make cakes of different figures, with flour, eggs, and ſugar, others plain; at evening they go to prayers, and then eat of ſuch foods as their circumſtances will allow them, prepared as above; after ſupper they read or ſing pſalms of thankſgiving; the morning prayers are the ſame with other feſtivals, ſaving that they add from 112 to 118 pſalms inclusively, as occaſion permits; then they read as far as the 18th chapter of *Exodus*, and part of the 28th of *Numbers*, and ſome parts of the prophets relating to the ſame ſubject; after dinner they make a commemoration of the feſtival, and give a bleſſing for the prince under whoſe dominion they live; and this is done every day during the feſtival; at the concluſion, which is on the Sabbath-day, the maſter of the houſe pronounces certain benedictions, and prays for ſucceſs the following week; from the ſecond evening of the *paſſover*, they reckon 49 days to the feaſts of weeks, or *Penteceſt*; and from the day after the *paſſover* they reckon 33 days, during which they neither marry, make new cloaths, nor cut their hair, nor celebrate any publick rejoicing.

PASS-PARO'LE (S.) in *War*, is a command or order given at the head of any army, and ſo communicated quite through to the rear by word of mouth.

PASS-PER-TOUT (S.) a maſter or common key, ſo made as to open all the locks in a houſe or cabinet, &c.

PA'SSPORT (S.) an authority, licence, or leave given by one king or ſtate to the ſubjects of another, for them to go through their country or elſewhere, and not be moleſted by their ſhipping or land forces, &c.

PASS-VOLA'NT (S.) in *War*, is a falſe or pretended ſoldier, commonly called a faggot, or one that does no duty, but only apperrs occaſionally upon a muſter, and ſo takes no pay; in *France*, thoſe detected of this practice, are marked on the cheek with a flower-de-lis.

PAST (Part.) ſpoken of the time that is gone, or of a perſon or thing that is gone by, or beyond any other perſon or thing.

PASTE (S.) dough or flour mixed with water, eggs, &c. to make bread, cakes, &c. with; alſo flour and water boiled on purpoſe to ſtick paper, &c. together.

PASTE (V.) to ſmear any thing over with flour

flour and water boiled, in order to make two or more ſtick together.

PA'STERN (S.) the lower part of a horſe's leg, or that between the ſetlock and what is called the *paſtern* joint; and ſometimes means a ſhackle put upon that part of the leg.

PA'STIL (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a ball compoſed of ſweet duſt, wax, gum, ſtorax and *Indian* balſam, with a little goat's flour and turpentine; it is uſed ſometimes as a perfume; ſometimes it means crayons made up of various colours to draw pictures with, &c.

PA'STIME (S.) any ſort of ſport, diverſion, or recreation.

PA'STOR (S.) ſometimes ſignifies a ſhepherd or one that has the care of cattle; and ſometimes the miniſter of a private congregation or particular church, and is a term much uſed by the diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church.

PA'STORAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a ſhepherd, miniſter, or preacher.

PA'STORAL (S.) a poetical performance or compoſition by way of dialogue between ſhepherds and ſhepherdeſſes about country affairs, ſuch as the complaints of lovers, the cruelty of ſhepherds, diſputes who ſung beſt, the ambuſhes of ſatyrs, raviſhing of nymphs, &c.

PA'STRY (S.) ſometimes means the art of making pies, tarts, &c. and ſometimes the place where ſuch things are made; and ſometimes the things themſelves when made, eſpecially the ſmaller ſort, as currant-tarts, gooſeberry-tarts, cheeſe-cakes, &c.

PA'STRY-COOK (S.) one who makes it his buſineſs or trade to make pies, tarts, cheeſe-cakes, &c. to ſell to others.

PA'STURAGE (S.) a field or provender for cattle to feed in or upon.

PA'STURE (S.) graſs-land, fit, or kept for feeding cattle on.

PA'STY (S.) is commonly a meat-pye, and ſometimes fruit pies are ſo called.

PAT (A.) fit, convenient, proper, juſt in time, &c.

PAT (S.) a ſmall, gentle touch or ſtroke with the hand, a wand, &c.

PAT (V.) to ſtrike a ſmall or light tap or ſtroke with the hand.

PATALE'NA (S.) the name of an old heatheniſh goddeſs, who was ſaid to preſide over, or have the care of the corn as ſoon as it came into the blade.

PATCH (S.) a piece ſewed on a garment that is torn or worn out, or one made fit for that purpoſe; alſo a ſmall piece of round black ſilk worn on womens faces by way of ornament.

PATCH (V.) to ſew cloth, &c. upon a hole in a garment; to do a thing ordinarily, to daub or ſmear a thing over in a clumſy manner.

PATE (S.) the head; in *Fortification*, it is a platform like what is called a horſe-ſhoe, not always regular, but generally oval, encompaſſed with a parapet without any other defence, commonly erected in marſhy grounds to cover a gate of a town.

PATEFA'CTION (S.) a making manifeſt, diſcovering, or laying a thing open that before was concealed.

PATENTEE' (S.) one who has the right or power granted in a patent.

PA'TENTS or LETTERS PA'TENTS (S.) certain licences, privileges, or authorities granted by the king to particular perſons for particular purpoſes, conſiſting of a reaſon or recital why ſuch or ſuch a thing was done, and ſealed with the great or broad ſeal.

PATE'RNAL (A.) like or belonging to a father, kind, beneficent, careful, tender.

PATH (S.) a common, plain, known, viſible, or beaten road, to walk or ride in; alſo any common rule, method, or way of doing any thing.

Path of the Vertex, in *Aſtronomy*, is a circle deſcribed by any point of the ſurface of the earth, as it turns round its axis.

PATHE'TICAL or PATHE'TICK (A.) any thing that is very moving or affecting of the paſſions or inclinations of the mind.

PATHO'LOGY (S.) that part of phyſick that conſiders the nature, cauſes, and ſymptoms of diſeaſes.

PA'THOS (S.) among the *Orators*, is the ſeveral affections, which a ſpeaker raiſes or excites in his hearers.

PA'TIENCE (S.) is that noble paſſion of the mind, whereby a perſon is capable of enduring the greateſt difficulties, afflictions, and diſappointments that happen to us in various ſtations and conditions of this life; ſometimes it means forbearance of, or waiting for ſomething from another, &c. ſometimes it is a woman's name.

PA'TIENT (A.) of a mild, gentle and well-tempered diſpoſition, that can calmly go thro' and bear the ſeveral hardſhips and diſappointments that are frequently the portion of this life.

PA'TIENT (S.) the perſon or being that is acted upon by another that is called the agent, doer, or performer of ſomething; in *Phyſick*, the diſeaſed perſon is ſo called.

PA'TNESS (S.) fitneſs, convenience, properneſs, &c.

PATRIA'RCHAL (A.) ſomething like or belonging to a patriarch.

PATRIA'RCHATE or PA'TRIARCHSHIP (S.) the ſee, biſhoprick, or juriſdiction of a patriarch, or the office and time of any one's acting as ſuch.

PA'TRIARCHS (S.) more particularly means thoſe fathers or heads of families recorded in the Old Teſtament, that lived before *Moſes*, as *Adam*, *Lamech*, *Noah*, *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, *Jacob*, *&c.* from hence it was given to the biſhops of the firſt churches of the Eaſt, as *Antioch*, *Alexandria*, *Jeruſalem*, and *Conſtantinople*;

rinople; and alſo to the firſt founders or heads of religious orders, as St. *Baſil*, St. *Bennet*, &c.

PATRI'CIANS (S.) the name of the deſcendants from the firſt ſenators of *Rome*, and generally ſignifies a noble or rich family.

PATRIMO'NIAL (A.) belonging or relating to an inheritance or eſtate.

PA'TRIMONY (S.) any eſtate, inheritance, goods, or money that deſcends from one perſon to another; ſo thoſe eſtates, tythes, &c. that are ſettled upon the church, are called the church's patrimony.

PA'TRINGTON (S.) in the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a very antient town that formerly had an excellent harbour; its ſituation is very pleaſant, one ſide viewing the green fields, and on the other beholding the *Humber*; its market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 142 computed, and 171 meaſured miles.

PA'TRIOT (S.) one who ſerves his country, and ſo becomes a publick benefactor; but particularly applied to thoſe great or rich men, who venture both their lives and eſtates for the peace, benefit, and advantage of the common-wealth.

PA'TRIOTISM (S.) nobleneſs, publick-ſpiritedneſs, generoſity in acting for the common benefit of the ſtate or nation where a perſon lives.

PATROCINA'TION or PATRO'CINY (S.) a protecting, defending, helping, aſſiſting, or maintaining the right of any one.

PATRO'L or PATROU'ILLE (S.) in an *Army* or *Gariſon*, it is going round about in the night time with a ſerjeant and five or ſix men, if foot (or fewer, if horſe) that are ſent out from the corps de gard, to ſee what is done in the ſtreets, and keep peace and quietneſs in the town, villages, roads, &c. in cities and corporations where there are no gariſons, this is performed by the conſtable and a ſufficient number of watchmen kept in pay for the ſame purpoſe.

PATRO'L (V.) to go about the town, city, &c. to keep regularity and peaceableneſs among the inhabitants, and to prevent thieves breaking open peoples houſes, to give notice of fires, or any other danger, &c.

PA'TRON (S.) one that uſes his power, intereſt, &c. for the defence, protection, promotion and advantage of another; alſo one who has a right to preſent a clerk, prieſt, or miniſter to a ſpiritual living.

PA'TRONAGE (S.) the defence, kind protection, &c. of a man in power; alſo the right, power, and authority that any perſon has to preſent a proper perſon to a ſpiritual benefice; and this is diſtinguiſhed into lay *patronages*, or that right which is attached to the perſon, either as founder, or heir of the founder, or as a poſſeſſor of the fee, to which the *patronage* is annexed; and this is either *real* or *perſonal*; real is that which is attached to the glebe, or to a certain inheritance; perſonal belongs immediately to the founder of the church, and is tranſmittable to his children or family.

PATRO'NAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a patron, friend, or benefactor.

PA'TRONESS (A.) a lady, or other woman that is a patron.

PATRONI'ZE (V.) to take a perſon or thing under one's protection or care.

PA'TRONSHIP (S.) the dignity, office, and authority of a patron.

PATRONY'MICKS (S.) thoſe names perſons derive from their anceſtors, vulgarly called their firname.

PA'TTEE or PA'TTY (S.) a ſmall tart or pye, commonly filled or furniſhed with fruit; in *Heraldry*, a croſs *pattee* is one that is broad in the diviſion at the limb, and comes to a point in the center, or like joining four triangles together; alſo a familiar way of calling a girl or woman, whoſe name is *Martha*.

PA'TTEN or PA'TTIN (S.) clogs ſhod with irons to raiſe a perſon out of the dirt or wet, worn by women over their ſhoes while they are cleaning their houſes, or when they go out in wet weather.

PAU'CITY (S.) fewneſs in number, ſcantineſs, or want of quantity.

PAVE (V.) to lay in, or ſpread upon the ground, ſtreets, yards, &c. ſtones, tiles, or any other covering.

PA'VEMENT (S.) a cauſeway, road, yard, ſtreet, hall, kitchen, &c. laid with broad ſtones, tiles, pebbles, &c.

PA'VENCE (S.) the name of the heathen goddeſs, under whoſe protection the mothers and nurſes recommended the children to ſecure them from fear; but others ſay, that it was a ſort of bugbear that they frightened children with, in order to make them quiet when froward.

PA'VIER (S.) an artificer whoſe proper buſineſs is to lay the highway or common ſtreet with pebbles, &c. the maſons laying the broad flat ſtones, and the bricklayers the tiles, &c.

PAVI'LLION (S.) a pleaſure-room, tent, tabernacle, or ſummer-houſe.

PAUNCH (S.) the guts, belly, or inteſtines of any animal, and is what contains the ordure.

PAU'PER (S.) in the *Law*, is a poor perſon, one who is not able to pay for the carrying on of his ſuit at his own expence, and therefore the judge appoints him or her council, &c. that ſhall do their buſineſs without fees.

PAUSE (S.) a ſtop, reſting, thinking, or forbearing to ſpeak, ſing, or play upon an inſtrument for a time.

PAUSE (V.) to ſtand ſtill, to ceaſe from ſpeaking, to ſtop or diſcontinue the doing any thing for a while.

PAW (S.) the foot of a beaſt, and ſometimes a man's hand is ſo called.

PAW (V.) to handle, or play with any thing, like a dog with his *paws* fawning upon, or wantonning with any thing.

PAW (Part.) out upon, fie, forbear, &c.

PAWLE (S.) in a *Ship*, is a ſmall piece of iron, bolted to one of the beams, or to the deck, cloſe to the capſtan, but ſo that it may turn about; the wheels of the capſtan bear againſt it, when it is kept or ſtopt from running back.

PAWN (S.) a pledge or ſecurity left in a perſon's hand, to ſecure the payment of a ſum of money lent.

PAWN (V.) to pledge or depoſite ſomething in another perſon's keeping, as a ſecurity to pay what I now borrow.

PAW'N BROKER (S.) one who makes a trade to lend ſums of money upon goods depoſited with him as a ſecurity for the payment of the principal and intereſt.

PAY (V.) to diſcharge or ſatisfy a debt; alſo to threſh, beat, or whip a boy, &c. for a fault; in a *Ship*, it means to lay hot pitch upon the ſeams after caulking, to prevent the waters running through; alſo to lay a coat of new ſtuff after her ſoil has been burnt off, that has been contracted by her having been long in the water; and this ſtuff is made of a mixture of tallow, ſoap, oil, roſin, and brimſtone boil d together.

PAY (S.) the hire, wages, ſalary, &c. that any one has for his work.

PAY'ABLE (A.) rent, wages, or ſums of money that now is, or hereafter will be due at a certain fixed time.

PAY'MENT (S.) ſometimes means diſcharging the whole that any one owes, and ſometimes part thereof.

Prompt Payment, a term in trade for paying a ſum of money before it is due; as in caſes of ſales at the *India Houſe*, *&c.* a month, &c. is allowed the bearer to pay his money, and fetch away his goods; but if the purchaſer comes before that time, and pays his money, &c. then he is allowed 1, 2, &c. *per cent.* diſcount for *prompt payment*.

PAY'NIMS (S.) the ſame with pagans, heathens, unbelievers, &c.

PEA (S.) a delicious, fruitful, and pleaſant eatable pulſe both green and dry.

PEACE (S.) in the *Law*, frequently means protection and defence, ſometimes rights, privileges, and liberties; and oft ntimes means quietneſs, tranquillity, agreement, unity, love, friendſhip, forbearance of injuries, and making up of differences; menacing begins the breach of the *peace*, aſſaulting increaſeth it, and battery accompliſheth it, &c. Among the *old Romans*, they had a pretended deity called by this name, which they figured with a little *Plutus* in one hand, to ſhew that ſhe furniſhed the world with wealth, and with ears of corn in the other, as an emblem of plenty; ſometimes ſhe was painted with an olive branch in her hand, and a crown of laurel upon her head; it was alſo uſual for the ſick and their friends to frequent her *temple*, to make prayers and vows, and the crowd was ſo great at particular times, that the worſhippers quarrelled one with another; a very famous temple was erected for her at *Rome*, which was ornamented with moſt of the rich vaſes and curioſities taken out of the temple of the *Jews* at *Jeruſalem*; in this temple the goddeſs was repreſented as a fine lady, endowed with a great deal of ſweetneſs and good nature, crowned with laurel interwoven, holding a caduceus in one hand, and a noſegay of roſes and ears of corn in the other.

PEA'CEABLENESS (S.) quietneſs of diſpoſition, that hates quarrelling, &c.

PEA'CEABLY (Part.) quietly, inoffenſively, without any hoſtility.

PEACH (S.) a fine, agreeable eating ſummer-fruit of the pome kind.

PEA'COCK (S.) is a tame fowl very well known, being remarkable for the extraordinary beauty of its plumage; it has a very long tail, diverſified with variety of colours, and adorned with many marks at equal diſtances, reſembling eyes; it has a little tuſt or crown upon its head, like a buſhy tree, its wings are mixed with azure and gold colour, its cry is very ſhrill and diſagreeable, its fleſh is reckoned coarſe eating, and it is reported that it will not corrupt nor ſtink, ſeveral experiments have been tried, where it has kept a whole year without putrefaction.

PEAK (S.) the top of a high ſharp hill, rock, or mountain; and ſometimes means a girl's head-dreſs, or cap.

PEA'KING (A.) ſickly, weak, faint, that is, or looks pale, thin, &c.

PEAL (S.) the united noiſe or ſound of many bells, guns, &c. together.

PEAR (S.) a pleaſant eating-fruit, of which there are great variety of ſorts or kinds, ſome for eating raw, others for baking, &c.

PEARCH or PERCH (S.) a denomination for a meaſure uſed in ſurveying or meaſuring of land, containing in length five yards and a half; alſo the ſtick or ſeat whereon a bird ſits or reſts itſelf; alſo the name of a river or freſh-water fiſh.

PEARCH or PERCH (V.) to ſit on high upon a twig, ſtick, &c. like a bird.

PEARL (S.) a hard, white, round and clear ſubſtance, ſaid to be found in a ſhell-fiſh, reſembling an oyſter, and very much eſteemed by great ladies to be wore for neck-laces; the fineſt are fiſhed up in the *Perſian Gulf*, now called the *Sea of Catif*, and upon the borders of *Arabia*; they are alſo brought from *America*; it is ſaid thoſe ſhell-fiſh which are called *pearls*, follow the great ones called mother of *pearls*, like bees, and that they are known to be big with *pearls*, when their

ſhell

shell have bunches on each side; the *Oriental pearls* have a water which inclines them towards carnation; those of *America* are green, and those of the *North* gridelin, some being found in *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, and *Lorrain*; they are sometimes found in common oysters; those which have been long worn turn yellow, and moulder away at the end of fourscore or an hundred years; it is an old error to affirm that *pearls* are formed of the dew, and that they are salt in the sea; they are often mentioned by way of simile in the Old Testament, as of an exceeding value, and very beautiful; sometimes they are confounded with precious stones, which is a great mistake, *pearls* growing in the sea, and in the shells of fishes, and precious stones in mines; also a film or unnatural speck that sometimes grows over the sight of a person's eye, and damages the faculty of seeing; also the name of a very small-sized letter used in printing.

PEARMAIN (S.) a particular sort of eating apple.

PEA'R-TREE (S.) a tree that bears the fruit called pears.

PEA'SANT (S.) a country-man, or one that is uneducated in polite arts and sciences; a clown or boor.

PEA'SANTRY (S.) the whole body or company of country-people, considered or taken together.

PEA'SCOD (S.) the husk, shell, or pod in which pease grow, and sometimes it means the pease and husk considered together.

PEAT (S.) a particular sort of firing, dug out of moorish grounds in the north of *England*, and elsewhere.

PE'BBLE (S.) a roundish sort of stone, of which some are large, and others small, used for laying the pavement of high-ways, &c.

PECCADI'LLO (S.) a small fault, a matter more of form than offence.

PE'CCANT (A.) offending, committing a fault, &c. in *Physick*, those humours that are either morbid or too abundant, are called *peccant* humours.

PECK (S.) is a measure of capacity that holds or contains 16 pints, or two gallons, or is the one fourth part of a bushel, and commonly applied to dry goods, as coals, grain, &c. also a little hole made in fruit as it hangs upon trees, is called a bird *peck*, &c. and among the *Vulgar*, all sorts of victuals is called *peck*.

PECK (V.) to strike with the bill, as a bird does when it takes up its food; or to dig as miners, paviers, &c. do with an instrument called a pick-ax.

PE'CTORAL (S.) in *Physick*, is a medicine composed to heal disorders of the breast, stomach, lungs, &c. by thickening, attenuating, or allaying the humours that offend them; also an ornament worn by the *Jewish* priests, called also the *Rational*, or *Breast-Plate of Judgment*, which is a piece of embroidery about ten inches square, of very rich work, which was wore by the high-priest on his breast, set with four rows of precious stones, upon each of which was engraven one of the names of the tribes of *Israel*; it was composed of two pieces folded one upon the other, like a purse, in which it is said the Urim and Thummim was enclosed.

PE'CULATE (V.) a *Law* term, signifying to rob, steal, or pilfer the publick money, by them that have the disposal, application, or custody thereof.

PECU'LIAR (A.) something that is considered as fit for or applied to a particular use; particular, private, proper.

PECU'LIAR (S.) an intimate friend or acquaintance; also a church that is exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary of the diocese, and such as has the power of proving wills, &c.

Court of Peculiars, such an one as takes cognizance of all such churches as are exempt from the jurisdiction of the particular bishop of the diocese where they are in, and which peculiarly belong to the archbishop of *Canterbury*.

PECU'NIA (A.) sometimes signifies money, and sometimes the deity that the *Romans* adored, as presiding over riches, wealth, &c. in order to become possessors thereof themselves; they also adored his son, whom they called *Argentinus*.

PECU'NIARY (A.) something belonging, relating, or pertaining to money.

PE'DANT (S.) commonly means one, who having a small stock of learning, carries or behaves himself so disagreeably, by making unseasonable and misapplied criticisms, that his company is quite troublesome, and instead of being instructive is contemptible.

PEDA'NTICK (A.) boasting, criticising, or finding fault, like to, or after the manner of a pedant.

PE'DANTRY (S.) a noisy, vain, ostentatious boasting, or shew of learning.

PEDERE'RO or PETTERE'RO (S.) a small sort of cannon used chiefly on ship-board, to fire stones, bits of iron, &c. upon an enemy that attempts to board them, &c. often made with screw-breeches, to take or put in their charges that way.

PEDE'STAL (S.) in *Architecture*, is what the column or pillar is supported by, or stands upon; and this usually consists of three parts, and by some architects in all the orders it is supposed to be one third part of the height of the column, including the base and capital, which is contradicted by others; also the stands or supports of statues, are called *pedestals*; the heights, ornaments, and proportions of which are purely arbitrary, according to the fancy of the artist.

PE'DIGREE (S.) the ſtock, race, or anceſtors that a perſon is deſcended of or from.

PE'DLAR (S.) one who carries packs of ſmall goods or wares up and down the country, to ſell at peoples houſes.

Pedlars French, a ſort of confuſed, hodge-podge ſpeech, uſed by gypſies and others of the canting crew.

PE'DLING (S.) dealing in ſmall things or quantities, doing buſineſs of little value.

PE'DOBAPTISM (S.) infant baptiſm.

PEDO'METER (S.) a mathematical inſtrument compoſed of ſundry wheels and pinions, with an index on the out ſide, having a chain faſtened to a wheel, the foot of a man, &c. to denominate how many ſteps or turns have been made from the time of beginning to move to the time of ceaſing, by which means the diſtance from one place to another may be meaſured, without any extraordinary trouble.

PEEK (S.) on *Ship-board*, is variouſly uſed; ſometimes it means that room in the hold where men or ſhips of war put the powder, and merchant-ſhips outward-bound put their ſtore of victuals, &c. ſometimes heaving the hawſe over the anchor, ſo that the cable is then exactly perpendicular betwixt them, is called *heaving the peek*; again to have main-yard and fore-yard hoiſted up, and ſo one end brought cloſe up to the ſhrouds, the other being raiſed up, and ſo done to the contrary ſide, is called *riding a peek*.

PEEL (S.) a wooden inſtrument of about a yard and a half long, and three quarters broad, on which paſtry-cooks put many pies and tarts, &c. at once, either to carry them from gentlemens houſes to be baked, or from the oven to where they are to be uſed at feaſts or great entertainments; alſo the name of the inſtrument that *Bakers*, &c. uſe to put into the oven to draw their bread, pies, &c. with; alſo an inſtrument that the *Printers* hang up their ſheets with, upon lines or wooden rails, as they come from the preſs, that they may dry; ſometimes it means the outward bark, rind, ſkin, or coat of an onion, walnut, lemon, or other eatable fruits.

PEEL (V.) to pull or ſtrip off the outward bark, rind, coat, ſkin of any fruit, &c.

PEE'LING (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the act of pulling off the coat or rind of an orange, lemon, &c. and ſometimes the coat itſelf.

PEEP (V.) to look at a perſon or thing privately through a ſmall hole, or a very ſhort time, &c. alſo to make a mournful noiſe like a chicken that is diſordered; alſo to go to ſleep, or to be drowſy, heavy, or inclinable to ſleep.

PEE'PERS (S.) thoſe who peep or look privately at any thing; alſo a cant name for looking-glaſſes, and ſometimes for a perſon's eyes.

PEER or PIER (S.) in *Architecture*, is a ſtrong or maſſive wall built as a buttreſs or fortreſs in a mole or harbour, to break the violence of the ſea, or current of any other waters, that ſo the ſhips may ride with the greater ſafety; and ſometimes they are conſidered only as pilaſters to ſtrengthen a great wall of a high and large building; and ſometimes it means only the blank or ſpace of wall that is between window and window in a common houſe or building, from whence thoſe looking-glaſſes that are put there are commonly called *pier-glaſſes*, if they are made fit to the places.

PEER (V.) to peep, lear, or look at any thing very attentively, yet ſo as if no notice was taken of it, ſlily, cunningly, &c.

PEE'RAGE (S.) the dignity of a peer, attached to a dutchy, earldom, &c. the conferring this honour is the privilege of the kings of *France* and *England*; alſo a duty, cuſtom, toll, or tax, for the repairing, building, and ſupporting of piers at ſea, to preſerve the ſhipping in the ſeveral harbours, where theſe are built to break the violence of the ſea, &c.

PEE'RESS (S.) the wife of a peer, and ſometimes the heireſs of a peer.

PEE'RLESS (A.) beyond all equality, or that cannot be matched.

PEE'RLESSNESS (S.) the condition or quality of any thing that cannot be equalled or matched.

PEERS (S.) in *France*, are great officers belonging to that crown, and counſellors in the parliament of *Paris*; anciently there were but 12 eccleſiaſticks, and 6 laicks, inſtituted to aſſiſt the king at his firſt coming to the crown in judging of fiefs and differances among vaſſals, to adviſe him in important affairs, and ſerve him in the war; but they are very much increaſed now, being about 137; alſo the name for all thoſe noblemen who make up the houſe of lords in the parliament of *England*; alſo jurymen impannelled upon any inqueſt; alſo perſons of the ſame rank, dignity, or quality.

PEE'VISH (A.) fretful, ſoon angry, hard to be pleaſed, &c.

PEE'VISHNESS (S.) a humour or diſpoſition that is ſeldom pleaſed, fretfulneſs, uneaſineſs, &c.

PEG (S.) a ſmall piece of wood uſed ſometimes to ſcrew up or tighten the ſtrings of a muſical inſtrument, ſometimes drove into a wall to hang any thing on, as hats, clothes, horſes harneſſes, &c. and ſometimes to ſtop ſmall holes in liquor caſks, &c. and ſometimes is the familiar contraction of a woman's name, who is properly named *Margaret*; alſo the name of a ſmall piece of ſteel or iron put into childrens toys, called caſtle-tops.

PEG (V.) to bore a hole with a gimblet in a wine, beer, &c. caſk, to taſte the liquor, &c. alſo to ſtrike or hit any thing with the iron point that is faſtened or put into childrens toys, called caſtle tops.

PE'GASUS (S.) a winged horſe, repreſented by the poets to be the ſon of *Neptune*, from the print of whoſe hoof ſprung the fountain *Hippocrene*. *Bellerophon* mounted on him, in order to fight with *Chimæra*, and he was afterwards placed among the ſtars; others ſay, that *Pegaſus* ſprung from *Meduſa*'s blood that ran from her body, when *Perſeus* cut off her head; in *Aſtronomy*, it is a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere pictured upon the globe, maps, &c. as a flying-horſe, in which by *Ptolemy*'s catalogue are 20 ſtars, by *Tycho*'s 19, and by *Flamſtead*'s 98, of various magnitudes.

PELA'GIANS (S.) a ſect that roſe in the church in the 5th century, and that are reported to have maintained that it was not only poſſible that men ſhould become impeccable in this life, but affirmed, that ſeveral had actually attained that degree of perfection; that they denied the grace of Jeſus Chriſt, and held that by the natural force of our free will, we can work out our ſalvation, and acquire bliſs; that they denied original ſin, and ſaid it deſcended to the poſterity of *Adam*, not by propagation but imitation; that grace was given to our merits, and that they deſerve it; that *Adam* was mortal by nature and condition before the fall; that ſin was not the cauſe of death; that our being, as men, was from God, but our being juſt was from ourſelves; that there was three ways of ſalvation, *viz.* by the law of *Nature*, the law of *Moſes*, and the law of *Chriſt*, *&c.*

PELF (S.) money, riches, wealth of any ſort or kind.

PE'LICAN (S.) ſome ſay there are two ſorts or kinds of theſe birds, the one that lives upon the water and feeds upon fiſh; the other keeps in deſarts and feeds upon ſerpents, and other reptiles; it is ſaid to have a particular tenderneſs for its young; it generally places its neſt upon a craggy rock, to preſerve it from the ſerpents, which being naturally an enemy, obſerves when the wind blows towards the *pelican*'s neſt, and ſo ſquirts out its venom, and kills the young ones; the old one, to recover them to life again, mounts up aloft, and by beating its ſides with its wings, makes the blood to guſh out, which falling into the neſt, reſtores life to the young ones again; the interpreters are not agreed what this bird is when ſpoken of in the ſcriptures, ſome ſaying it is the bittern, the hern, the ſwan, the lapwing, or the cuckow; with the *Chymiſts*, it is a ſort of double veſſel commonly made of glaſs, uſed in diſtillation by circulation; alſo a ſurgeon's inſtrument to draw teeth with; alſo an old piece of ordnance that carried a ball of about ſix pounds.

PE'LLET (S.) a ſmall ball or round ſubſtance of tow, dough, &c.

PE'LLICLE (S.) a very thin fine ſkin; and in *Chymiſtry*, it is that film or ſkin that is formed on the top of liquors that are evaporated ſo much away, that there is only ſo much liquor left as will juſt keep the ſalts in fuſion.

Clerk of the PELLS (S.) an officer or clerk in *Chancery*, who enters every teller's bill in a parchment roll, called the roll of receipts, and alſo makes another, called the roll of endings.

PELLU'CID (A.) clear, tranſparent, diaphanous, that may be ſeen through like glaſs, or any other clear medium.

PE'LMEL (S.) a hurry, confuſion, diſorder, noiſe, rout, crowd, &c.

PELT (S.) the ſkin of any beaſt, eſpecially after the fur is ſtripped, pulled, or taken off; alſo a heat, chaſe, or paſſion that an angry perſon is in.

PELT (V.) to throw dirt, ſnow-balls, ſtones, &c. at a perſon.

PE'LTING (S.) the act of throwing dirt, ſtones, &c. alſo accuſing a perſon of faults, or calling names.

PELT MO'NGER (S.) a perſon who trades in the ſkins of beaſts.

PE'MBRIDGE (S.) in *Herefordſhire*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 100 computed, and 122 meaſured miles.

PE'MBROKE (S.) the county town of *Pembrokeſhire*, ſtands on the eaſt ſhore of *Milford-Haven*, having two fair bridges over the *Creek*; it is the largeſt, richeſt, and moſt flouriſhing town of all *South-Wales*, being inhabited by many gentlemen, merchants, and other conſiderable traders, who are reported to employ 200 ſail of ſhips; here is a Cuſtom-houſe, with proper officers; it was formerly a place of good ſtrength, being fortified with a wall, on which are ſeveral towers, having three gates for entrance; and alſo with a ſtrong caſtle ſeated on a rock; but of late years theſe are gone to decay; it is a town corporate, governed by a mayor and ſub officers; has a very good market weekly on Saturday, and ſends one member to parliament; diſtant from *London* 177 computed, and 214 meaſured miles.

PE'MBROKESHIRE (S.) in *South-Wales*, is the moſt extream weſtern part of *Wales*; the ſoil is rich and fertile, both for tillage and paſturage, well-ſtored with cattle; it is almoſt ſurrounded with the ſea, and repleniſhed with fine rivers, which furniſh the inhabitants with plenty of fiſh and fowl; within the earth are many mines eſpecially coal-mines; its principal place for ſhipping is called *Milford Haven*, one of the greateſt and beſt ports in *Britain*, containing 13 roads, 16 creeks, and 5 bays, ſo that 1000 ſhips may ride ſafely at a time; part of this county is inhabited by *Flemings*, who were fixed here by king *Henry* I. the place where they live is called *Little England beyond Wales*; the county has 7 hundreds, 145 pariſhes, and 8 market towns; it is in the biſhoprick of St.

David's, and ſends 3 members to parliament.

PEN (S.) a ſmall inſtrument to write with; and in *Europe*, is now commonly made of a gooſe's quill; in the *Eaſt*, of a reed, &c. alſo a coop for fowls, or a fold for ſheep; alſo the head of a pond where a reſervoir of water is kept for driving large mills, either for ſmelting or forging of iron, lead, copper, &c.

PEN (V.) to ſet or write down directions in a book, or other matter; alſo to incloſe in a cloſe or ſtraight place, like chickens in a coop, ſheep in a fold, &c.

PE'NAL (A.) ſomething belonging to fines or puniſhments.

PE'NALNESS (S.) the condition or quality of an action or circumſtance, whereby a perſon may come under the laſh of the law, or forfeiture of ſome covenant.

PE'NALTY (S.) the fine or puniſhment for doing or forbearing certain acts.

PE'NANCE (S.) called by the *Jews Thejouvtha*, which they ſaid conſiſted in the love of God attended with good works; they made a confeſſion upon the day of expiation, or ſome time before; they had ſtated degrees of it, in proportion to the crimes committed, and penitentiaries to aſſign them their diſcipline when they came to confeſſion, which was a part, and annexed to the ſin-offerings; they held a place for the purification of the ſoul after death, and offered ſacrifices for the dead; but now they go no farther than prayers for them; it is ſaid, the *Phariſees* maintained that the ſouls of good men went into another body after death, but the ſouls of the wicked went to hell directly; in the *Primitive Church*, thoſe who had miſbehaved themſelves to any ſcandalous degree, were put under diſcipline, and barred ſeveral privileges, as of communion, &c. *Penance* was impoſed publickly in the church, where the offender, cloathed in ſackcloth, and covered with aſhes, proſtrated himſelf before the congregation, took hold of the knees of the faithful, and kiſſed their feet to move their compaſſion, and obtain their prayers, to which the biſhop alſo exhorted them by a particular diſcourſe made on that occaſion; he was obliged to frequent faſting and much abſtinence, to continue long and often in prayer, either kneeling or proſtrate, to watch, lie upon the ground, and give alms, according to his ability, to abſtain from all recreations and ordinary converſation, during the time of his *penance*, to keep no company, meddle with no buſineſs, nor converſe even with the faithful, but in caſes of great neceſſity; and though he might go to church and hear the ſermons and prayers, yet he might not partake of the ſacrament; how long theſe exerciſes were to continue was at the direction of the biſhop, who tempered the matter with as much calmneſs and diſcretion as he was maſter of; but it was corrupted by degrees, and proſtituted to ſo ſhameful a degree by the church of *Rome*, that for money others might perform *penance* for the offender; the exceeding ſtrictneſs of the primitive church introduced an extream opinion of the prieſthood, and a monaſtick life, and what that degenerated into, is well known by the neceſſity the reformed nations and countries were brought to of aboliſhing them.

PENA'TES (S.) were the heathen or Pagan houſhold gods, which were of two ſorts, *viz.* publick and private; the publick ones were a ſort of tutelar deities to the city and empire of *Rome*; the images or repreſentations of thoſe pretended deities were brought by *Æneas* from *Troy*, ſome of which were made of iron, ſome of braſs, and ſome of earth.

PENCE (S.) ſometimes means a ſmall portion of copper money uſed by way of change; and ſometimes means a perſon being very rich or wealthy; and ſometimes means the tax or impoſition formerly paid by the *Engliſh* to the ſee of *Rome*, called *Peter-pence*, at firſt only paid for the maintenance of an *Engliſh* ſchool at *Rome*, and paid by every houſe, tho' afterwards reſtrained to thoſe who had the value of 30 *pence* in quick or live ſtock; this was collected at the feaſt of St. *Peter ad vincula*, at which time thoſe biſhops who were to pay it to the pope might be ſued in the king's court if they did not pay it; ſome kings forbad the payment, and others reſtored it, till it was abſolutely taken off by a ſtatute of 1 *Elizabeth*.

PE'NCIL (S.) a ſmall inſtrument for various uſes; ſometimes it means the fine hair-bruſh that a painter uſes in his work; ſometimes means a ſmall, long, thin piece of ſlate to write with on a broad flat ſlate; and ſometimes red chalk or black lead cut in thin ſlips, and incloſed in wood, to write memorandums with, or draw figures, buildings, &c.

PE'NCRIDGE (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, particularly famous for its great horſe-fair, and eſpecially for ſaddle-nags; its market, tho' ſmall, is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 100 computed, and 122 meaſured miles.

PE'NDANT (S.) in a *Ship*, is a ſhort rope made faſt at one end, either to the head of the maſt or yard, or to the clew of a ſail, and are in bigneſs according to the places where they are uſed, having at the other end a block with a ſhiver, to reeve ſome running rope into.

PE'NDANTS (S.) jewels or ear-rings hanging or to hang at a woman's ears; alſo the ſeeds that grow on ſtamina or chives; alſo thoſe long colours which are hung out at the yard-arms of ſhips, or from the head of the maſt,

for ſhew or ornament, to make her look beautiful.

PE'NDENT (A.) hanging downward, faſtened at one end and free at the other.

PE'NDULOUS (A.) any thing that hangs down, and is at free liberty to ſwing or play backwards and forwards.

PE'NDULUM (S.) any weight faſtened to the end of a wire, ſtring, &c. and ſuſpended on a nail, &c. to vibrate or ſwing freely, which according to its length vibrates a certain number of times in a determinate ſpace of time, from whence thoſe excellent machines commonly called clocks, are made and regulated; for it is found by experience, that a *pendulum*, whoſe length from the point of ſuſpenſion, to the center of the weight or ball is 39 inches and 2 tenths of an inch, beats or vibrates ſeconds, and for the certainty and excellency thereof is called the royal ſtandard; and from this all others are regulated; for it is demonſtrated, that all lengths of *pendulums* are to one another, as the ſquares of the times of the ſeveral oſcillations.

PE'NETRABLE (A.) any thing that may be pierced thro', conjectured, gueſſed, dived, or found out.

PE'NETRABLENESS or PENETRABI'LITY (S.) the capacity, condition or quality of any thing that may be bored or pierced, &c.

PE'NETRANT (A.) of a ſharp, piercing, quick wit, ſubtle, cunning, &c.

PE'NETRATE (V.) to conceive, apprehend, dive into, bore, pierce, or get through any thing.

PENETRA'TION (S.) the act of boring or piercing thro' any thing; or the faculty of apprehending, learning, or knowing the difficulties of arts and ſciences.

PENETRA'TIVE (A.) the quality or faculty of piercing, getting into, or thro' a thing or matter.

PENI'NSULA (S.) a neck of land that runs out into the ſea, and is almoſt ſurrounded by the waters.

PENI'NSULATED (A.) any place almoſt moated or ſurrounded with water.

PE'NITENCE (S.) the act of repentance, ſorrow, ſatisfaction, mortification, &c. for ſome fault committed.

PE'NITENT (A.) ſorrowful for a fault committed, willing to make ſatisfaction, or undergo puniſhment for an offence.

PENITE'NTIAL (A.) ſomething that belongs to repentance.

PENITE'NTIAL (S.) a certain book among the *Roman Catholicks*, that contains directions, prayers, &c. for every ſin.

PENITE'NTIARY (S.) in the *Church of Rome*, is a prieſt appointed to hear confeſſions, and appoint penances, which at firſt was the work of the biſhop only, in the weſtern *Roman* church, till the 12th century; alſo the place where the confeſſions are taken.

PE'NITENTNESS (S.) the diſpoſition of mind that is ſorry, or willing to make ſatisfaction for any offence.

PE'NITENTS (S.) thoſe who are ſorry, and humble themſelves for their ſins, faults or crimes committed, &c. alſo the name of ſome perſons who formed ſeveral fraternities in *Italy*, and make profeſſion of doing publick penance at certain times in the year; from whence ſprung a dangerous ſect, who in a frantick mood ran up and down the ſtreets in companies, naked to the waiſt, and flaſhing themſelves very ſeverely, called the *Flagellants*, who affirmed, that this not only obtained remiſſion of what ſins they had heretofore committed, but alſo of all thoſe they ſhould hereafter commit; and tho' this was diſcountenanced and ſuppreſſed, yet there are ſeveral fraternities of different colours that go by this name, and exerciſe this diſcipline, tho' ſomewhat more moderately, at this day.

PE'NKNIFE (S.) a ſmall knife made with a very thick back, and ground hollow, on purpoſe to make pens with.

PE'NMAN (S.) ſometimes is taken for an author, writer, or compoſer of any book, and ſometimes for one who makes the art of very fine or curious writing his particular employ, vulgarly call'ed a writing-maſter.

PE'NNILESS (A.) poor, with never a penny of money in a perſon's pocket or poſſeſſion.

PE'NNON (S.) a flag or banner terminating in a point; and in *Heraldry*, it is ſuch a bearing.

PE'NNY (S.) a ſmall piece of ſilver coin, worth the 12th part of a ſhilling, or two or four pieces of copper coin, the one called a half-penny, the other a farthing.

PE'NNY-WEIGHT (S.) a ſmall weight in the diviſion of the pound troy, being the 240th part of a pound in weight, as a penny is the ſame part of a pound ſterling in value, becauſe that anciently the pound of ſilver was the ſame value with the pound of coin, or 20s. but now the value of a *penny-weight* of bullion or ſilver is of an uncertain value in coin, according to the fineneſs, or proportion it bears to ſtandard ſilver, which is alſo at an uncertain value, according as there is plenty or demand for bullion; but at the *Mint*, where the ſtandard and price is fixed to 11 ounces, 2 drams fine, and 3l. 2s. value, the *penny-weight* is worth 3d. $\frac{1}{10}$.

PE'NNY-WORTH (S.) ſometimes means as much meat, bread or other commodity, as may be bought for a penny; and ſometimes it means a bargain or profitable purchaſe, by which the buyer may be a great gainer.

PE'NRISE (S.) in *Glamorganſhire, South-Wales*, is near the ſea, and has a ſmall market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 155 computed, and 187 meaſured miles.

PE'NRITH

PE'NRITH or PE'RITH (S.) in *Cumberland*, ſeated on a hill called *Perith-Fell*, near the rivers *Eimont* and *Lowther*, a large, well-built, and populous town, much inhabited by farmers, &c. and though it is neither a borough nor corporation, yet the county ſeſſions are held here, and weekly a great market on Tueſday, which is much reſorted to for corn, cattle, and all ſorts of proviſions, the market-place being very large and commodious for that purpoſe; the church is lately rebuilt, the roof of which is ſupported by a number of pillars, the ſhafts of whoſe columns are one intire ſtone, of a reddiſh colour, hewn out of a quarry that is at the entrance of the town; diſtant from *London* 221 computed, and 283 meaſured miles.

PE'NRYN (S.) in *Cornwall*, is a conſiderable borough town, ſeated on a creek of *Falmouth Haven*, weſtwards, where ſhips of great burden can eaſily come up, which by reaſon of its healthful and pleaſant ſituation occaſions it to be full of conſiderable inhabitants, who drive a great trade in pilchards and the *Newfoundland* fiſhery; here are weekly 3 markets, on Wedneſday and Friday for corn, and Saturday for all ſorts of proviſions; the town conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, and ſome ſmall branches; king *James* I. incorporated it, and now it is governed by a mayor, 11 burgeſſes, or aldermen, and 12 common-council-men, &c. king *James* II. granted a new charter, by which the election of members for parliament (whither it ſends two) ſhould be in the magiſtracy only; but that power was never uſed, and now all the inhabitants that pay ſcot and lot, have votes; diſtant from *London* 219 computed, and 264 meaſured miles.

PENSA'NCE or PENZA'NCE (S.) in *Cornwall*, is the fartheſt town of any note weſt, being 230 computed, and 290 meaſured miles from *London*; this is a place of good buſineſs, is well built and populous, and has a great many ſhips belonging to it; it is ſeated on *Mounts Bay*, in an inlet belonging to it, and hath a conſiderable market weekly on Thurſday.

PE'NSFORD (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, ſeated on the river *Chue*, a town of good note, and much inhabited by hatters and bakers; it has a good market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 94 computed, and 114 meaſured miles.

PE'NSION (S.) the allowance that a prince, &c. makes to particular people for their maintenance, upon account of having them always ready when their ſervice may be of uſe to him; alſo the alms or charitable allowance made by pariſhes, alms-houſes, &c. to aged or poor people, whoſe neceſſities require their aſſiſtance; alſo an allowance or ſalary for any labour or ſervice.

PE'NSIONARY or PE'NSIONER (S.) one who receives an annual allowance, ſtipend, or ſalary, either by way of charity, or for ſervice done; alſo the title of the chairman or prime-miniſter of the ſtates of *Holland*, which office continues for five years, and is then generally renewed by re-election of the ſame perſon, and ſo on till he dies, and this is called the *grand penſionary*; every particular city in every province having ſuch an officer that preſides in their particular councils, &c. and in the aſſemblies of the ſtates of the province he is ſpeaker on the behalf of his city; but their authority is not the ſame in all places, in ſome they only give their advice, and are only in the aſſemblies of the magiſtrates, when called, in others they attend conſtantly, and in others they make, prepare, or draw up the propoſitions on behalf of the bourguer-maſters, and methodize and draw up their reſolutions; they alſo have a fixed allowance from the ſtate; there are alſo a band or company of gentlemen in the court of *England*, called *gentlemen penſioners*, whoſe buſineſs is to guard the king's perſon in his own houſe, and for that purpoſe are always in waiting in the preſence-chamber; their number is 40, who are obliged to keep three double horſes, and a ſervant who is to be armed; they commonly bear a gilt pole-ax, and have a captain, lieutenant, ſtandard-bearer, and clerk of the cheque for officers.

PE'NSIVE (A.) thoughtful, ſad, heavy, ſorrowful, grievous, &c.

PENT (A.) ſhut up, incloſed, ſtraightned for room, &c.

PE'NTACHORD (S.) any muſical inſtrument that has five ſtrings.

PE'NTAGON (S.) a geometrical figure, conſiſting of five angles, and five ſides; if the ſides are all equal, it is called a regular iſoperimeter or *pentagon*; and when conſidered aſtrologically, conſtitutes the new aſpect called a quintile; when the ſides of the figure are unequal, it is called irregular, and may be varied many ways.

PE'NTAGRAPH (S.) an inſtrument contrived to copy prints, drawings, &c. in any proportion, without being ſkilled in drawing.

PENTA'METER (S.) a *Poetical* term for a verſe conſiſting of five feet.

PE'NTATEUCH (S.) ſignifies any book conſiſting of five parts, diviſions, or books, but generally means the five firſt books of the Old Teſtiment, called *Geneſis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers* and *Deuteronomy*, generally ſuppoſed to be wrote by *Moſes*.

PENTA'THLON (S.) an exerciſe among the *Greeks*, which conſiſted of five ſorts of plays or exerciſes, viz. running, leaping, throwing the quoit, hurling of the javelin, boxing and wreſtling; whoever came off conqueror in any one, had a reward; but he that was the victor in all received a palm, which was put into his hand, and had his name publiſhed with many praiſes, and a loud voice,

by the publick herald, and had alſo a crown of great value beſtowed upon him.

PE'NTECOST (S.) literally ſignifies the ordinal number called the fiftieth; and among the *Jews*, it was what they called the feaſt of weeks, it being the fiftieth day after the ſixteenth of *Niſan*, or the ſecond day of the paſſover, which contained full ſeven weeks, at which time they offered the firſt fruits of the wheat harveſt, which at that time was compleated; this offering conſiſted of two loaves of leavened bread, ſix pints of meal, ſeven lambs of that year, one calf, and two rams for a burnt-offering, two lambs for a peace-offering, and a goat for a ſin-offering; it was inſtituted among the *Jews*, firſt, to oblige the *Iſraelites* to appear at the temple of the Lord, there to acknowledge his abſolute dominion over the whole country, and on their labours; and, ſecondly, to call to remembrance, and to give God thanks for the law which he had given them from *Mount Sinai*, the fiftieth day after their coming out of *Egypt*; the modern *Jews* celebrate this feaſt for two days, during which they abſtain from labour and all ſecular buſineſs; they dreſs their ſynagogues and places where they read the law, and alſo their houſes, with garlands made of roſes, flowers, &c. and ſhew all manner of tokens of joy, pleaſure, and ſatisfaction; the Chriſtian church alſo celebrates this feaſt fifty days, or ſeven weeks after *Eaſter*, or the feaſt of the reſurrection of our Saviour; and this is, and has always been, obſerved upon a Sunday, upon account of the apoſtles having, after the aſcenſion of Chriſt, aſſembled themſelves together (as is reported by ſome) in the houſe of *Mary* the mother of *John*, upon *Mount Sion*, when they waited for the Holy Ghoſt which Chriſt had promiſed to ſend them; and about nine of the clock in the forenoon there was a noiſe as of a mighty wind that filled the whole houſe, and at the ſame time the appearance of fire in the ſhape of tongues, parted or cloven, ſettled upon each of their heads, and from that time they were endowed with the ſpirit of ſpeaking various tongues, &c. this is put by the chronologers in the year 33.

PENTECO'STALS (S.) offerings or preſents made by the people to their parochial miniſter, or of ſmall churches to their great or mother church at *Whitſuntide*.

PENTECOSTA'RIAN (S.) in the *Greek Church*, is one of their eccleſiaſtical books that contains the office for the church from *Eaſter-Day* till the eighth day after *Pentecoſt*, which they call the *Sunday of all the Saints*, and in the *Roman-Church Trinity-Sunday*.

PE'NTHOUSE (S.) in *Building*, is a ſhelter made of boards, &c. over a door, window, &c. to keep goods or perſons both from the rain and ſun.

PENU'LTIMA (S.) in words of ſeveral ſyllables, means the laſt but one, as in compounding, pound is the *penultima*.

PENU'MBRA (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is a faint or partial ſhadow obſerved between the perfect ſhadow, and the full light in an eclipſe; and this degree of light and ſhadow of the *penumbra* will be greater or leſs, as the parts lie open to a greater or leſſer part of the ſun's body in calculations of eclipſes, whether of the ſun, moon, or other planets, primary, or ſecundary; but it is moſt conſiderable in that of the ſun.

PENU'RIOUS (A.) covetous, niggardly, ſtingy; alſo curious or nice.

PE'NURY (S.) great poverty, or want, extream neceſſity, &c.

PEO'PLE (S.) ſignifies every perſon, or the whole collection of inhabitants in a nation or kingdom; and theſe are ſub-divided into various claſſes, ſuch as the common *people*, the great or rich *people*, *&c.*

PEO'PLE (V.) to ſtock or furniſh an uninhabited place with *people* or inhabitants.

PE'PPER (S.) a ſort of ſpice that grows in ſmall round grains in the *Indies*, of a hot and dry nature or quality, and uſed to ſeaſon ſoops, &c. alſo to ſtrew upon thoſe fruits that are cold and moiſt; it grows upon a weak and low ſhrub of the reptile kind, and commonly planted at the foot of large trees; the corns, berries, or ſeeds grow in cluſters like grapes, which are at firſt green, when ripe and on the tree red; and being gathered and dried in the ſun, become almoſt black; and this is what is commonly called *black pepper*; the white *pepper* is the fruit of the ſame plant, and is prepared by moiſtening the grain in ſea-water, and then drying it in the ſun; this occaſions the outward bark or huſk to peel off, and ſo leaves only the ſeed or pulp which is white; long *pepper* is much the ſame, only it grows in heads like *Indian* corn, with many grains cloſe huſked together in heads, about the length and thickneſs of a child's finger, and is not quite ſo pungent as the other; there is another ſort called *Guinea pepper*, by ſome called *pimenta*, which is of a coral colour, ſome of which is very ſharp, ſtrong, or pungent; there is alſo another ſort called *Jamaica pepper*, and by ſome *all-ſpice*, upon account of its pleaſant and univerſal aromatick taſte, when pounded or ground to powder.

PE'PPERED (A.) ſtrewed or high ſeaſoned with pepper; alſo very much or ſeverely puniſhed by pelting, &c. alſo a term for one that has got the pox or foul diſeaſe to a great height.

PERADVE'NTURE (Part.) perhaps, it may be ſo, &c.

PERAMBULA'TION (S.) a walking or going thro' any place, in order to ſettle the boundaries, &c.

PERAMBULA'TOR (S.) one who goes over a field, wood, manor, to ſettle the bounda-

ries, &c. alſo a mathematical inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, ſometimes called a pedometer, a way-wiſer, or ſurveying-wheel.

PERCEI'VABLE or PERCE'PTIBLE (A.) any thing that may be ſeen, conceived, or underſtood.

PERCEI'VE (V.) to apprehend, underſtand, ſee, know, &c.

PERCE'PTION (S.) that act of the mind whereby it ſees, knows, conceives, underſtands, &c.

PERCH (S.) a ſtick put croſs a bird-cage for the bird to ſleep or reſt on.

PERCH (V.) to fly to, get upon, or ſit on ſome ſtick or elevated place, like a bird to reſt on.

PERCOLA'TION (S.) a ſtraining liquor, &c. thro' a cloth, &c. in order to ſeparate or take away the dregs, and make the liquor clear, fine, &c.

PERCU'SSION (S.) a ſtriking or hitting one body againſt another.

PERDI'TION (S.) ruin, deſtruction, miſery, deſolation, ſorrow, woe, &c.

To lie PERDUE' (V.) to lie concealed, hidden, in wait for another, &c. like ſoldiers that lie in ambuſh.

PERDU'RABLE (A.) any thing that is of a very firm, ſtrong, continuing, or durable nature.

PERDURA'TION (S.) the actual continuing, or laſting a great while.

PEREGRINA'TION (S.) a travelling into a foreign country, or at a great diſtance from home.

PE'REGRINE (A.) foreign, outlandiſh; alſo diſplaced or out of order.

PE'REMPTORY (A.) poſitive, abſolute, expreſs, without any alteration; alſo bold, ſaucy, malapert, &c.

PERE'NNIAL (A.) laſting, abiding, or continuing all the year round; in *Phyſick*, it is when a fever is continual without any intermiſſion.

PE'RFECT (A.) without fault, blemiſh or defect, very curious, delicate, and compleat.

Perfect Numbers, ſuch whoſe even or aliquot parts being all added together, exactly make up the number itſelf, of which there are but very few, for from unity to 10.000.000.000 there are but ten.

PE'RFECT (V.) to ſupply what is wanting in any thing; to compleat, finiſh, or make uſeful that which was deficient or uſeleſs.

PERFE'CTION or PE'RFECTNESS (S.) that which has no defect; and ſometimes means the condition or quality of ſomething that is very excellent, curious, or finely accompliſhed, abſolute *perfection* being in nothing but God only; natural *perfection* means only the condition of thoſe perſons or things, which have all their powers, parts, and faculties in their full vigour; and moral *perfection* is the practice of ſuch virtues as render the practiſer eminently uſeful and praiſeworthy.

PERFI'DIOUS (A.) baſe, treacherous, falſe, mean, vile, that cannot be believed or truſted.

PERFI'DIOUSNESS or PE'RFIDY (S.) the act of treacherouſneſs, falſeneſs to a perſon's truſt, or breach of promiſe, &c.

PE'RFORATE (V.) to pierce or bore a hole through any thing.

PE'RFORATED (A.) in *Botany*, is when a leaf being held up againſt the light, there ſeems as if a large number of pin-holes had been made in it: and in *Heraldry* when one ordinary pierces or goes through another.

PERFORA'TION (S.) a boring or going thro' any thing; in *Surgery*, it is the paſſing or penetrating by an inſtrument into any of the larger cavities, or the opening an abſceſs by an inſtrument; alſo an eroſion or eating of the bones through them.

PERFO'RCE (Part.) by compulſion, violence or conſtraint.

PERFO'RM (V.) to act or do any thing that a perſon undertakes to put in execution.

PERFO'RMANCE (S.) the act of doing any thing, or the work itſelf done.

PERFU'ME (V.) to ſcent or make a place or thing ſmell ſweet or pleaſant.

PERFU'ME (S.) a drug or ingredient that has a ſtrong, agreeable, or pleaſant ſmell; alſo the ſcent or ſmell emitted by any ſuch body.

PERFU'MER (S.) one who makes it his trade to ſell, make and compoſe perfumes.

PERFU'NCTORINESS (S.) ſlighneſs, careleſſneſs, negligence, &c.

PERFU'NCTORY (A.) careleſs, ſlight, negligent, indolent.

PERHA'PS (Part.) probably, or it may ſo happen, or chance to be.

PERICA'RDIUM (S.) a membrane which ſurrounds the whole ſubſtance of the heart, and contains a liquor in it to refrigerate the heart.

PERICA'RPIUM (S.) in *Phyſick*, is ſuch a remedy as is bound round a perſon's wriſt, to cure or take away an ague; alſo a root good againſt the ill effects of hemlock.

PERICRA'NIUM (S.) a thick coat or membrane that immediately infolds the ſkull.

PE'RIL (S.) danger or hazard.

PE'RILOUS (A.) dangerous, hazardous.

PERI'METER (S.) in *Geometry*, is the ſame with circumference, or that which encloſes any figure; as in a triangle, it is a line compoſed of three lines; in a circle, it is the ſame with periphery; in a cube, it is a ſurface compoſed of ſix ſurfaces; in a ſphere, one whole ſpherical ſurface, &c.

PE'RIOD (S.) in *Grammar*, is a full ſtop or point made at the end of a clauſe or ſentence, where the ſenſe is full, perfect, and compleat, marked (.); in *Arithmetick*, it is a mark or ſeparation made between every three or ſix figures, for the more ready and eaſy expreſſing the value of the figures in words; in *Aſtronomy*, it is the ſpace of time a ſtar,

&c. takes in going its whole courſe, or returning to the ſame point from whence it came; in *Phyſick*, the time a diſtemper takes up from its beginning to its height; in *Chronology*, an epocha or interval of time, by which the years of any actions are computed, or time is meaſured.

PERIO'DICAL or PERIO'DICK (A.) any thing that has a ſettled or determinate time to perform its courſe or revolution in.

PERIOE'CI (S.) are thoſe inhabitants of the earth, that are diſtant from one another 180 degrees of longitude, but both in the ſame latitude; the only difference between them is, that when it is morning at one place, it is evening at the other; and conſequently, when it is noon at the one place, it is midnight at the other; but their days and nights are of equal length; and it is ſummer, ſpring, &c. at both places at the ſame time.

PERIO'STIUM (S.) a very thin ſkin that immediately covers all the bones of the body, excepting ſome few, ſuch as the teeth, ears, &c. and thro' which the ſeveral veſſels that nouriſh them paſs.

PERIPATE'TICK (A.) ſomething belonging to the philoſophy eſtabliſhed by *Ariſtotle*.

PERIPATE'TICKS (S.) the followers or maintainers of the philoſophy of *Ariſtotle*, which the curious obſervations and nice diſquiſitions of the moderns have wholly diſproved and laid aſide.

PERI'PHERY (S.) the out-line of any geometrical figure, as of a circle, &c.

PE'RIPHRASE (V.) to uſe a great many words in ſpeaking to, or upon any ſubject, when a few might ſerve.

PERI'PHRASIS (S.) an expoſition of any ſubject a perſon is ſpeaking o., by a circumlocution of words, when the text or ſubject might be expreſſed in a few words.

PERIPNEU'MONY (S.) an inflammation of the ſubſtance of the lungs, accompanied with a ſharp fever, hard breathing, a cough and a heavy pain.

PERI'SCII or PERI'SCIONS (S.) thoſe people or inhabitants that live within the compaſs of the arctick and antarctick circles, who by reaſon of the ſun's continuing at a certain ſeaſon of the year for ſeveral days together above their horizon, their ſhadows turn daily as the ſun moves to all points of the compaſs.

PE'RISH (V.) to waſte, to be deſtroyed, ruined, to be rejected, caſt off, &c.

PE'RISHABLE (A.) any thing that is in a ſtate or condition, or that is inclinable to decay, waſte, or be deſtroyed.

PERISTA'LTICK (A.) crawling or wriggling, from whence, in *Anatomy*, the internal motion of the guts that occaſions the voiding of excrements, and the motion of the veſſels, whereby the humours aſcend or deſcend, whether they be chyle, blood, water, &c. is called the *periſtaltick* motion of the guts.

PE'RISTYLE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a place encompaſſed with a row of columns or pillars on the inſide.

PERITRO'CHIUM (S.) in *Mechanicks*, is a wheel concentrick with the baſe of a cylinder, and moveable together with it about an axis, which with the wheel and levers fixed therein to move it, conſtitute that power commonly called the axis *in peritrochio*, and which is eſteemed one of the ſimple powers for raiſing great weights.

PE'RJURE (V.) to ſwear falſely, knowingly, and wilfully before a magiſtrate, in order to hinder or prevent juſtice being done to, or upon contending perſons.

PE'RJURY (S.) the act of ſwearing falſely, knowingly, and wilfully, eſpecially before magiſtrates legally appointed to enquire into and examine the reaſons and cauſes of complaints brought before them; the *Romans* at firſt puniſhed this crime by throwing the offender headlong from the *Tarpeian* precipice; but this penalty was afterwards altered upon a ſuppoſition, that the gods would vindicate their own honour by ſome remarkable judgment upon the offender; the *Greeks* ſet a mark of infamy upon them; after the empire became Chriſtian, and any one ſwore falſely upon the goſpels, he was to have his tongue cut out; the *Jews* puniſhed this fault very exemplarily, and the canons of the primitive church enjoin eleven years penance; among the *Turks*, a perſon convicted of *perjury* is led thro' the city in his ſhirt riding on an aſs, with his face to the tail, which they hold in their hands, having their faces daubed, and on their ſhoulders a parcel of guts and other garbage, and they are burned on the cheek and forehead, and for ever made incapable of being witneſſes in any cauſe whatever.

PE'RIWIG or PERU'KE (S.) a faſhionable covering or ornament, now worn by moſt men upon their heads, inſtead or in the room of their own natural hair.

PE'RIWINKLE (S.) a ſmall ſhell-fiſh reſembling a land ſnail; alſo the name of an herb.

PERIZO'MA (S.) the *Surgeons* name for what is vulgarly called a truſs, worn by thoſe perſons who have a hernies, or are burſten.

PERK (V.) to look briſkly, to hold up the head pertly, &c.

PE'RMANENT (A.) durable, laſting, continuing.

PERMEABLE (A.) that may be paſſed, pierced, or gone through.

PERMI'SSION (S.) a giving leave, a granting authority, or allowing a perſon to do any thing; alſo a figure in *Oratory*, when the ſpeaker having finiſhed his diſcourſe, leaves the concluſion or application to the auditors.

PERMI'T (V.) to give leave, to authorize, ſuffer, or allow a perſon to do ſomewhat.

PERMI'T (S.) the name of a note or certificate given by the officers of the excise to the dealers in foreign brandy, &c. to sell or remove it from place to place.

PERMUTA'TION (S.) the bartering, changing, or giving one commodity or thing for another; also the various changes or combinations of algebraick quantities.

PERMU'TE (V.) to exchange or give one thing for another.

PERNI'CIOUS (A.) hurtful, destructive, mischievous.

PERORA'TION (S.) in *Oratory*, is the conclusion, or last part of a speech.

PERPENDI'CULAR (A.) any line or thing that falls or stands upon another in such a manner, that at the point of contact or intersection, one foot of a pair of compasses being set firm, and the other being extended to any reasonable distance, and swept from one side of the standing line quite across to the other side, so that the base line be the diameter of a circle, a quadrant of the circle is exactly contained on each side of the falling line, or it makes an angle of 90 degrees on each side; among *Mechanicks*, what they call a level or plumb-line is a *perpendicular*, by which they lay pavements, erect walls, &c.

PE'RPETRATE (V.) to commit some notorious or great crime.

PERPETRA'TION (S.) the act of murder, theft, or some other great fault.

PERPE'TUAL (A.) that has no end or cessation, that is continual, without interruption.

Perpetual Pills, with the *Physicians*, are pills made of regulus of antimony, which if voided and swallowed a great number of times, retain their purging quality.

PERPE'TUALNESS or PERPETU'ITY (S.) the quality or condition of any thing that lasts continually, or for ever; in *Law*, it is the fixing an estate in tail, so that it cannot be made void.

PERPE'TUATE (V.) to make a thing lasting, to continue its being for ever, &c.

PERPETUA'TION (S.) the act of making a thing durable, continual, or everlasting.

PERPLE'X (V.) to render or make an affair troublesome, confused, disordered.

PERPLE'XEDNESS or PERPLE'XITY (S.) the state or condition of any confused, unintelligible difficulty, &c.

PE'RQUISITES (S.) those profits and advantages that arise to a person by the being in an office, over and above the salary for such service, which in some courts, &c. are fixed, in others accidental.

PE'RRON (S.) in *Architecture*, is properly those steps that are on the out-sides of churches or other buildings, that carry a person to the first or principal floor.

PE'RRY (S.) a particular sort of wine or drink made of the juice of pears, as cyder is of apples.

PE'RSECUTE (V.) to hunt, ill use, or oppress, upon the account of some religious principles, that one person or sect believes or maintains different from another who has the greatest power or authority.

PERSECU'TION (S.) any violent proceedings against innocent people, especially upon account of religion; and this is sometimes executed by *Heathens*, *Jews*, *&c.* against *Christians*; and sometimes by *Christians* against *Christians*, upon account of some difference in opinion; of the first sort the church historians reckon that at *Jerusalem*, instigated by *Saul*, afterwards named *Paul*, against *Stephen*, and other professors of the faith of Jesus Christ; the second under the emperor *Nero*, which began about the year 64, by way of revenge, as it was given out, for the burning of *Rome*, which he accused them of, and which lasted till his death in 68; the third under *Domitian*, which lasted very severely from 90 to 96, when that emperor was killed; the fourth under *Trajan*, who put forth no edict against the Christians, but a general ordinance, by which he forbad all sorts of assemblies and societies of the new religion, which occasioned a very bloody massacre almost continually to the year 116; the fifth was under *Adrian*, who though he published no edict in particular against the Christians, yet by strictly commanding the laws against new religions to be prosecuted, they suffered extremely; the sixth under *Antonine*, who upon account of famine, and other grievous afflictions, caused the executions to be stopped in 153; the seventh under *Marcus Aurelius*, which began 161, and ended 174, upon account of a victory obtained by the valour and prayers of a legion, whereof the greatest part were Christians, when he published an edict, that no Christian should be punished or molested upon account of religion, and that their malicious accusers should be burnt; the eighth began under *Severus* 199, upon account that the crimes and disorders of the *Jews* and *Gnosticks* were attributed to the *Christians*, which lasted till 211; from this year to 235, some particular persons suffered martyrdom, but the body of the professors enjoyed peace; but in 235, the emperor *Maximinus* published an edict, that the prelates should be severely punished as the authors of the new doctrine, but the governors of provinces extended their cruelty to the laity also, which is called the ninth *persecution*; the tenth was appointed by the emperor *Decius* in 249, which ceased at his death in 251; these are esteemed the greatest: But those which were afterwards raised by the *Arians*, *&c.* against the other professors, were not only more cruel, but also more universal than what heathen *Rome* instigated against the several churches under their power; and this spirit of *persecution* continues still, whenever opportunity presents, in the present church of *Rome*; *France*

Poland, &c. are living inſtances of the barbarity of that ſpirit of lies and deluſion that reigns among the profeſſors of that apoſtate profeſſion of the religion of love, peace charity and univerſal tenderneſs, taught us by the example and precepts of our bleſſed Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt.

PE'RSECUTOR (S.) one who injures, oppreſſes, hurts, abuſes, or any ways prejudices another, eſpecially upon the account of religion.

PERSEVE'RANCE or PERSEVE'RINGNESS (S.) a firm, reſolute, uniform, conſtant remaining in the profeſſion or maintenance of any opinion, or the practice of any particular way of living, either good or bad, tho' the divines reſtrain it to a continuance in, and profeſſion of what they call truth, or the road or way to ſalvation.

PERSEVE'RANT (A.) that endures, continues, or remains to the end, in the profeſſion or practice that a perſon has taken up.

PERSEVE'RE (V.) to abide, continue, or remain firm without wavering, or heſitating, in the profeſſion of any opinion or method of living that a perſon has taken up or eſpouſed.

PE'RSHORE (S.) in *Worceſterſhire*, an ancient, large, and pretty good town on the river *Avon*, has a good market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 80 computed, and 103 meaſured miles.

PE'RSIAN or PE'RSICK A'RCHITECTURE (S.) is that where the ſtatues of men, women, &c. are uſed as ſupporters to buildings, inſtead of columns.

PERSI'ST (V.) to maintain, affirm, and ſtedfaſtly continue in the aſſertion of a thing, notwithſtanding the demonſtrations and proofs to the contrary, by the oppoſite party.

PE'RSON (S.) is ſometimes taken for the individual ſubſtance that conſtitutes the rational being; and ſometimes for the external being or body of any man or woman, and which indeed only makes the difference in ſex; the *Grammarians* uſe the term in three different modes, and call them three different *perſons*, though they may be really the ſame; as for inſtance, when any *perſon* ſpeaks of him or herſelf, it is called the firſt *perſon*; when to another, the ſecond *perſon*; and when of another, the third *perſon*.

PE'RSONABLE (A.) handſome, comely, agreeable in perſon or behaviour.

PE'RSONAGE (S.) the ſame with *perſon*; but rather means the external than the internal perſon.

PE'RSONAL (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to a perſon; ſo in *Grammar*, thoſe verbs that relate to all the three perſons, or of which the action or paſſion can be applied to the firſt and ſecond perſon as well as the third; in *Law*, it means any thing that a perſon can move, carry, or convey away; alſo an action or ſuit commenced againſt a man's perſon only, and not alſo againſt his goods, is called a *perſonal* action.

PE'RSONATE (V.) to act for, repreſent, or ſtand in the ſtead of another; alſo to feign or put one's ſelf in the dreſs, place, in ſtead of another, without his knowledge or conſent, in order to impoſe upon ſomebody.

PERSPE'CTIVE (S.) is a mathematical art that teaches us the manner of delineating geometrically upon a plane, the repreſentations of objects according to their dimenſions and different ſituations, in ſuch a manner, that the repreſentations produce the ſame effect upon our eyes as the objects, whereof they are the pictures; and alſo demonſtrates the reaſons of drawing ſuch uncouth lines, as ſome ſituations require, together with all the apparatus belonging to painting and opticks, &c.

PERSPICA'CIOUS (A.) clear, quick ſighted, or ready-witted.

PERSPICU'ITY or PERSPI'CUOUSNESS (S.) plainneſs, clearneſs, or eaſineſs to be ſeen, perceived, or underſtood.

PERSPI'CUOUS (A.) that is clear, plain, or eaſy to be perceived, or ſeen through, apprehended, or underſtood.

PERSPIRA'TION (S.) a ſteaming or breathing through or from, as warm water, or the inſenſible evacuation of the juices or humours of the body by a gentle or imperceptible ſweating through the pores of the ſkin.

PERSPI'RE (V.) to ſteam or breath through any thing inſenſibly, eſpecially the diſcharging the juices or humours of the body thro' the pores of the ſkin.

PERSUA'DE (V.) to endeavour to bring a perſon to do or believe what another propoſes, to uſe arguments to incline a perſon to what he would otherwiſe not think of, or do.

PERSUA'SIVE or PERSUA'SORY (A.) arguments or actions that have the power to convince or incline a perſon to believe or do that which before he would or did not.

PERSUA'SIVENESS (S.) any argument or thing that has the power of conviction, or inclining perſons to act or think indifferently to what they formerly did.

PERT (A.) lively, briſk, ſharp, quick-witted; alſo ſaucy, bold, forward, &c.

PERTA'IN (V.) to belong, relate to, or concern a thing or perſon.

PERTINA'CIOUS (A.) ſtubborn, obſtinate, ſelf-willed, reſolute, or determined in opinion, judgment, or reſolution.

PE'RTINENCE or PE'RTINENTNESS (S.) ſuitableneſs, fitneſs, propriety, agreeableneſs.

PE'RTINENT (A.) proper, fit, ſuitable, agreeable, &c.

PE'RTNESS (S.) livelineſs, briſkneſs, ſmartneſs; alſo ſaucineſs, boldneſs, over forwardneſs.

PERTURBA'TION (S.) diſturbance, diſquiet,

quiet, trouble, vexation, diſorder, or affliction of mind.

PERVA'DE (V.) to paſs or go through any thing.

PERVE'RSE (A.) ſtubborn, froward, headſtrong, &c.

PERVE'RSENESS (S.) ſtubbornneſs, reſolvedneſs, determinedneſs, ill-naturedneſs, malicioufneſs, &c.

PERVE'RSION (S.) the miſapplying a thing or ſpeech, the interpreting matters wrongfully.

PERVE'RT (V.) to corrupt, ſuborn, turn to a wrong ſenſe or intention; to ſpoil.

PE'RVIOUS (A.) that may be gone through, that is penetrable, paſſable, &c.

PERU'SAL (S.) the reading a book or writing over; alſo the thinking upon, or conſidering of a thing or propoſition.

PERU'SE (V.) to read any thing over, to ſee and conſider what objections may be made againſt it, or for what reaſons it may be approved, paſſed, or allowed; ſo when an eſtate is to be bought, the ſeller permits his title-deeds to be laid before council to be peruſed, read and conſidered, whether he can make the purchaſer a good title.

PERU'VIAN BARK (S.) the bark or rind of a tree found in *Peru*, whoſe principal virtue is to ſtop, aſſuage, or cure fevers, agues, &c.

PE'SSARY (S.) a medicine made up in the form of a ſmall cylinder of proper ingredients for diſorders in the womb, into the neck of which it is put to help or aſſuage, the ſeveral diſorders that afflict it.

PEST (S.) a common trouble, plague, or affliction.

PE'STER (V.) to trouble, plague, torment, afflict, grieve, &c.

PE'ST-HOUSE (S.) a common hoſpital, or receptacle, for thoſe that are ſick of the plague.

PE'STILENCE (S.) a common or univerſal diſeaſe or diſtemper that afflicts ſome places by the natural ſituation thereof, which by impregnating the air with unwholeſome vapours ſubjects the inhabitant to various diſeaſes, but all terminating in the ſame common external ſigns of blotches, ſpots, or ſores; and is ſometimes the immediate ſcourge of the Almighty, to ſweep away or purify a wicked nation or people, who are otherwiſe exceedingly well ſituated in reſpect to place.

PE'STILENT (A.) troubleſome, deſtructive, injurious, hurtful, miſchievous, &c.

PESTILE'NTIAL (A.) ſomething very deſtructive and contagious, and partaking of the nature of the plague.

PE'STLE (S.) a hammer or inſtrument, ſometimes made of wood, and ſometimes of iron, uſed by *Apothecaries* to bruiſe, pound, or beat their ingredients in a mortar fit for mixture, either by pulverizing, &c.

PET (S.) anger, diſpleaſure, uneaſineſs, &c.

PETA'RD (S.) in *War*, is an engine made of metal in the form of the fruſtum of a cone, about 7 inches deep, and five broad at the mouth; when charged with fine beaten powder, it is covered with a madrier or plank bound round with ropes running thro' handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it; in a *Siege*, when the deſign is to blow up gates, or other barriers, theſe inſtruments are applied; they are alſo uſed in countermines to break through into the enemy's galleries, and ſo to diſappoint their mines.

PETE or PEAT (S.) a ſort of moſſy ground cut from off heaths, moors, &c. about the ſize of a common brick, for fuel.

PE'TERBOROUGH (S.) a ſmall city, of great antiquity, ſeated on the river *Nen*, which is navigable for barges and ſmall craft; it was formerly ſubject to an abbot, but king *Henry* VIII. turned the monaſtery into a cathedral, and made it a biſhop's ſee; it is in *Northamptonſhire*, and the ſtreets are fair and well built; but its greateſt glory is the cathedral, which is wonderfully fine, eſpecially the weſt front of columnal work; beſides this, there is one pariſh-church; in the cathedral is a memorandum of one *John Scarlet*, the ſexton, who buried *Katherine* queen dowager of *Henry* VIII. and 50 years afterwards, *Mary* queen of *Scots*, and is ſaid to have buried the whole pariſh twice over, dying at 95 years of age; there is a handſome market-place, over which the aſſizes and ſeſſions are kept; the market is weekly on Saturday, ſupplied very plentifully with all ſorts of proviſions; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder, and ſends two burgeſſes to parliament; diſtant from *London* 62 computed, and 76 meaſured miles.

PE'TER-MAN (S.) one who fiſhes in the river *Thames* with a prohibited or unlawful engine.

PE'TICOAT or PE'TTICOAT (S.) that part of a woman's cloathing that ties on at her waiſt, immediately above the hips, upon which it reſts, and ſo hangs down to her ancles or toes.

Petticoat Penſioner, a gallant, maintained by women for ſecret ſervice.

PE'TIT (*A.*) little, ſmall, triſling, ſilly, fooliſh.

Petit or Petty Treaſon, is the killing of any perſon, to whom private obedience is due; as for a ſervant to kill his maſter or miſtreſs, a wife her huſband, a child its father or mother, or a clerk his ordinary, to whom he oweth canonical obedience.

PETI'TION (S.) an humble addreſs made by an inferior to a ſuperior, for ſome favour to be granted, and commonly put in writing, that the matter may be fully expreſſed, and clearly underſtood.

PETI'TION (V.) to ſupplicate, beg, or deſire ſome

ſomething of a ſuperior, eſpecially by an inſtrument, or letters in writing.

PETI'TIONER (S.) one who preſents his or her deſires or requeſts in writing, or otherwiſe, to a ſuperior, &c.

PETRIFICA'TION or PETRIFA'CTION (S.) a converting or turning wood, &c. into ſtone, by ſoaking it in a particular ſort of water, or other liquor.

PE'TRIFY (V.) to turn or convert wood, bone, &c. into ſtone.

PE'TRONEL (S.) a ſort of hand-gun, whoſe barrel is bored wide, ſometimes called an harquebuſe.

PE'TTISH (A.) froward, ſoon angry, peeviſh, waſpiſh, &c.

PE'TTISHNESS (S.) a humourſomneſs, or diſpoſition to quarrel, find fault, or be angry upon ſlight occaſions.

PE'TTITOES (S.) the feet of pigs boiled, and frequently eaten cold with vinegar, &c.

PE'TTO (A.) cloſe, concealed, ſecret, dark, unknown, &c.

PETTYBA'G (S.) an office in the court of *Chancery*, that has three clerks on purpoſe to record the return of all inquiſitions out of every ſhire, make the patents for all cuſtomers, gaugers, comptrollers, &c.

PE'TTY-FO'GGER (S.) is that among the *Lawyers*, that a quack is among the *Phyſicians*, an ignorant pretender, one that rather increaſes ſuits, than juſtly ſettles people's rights and properties.

PETTI-FO'GGING S.) the vile practice of ſetting people together by the ears, and promoting quarrels, by aſſuring each party of gaining advantage by going to law upon trifling occaſions.

PE'TTY-L'RCENY (S) a theft or felony not exceeding the value of 12 pence, the puniſhment of which was forfeiture of goods, and to be whipped; ſometimes cudgelling, and the loſs of an ear; but now it is tranſportation.

PE'TULANCY or PE'TULANCE (S.) turbulentneſs, ſaucineſs, malapertneſs, wantonneſs, &c.

PE'TULANT (A.) ſaucy, turbulent, malapert, wanton, troubleſome.

PE'TWORTH (S.) in *Suſſex*, is a large, handſome, populous country town, whoſe market is well ſupplied with proviſions weekly on Wedneſday; it ſtanding in a healthy air, and upon an aſcent, which renders it very dry, occaſions it to be full of gentlemens families, and well-built houſes, both in and round the town; diſtant from *London* 39 computed, and 46 meaſured miles.

PE'VETS (S.) the ſmall fine ends of the ſpindle or axis of a wheel in a watch, &c.

PEW (S.) a ſmall partition or incloſed place or room in a church, &c. for a particular family, or ſelect number of neighbours to be together in, to hear divine ſervice, ſermons, &c.

PEW'TER (S.) a compound or factitious metal made of lead, and ſundry other materials, and uſed principally to make diſhes, plates, and drinking-pots.

PEW'TERER (S.) one who trades or works in pewter, by making ſuch commodities or veſſels, as are required of that metal.

PHA'ETON (S.) according to *Ovid* and the old poets, was the ſon of *Phœbus*, who being of an ambitious temper, importuned his father to permit him to drive the chariot of the ſun for one day, which being complied with, and the horſes proving too head-ſtrong for him, and he being alſo ignorant of the way they ought to go, and ſo driving out of the road, ſet both the heavens and the earth on fire, which ſo diſpleaſed *Jupiter*, that he ſtruck him through with a thunder-bolt, and tumbled him headlong into the river *Po*, where his ſiſters the *Heliades* were metamorphoſed into poplars, and their tears into amber; the reality of this ſtory is, that *Phaeton* was a prince of the *Ligurians*, that very much addicted himſelf to the ſtudy of aſtrology, and that in his time *Italy* on the ſide of the *Po*, was very much incommoded by very great droughts and heats, &c.

PHA'LANX (S.) an old military word that ſometimes ſignified a battalion, ſquadron, &c. and ſometimes the ranks or ranges into which whole armies were drawn, when they were put into a poſture for a general battle; among the *Anatomiſts*, it is the order or arrangement that nature has appointed for the finger-bones.

PHANA'TICAL (A.) whimſical, or inclined to imagine a perſon's ſelf to be inſpired or illuminated by ſome extraordinary ſupernatural power.

PHANA'TICK (S.) one who imagines or affirms he has ſupernatural inſpirations of God's Spirit, to dictate what he ſhall ſpeak or act, and eſpecially in religious matters; and upon this account is univerſally applied to the zealots of all denominations, ſects, or parties diſſenting from the eſtabliſhed church.

PHANTA'SM or PHA'NTOM (S.) is ſometimes applied to a real external object ſeen by the beholder, and continued in the imagination by the memory; and ſometimes means only an imaginary being or ſuppoſed ghoſt, ſpirit, &c. and ſometimes only a chimerical thought, and impoſſible imagination, that thruſts itſelf confuſedly into the minds of ſome hypochondriack perſons.

PHANTA'STICAL or PHANTA'STICK (A.) fooliſh, whimſical, unſettled, continually altering the mind, deſire, or reſolution.

PHARISA'ICAL (A) like to, or after the manner of the *Phariſees*, hypocritical, &c.

PHARISA'ISM (S.) the manners, profeſſion, and opinions of the *Phariſees*.

PHA'RISEES (S.) ſeparatiſts from the common practice of religion, one of the moſt noted and ancient ſects among the *Jews*, much

much eſteemed upon account of their great mortifications, and rigid way of living, they faſting conſtantly the ſecond and fifth day of the week; they put thorns at the bottom of their robes, that they might prick their legs as they went along; they lay upon boards covered with flint ſtones, and tied cords about their waiſts at ſome particular times; they paid tythes according to the preſcription of the law, and over and above gave the 10th and the 50th part of their fruits, adding voluntary ſacrifices to thoſe that were commanded, and made a great ſhew of exactly performing all their vows; by theſe methods they grew exceedingly in the opinion of the populace, as perſons of great ſanctity and religion, and this puffed them up ſo with pride, that they looked with an eye of contempt upon all others, as mere caſt-offs from God's favour, and as ſuch coveted the chief ſeats in feaſts and aſſemblies, both civil and religious, and pretended to be infallible interpreters and ſincere doctors of the law, notwithſtanding they had miſerably corrupted it by their expoſitions and traditions, as appears by our Saviour's reproving of them: By their doctrines they taught that the event of all things was from deſtiny, and that there was a tranſmigration of ſouls, eſpecially of good men; they were alſo much addicted to aſtrology, &c. the *Talmud* enumerates ſeven ſorts of them, *viz.* 1. The *Sicbemite*, who was a proſelyte purely upon the account of intereſt. 2. The *Lame* or *Immoveable*, ſo called upon account of his ſeeming ſo much taken up with meditation, that he was as it were transformed into a ſtatue, or like one that had loſt the uſe of his legs. 3 The *Stumbler*, upon account of his going with his eyes ſhut for fear he ſhould ſee a woman, by reaſon whereof he frequently ran againſt the poſts, wall, &c. 4. The *Inquirers* after what was neceſſary to be done. 5. The *Mortar*, ſo called from wearing a high crown'd hat like a mortar, that his eyes might be kept from wandering, and that they might be fixed upon the ground, or elſe look ſtraight before him. The 6th, called the *Lovers*, who pretended to be governed in all their actions by the love of virtue only. The 7th was the *Timorous* or *Fearful*, whoſe actions all ſprung from the ſlaviſh principle of fear, and their principal regard was to the negative commandments only.

PHA'RMACY (S.) the art of preparing or compounding medicines fit for uſe, vulgarly called the apothecary's art, buſineſs or employment.

PHA'RSANG (S.) a *Perſian* meaſure of very different lengths, being in ſome places about 4, in others 5, 6, 7 or 8 miles.

PHA'RYNX (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the upper part of the gullet, conſiſting of three pair of muſcles.

PHA'SES (S.) appearances, repreſentations or the manner of things ſhewing themſelves, eſpecially among the *Aſtronomers*, uſed for the ſeveral poſtures in which the planets, and in particular the moon, offer themſelves to our ſight, as ſometimes obſcure, horned, half-illuminated, or in full light; the ſame by the aſſiſtance of a teleſcope, may be obſerved in *Venus* and *Mars*.

PHE'NIX or PHOE'NIX (S.) a moſt rare bird, and the only one of its ſpecies, of which many wonderful things are related; as that it lives ſeveral ages, and then is renewed again from its own aſhes; the rabbins ſay, that all the birds having complied with the firſt woman, and with her eaten of the forbidden fruit, except the *phenix*, as a reward, it obtained a ſort of immortality; ſome pretend to deſcribe it as of the bigneſs of an eagle, whoſe head is creſted with a moſt beautiful tuft, and the feathers of its neck gilt, thoſe of its tail purple with carnation down, and its eyes ſparkling like two ſtars; that it is of no ſex, and that there is but one at a time in the whole world; ſome ſay it lives five hundred years, and others a thouſand, others very different; the manner of its death and reſurrection is as differently related as the humours of the writers vary from one another; but it is commonly ſaid, when it finds itſelf decay by reaſon of age, it builds itſelf a neſt of *dry* aromatick wood or ſmall ſticks, in the moſt ſcorching heat of the ſun, and by fanning the air with its wings, ſets the neſt on fire, and ſo burns itſelf, out of the aſhes whereof comes firſt a ſmall worm, which afterwards becomes a bird, &c. it commonly is the hieroglyphick of ſomething very ſtrange, uncommon, or wonderful.

PHI'AL or VI'AL (S) a ſmall glaſs bottle, commonly uſed by *Apothecaries* to put their draughts in.

PHILA'NTHROPIST or PHILA'NTHROPOS (S) one who is endowed with tenderneſs and humanity, or is a general lover of mankind.

PHILA'NTHROPY (S.) the diſpoſition of humanity, tenderneſs, good-nature, general compaſſion, or love of mankind, &c.

PHILI'PPICKS (S.) orations of *Demoſthenes* againſt *Philip* king of *Macedon*, and of *Cicero* againſt *Mark Anthony*.

PHI'LIPS-NORTON (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, whoſe market is conſiderable weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 84 computed miles.

PHILO'LOGER or PHILO'LOGIST (S.) one well ſkil'ed in languages, or what is commonly called an humaniſt.

PHILOLO'GICAL (A.) a critical, nice, or accurate account of words as to their origin, derivation, various acceptations, meanings, &c.

PHILO'LOGY (S.) univerſal learning, eſpecially that part that relates to letters or languages and their ſeveral origins, under which is compriſed the art of criticiſm, or the meanings

ſomething of a ſuperior, eſpecially by an inſtrument, or letters in writing.

PETI'TIONER (S.) one who preſents his or her deſires or requeſts in writing, or otherwiſe, to a ſuperior, &c.

PETRIFICA'TION or PETRIFA'CTION (S.) a converting or turning wood, &c. into ſtone, by ſoaking it in a particular ſort of water, or other liquor.

PE'TRIFY (V.) to turn or convert wood, bone, &c. into ſtone.

PE'TRONEL (S.) a ſort of hand-gun, whoſe barrel is bored wide, ſometimes called an harquebuſe.

PE'TTISH (A.) froward, ſoon angry, peeviſh, waſpiſh, &c.

PE'TTISHNESS (S.) a humourſomneſs, or diſpoſition to quarrel, find fault, or be angry upon ſlight occaſions.

PE'TTITOES (S.) the feet of pigs boiled, and frequently eaten cold with vinegar, &c.

PE'TTO (A.) cloſe, concealed, ſecret, dark, unknown, &c.

PETTYBA'G (S.) an office in the court of *Chancery*, that has three clerks on purpoſe to record the return of all inquiſitions out of every ſhire, make the patents for all cuſtomers, gaugers, comptrollers, &c.

PE'TTY-FO'GGER (S.) is that among the *Lawyers*, that a quack is among the *Phyſicians*, an ignorant pretender, one that rather increaſes ſuits, than juſtly ſettles people's rights and properties.

PETTI-FO'GGING S.) the vile practice of ſetting people together by the ears, and promoting quarrels, by aſſuring each party of gaining advantage by going to law upon trifling occaſions.

PE'TTY-L'RCENY (S) a theft or felony not exceeding the value of 12 pence, the puniſhment of which was forfeiture of goods, and to be whipped; ſometimes cudgelling, and the loſs of an ear; but now it is tranſportation.

PE'TULANCY or PE'TULANCE (S.) turbulentneſs, ſaucineſs, malapertneſs, wantonneſs, &c.

PE'TULANT (A.) ſaucy, turbulent, malapert, wanton, troubleſome.

PE'TWORTH (S.) in *Suſſex*, is a large, handſome, populous country town, whoſe market is well ſupplied with proviſions weekly on Wedneſday; it ſtanding in a healthy air, and upon an aſcent, which renders it very dry, occaſions it to be full of gentlemens families, and well-built houſes, both in and round the town; diſtant from *London* 39 computed, and 46 meaſured miles.

PE'VETS (S.) the ſmall fine ends of the ſpindle or axis of a wheel in a watch, &c.

PEW (S.) a ſmall partition or incloſed place or room in a church, &c. for a particular family, or ſelect number of neighbours to be together in, to hear divine ſervice, ſermons, &c.

PEW'TER (S.) a compound or factitious metal made of lead, and ſundry other materials, and uſed principally to make diſhes, plates, and drinking-pots.

PEW'TERER (S.) one who trades or works in pewter, by making ſuch commodities or veſſels, as are required of that metal.

PHA'ETON (S.) according to *Ovid* and the old poets, was the ſon of *Phœbus*, who being of an ambitious temper, importuned his father to permit him to drive the chariot of the ſun for one day, which being complied with, and the horſes proving too head-ſtrong for him, and he being alſo ignorant of the way they ought to go, and ſo driving out of the road, ſet both the heavens and the earth on fire, which ſo diſpleaſed *Jupiter*, that he ſtruck him through with a thunder-bolt, and tumbled him headlong into the river *Po*, where his ſiſters the *Heliades* were metamorphoſed into poplars, and their tears into amber; the reality of this ſtory is, that *Phaeton* was a prince of the *Liguriens*, that very much addicted himſelf to the ſtudy of aſtrology, and that in his time *Italy* on the ſide of the *Po*, was very much incommoded by very great droughts and heats, &c.

PHA'LANX (S.) an old military word that ſometimes ſignified a battalion, ſquadron, &c. and ſometimes the ranks or ranges into which whole armies were drawn, when they were put into a poſture for a general battle; among the *Anatomiſts*, it is the order or arrangement that nature has appointed for the finger-bones.

PHANA'TICAL (A.) whimſical, or inclined to imagine a perſon's ſelf to be inſpired or illuminated by ſome extraordinary ſupernatural power.

PHANA'TICK (S.) one who imagines or affirms he has ſupernatural inſpirations of God's Spirit, to dictate what he ſhall ſpeak or act, and eſpecially in religious matters; and upon this account is univerſally applied to the zealots of all denominations, ſects, or parties diſſenting from the eſtabliſhed church.

PHANTA'SM or PHA'NTOM (S.) is ſometimes applied to a real external object ſeen by the beholder, and continued in the imagination by the memory; and ſometimes means only an imaginary being or ſuppoſed ghoſt, ſpirit, &c. and ſometimes only a chimerical thought, and impoſſible imagination, that thruſts itſelf confuſedly into the minds of ſome hypochondriack perſons.

PHANTA'STICAL or PHANTA'STICK (A.) fooliſh, whimſical, unſettled, continually altering the mind, deſire, or reſolution.

PHARISA'ICAL (A.) like to, or after the manner of the *Phariſees*, hypocritical, &c.

PHARISA'ISM (S.) the manners, profeſſion, and opinions of the *Phariſees*.

PHA'RISEES (S.) ſeparatiſts from the common practice of religion, one of the moſt noted and ancient ſects among the *Jews*, much

much eſteemed upon account of their great mortifications, and rigid way of living, they faſting conſtantly the ſecond and fifth day of the week; they put thorns at the bottom of their robes, that they might prick their legs as they went along; they lay upon boards covered with flint ſtones, and tied cords about their waiſts at ſome particular times; they paid tythes according to the preſcription of the law, and over and above gave the 10th and the 50th part of their fruits, adding voluntary ſacrifices to thoſe that were commanded, and made a great ſhew of exactly performing all their vows; by theſe methods they grew exceedingly in the opinion of the populace, as perſons of great ſanctity and religion, and this puffed them up ſo with pride, that they looked with an eye of contempt upon all others, as mere caſt-offs from God's favour, and as ſuch coveted the chief ſeats in feaſts and aſſemblies, both civil and religious, and pretended to be infallible interpreters and ſincere doctors of the law, notwithſtanding they had miſerably corrupted it by their expoſitions and traditions, as appears by our Saviour's reproving of them: By their doctrines they taught that the event of all things was from deſtiny, and that there was a tranſmigration of ſouls, eſpecially of good men; they were alſo much addicted to aſtrology, &c. the *Talmud* enumerates ſeven ſorts of them, *viz.* 1. The *Sichemite*, who was a proſelyte purely upon the account of intereſt. 2. The *Lame* or *Immoveable*, ſo called upon account of his ſeeming ſo much taken up with meditation, that he was as it were transformed into a ſtatue, or like one that had loſt the uſe of his legs. 3 The *Stumbler*, upon account of his going with his eyes ſhut for fear he ſhould ſee a woman, by reaſon whereof he frequently ran againſt the poſts, wall, &c. 4. The *Inquirers* after what was neceſſary to be done. 5. The *Mortar*, ſo called from wearing a high crown'd hat like a mortar, that his eyes might be kept from wandering, and that they might be fixed upon the ground, or elſe look ſtraight before him. The 6th, called the *Lovers*, who pretended to be governed in all their actions by the love of virtue only. The 7th was the *Timorous* or *Fearful*, whoſe actions all ſprung from the ſlaviſh principle of fear, and their principal regard was to the negative commandments only.

PHA'RMACY (S.) the art of preparing or compounding medicines fit for uſe, vulgarly called the apothecary's art, buſineſs or employment.

PHA'RSANG (S.) a *Perſian* meaſure of very different lengths, being in ſome places about 4, in others 5, 6, 7 or 8 miles.

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ings and various readings of particular phrases or passages out of old authors, the customs and manners to which they often relate being wholly grown obsolete; this is frequently more the product of conjecture than reality, though it often hits upon great probabilities, where the means of knowing absolutely are destroyed.

PHILO'SOPHER (S.) a wise, learned, and judicious man, who applies himself to the study of nature, &c.

Philosopher's Stone, a powder that some chymical heads imagine, or at least pretend to affirm, has the virtue or power of turning all imperfect metals into silver and gold; all metals but silver, which they call the *Moon*, and gold, which is called the *Sun*, are called imperfect; lead is called *Saturn*, tin *Jupiter*, iron *Mars*, copper *Venus*, quicksilver *Mercury*; this powder they call the *universal medicine*, and say it acts upon the whole empire of nature, which they divide into three parts, *viz.* the animal, the vegetative, and mineral; as to the animal, they pretend it will preserve the health of all creatures, keep it from alteration, and restore it when altered; and the same upon plants; and also, as they call it, take away the leprosy from metals, and convert them into the purer kinds or sorts of gold and silver: This powder is called a stone, because after it is wrought the artist vitrifies it; for being at first made up of several small parts, he forms it into a mass by gentle liquefaction, which is kept for use; but very unfortunately for the doting admirer, because it must necessarily contain in it two qualities, which are not to be found together in any bodies that nature presents us with; it must be meltable like wax, and fixed and proof against fire to the hardness of gold; the first quality being necessary for penetrating thro' every pore, to the center of the imperfect metal, upon which it is cast, when melted; and the second to communicate the fixedness requisite for gold or silver; and therefore it is no wonder the way of succeeding in the preparation and use of this stone should be very difficult to find out, and that those who pretend to seek after this hidden mystery should frequently mistake the meaning of their enigmatical writers upon a subject they themselves knew nothing of, being lulled along either with the delusion of others, or the enthusiasm of their own brains.

PHILOSO'PHICAL (A.) something belonging or according to the rules of philosophy.

Philosophical Egg, a glass vessel used by the *Chymists*, somewhat resembling the shape of an egg, and used in those digestions that require a great deal of time to perfect.

PHILO'SOPHIZE (V.) to act or behave like a philosopher, by giving or searching into the reason, nature and properties of the several objects that are visible, and inquiring into their causes, effects, and laws, according to the best systems and observations known, or to be observed from the things themselves.

PHILO'SOPHY (S.) is the study or knowledge both of natural productions, and also of moral obligations, and this is commonly called natural and moral *philosophy* or ethicks; the study of nature, no doubt, has been as old as nature itself; but the most early accounts say, that *Xenophanes Colophonius* began to form sects or teach it publickly, and that he affirmed there were four elements, and abundance of worlds, that the soul was of an aerial nature, that the figure of the Deity was round, that he saw and heard every thing, but did not make use of the faculty of respiration, and that he was an intelligent, wise, and eternal being; his successor and scholar *Parmenides* held but two elements, *viz.* earth and fire, and affirmed the earth was spherical, and that it hung in the center of the universe; his scholars *Melissus* and *Zeno Eleates* were very different; the first maintained, that the universe was infinitely extended, and without motion; the latter, that there was a plurality of worlds, denied a vacuum, made generation consist of the four prime qualities, and that the soul emerged from a particular composition of those ingredients, &c. And one notion sprung from another, till they came so effectually to lose themselves in the vast abyss of conjecture, as to affirm the world was eternal, and that there was no other deity or supream being, but what they called nature, or the soul of the world: The Moderns have pretty well shook off the yoke of servilely following *Aristotle*, and other Ancients, who upon all occasions, where they could not account for the phænomenon, were wont to attribute it to occult qualities, in order to cover their own ignorance; but the noble inventions and experiments of the two last centuries have put us upon a much better footing than before, by accounting for abundance of appearances, that the Ancients had no proper ways of discovering or accounting for.

PHI'LTER or FI'LTER (S.) a love-powder, or charm, which the stupidity of some, and knavery of others, affirm has the power or property of influencing a person, so as to alter his or her inclination upon whom it acts, from a disregard or hatred of a person, to admiring or loving the despised object, without any other means used; and this is either only by the natural effect of the composition, when the passions are to be but moderately excited, or else by the super addition of magical incantation, where the affections are extravagantly roused.

PHI'LTRATE or FI'LTRATE (V.) to strain liquors thro' a thick woollen cloth, to separate the dregs from the purer liquor.

PHLEBO'RRHAGE (S.) a breaking or burſting of a vein.

PHLEBO'TOMIST (S.) a ſurgeon, or one who breaks, cuts, or opens a vein, in order to let a perſon blood phyſically.

PHLEBOTOMI'ZE (V.) to open a vein, or let a perſon blood phyſically.

PHLEBO'TOMY (S.) the art or act of judiciouſly letting a perſon blood in the arm, foot, &c. according as the malady may require.

PHLEGM (S.) a ſlimy excrement of the blood frequently occaſioned by too much nitrous air, alſo a watry diſtilled liquor, oppoſite to ſpirituous liquors; alſo thoſe clouds that ſwim or appear upon diſtilled liquors; it is alſo the diſeaſe in hens commonly called the pip.

PHLE'GMAGOGUES (S.) medicines proper to purge or take away phlegm.

PHLE'GMATICK (A.) inclined to, or troubled with phlegm.

PHLEME or PHLEAM (S.) an inſtrument the *Farriers* uſe to bleed horſes with, which the *Surgeons*, when uſed upon human bodies, call a lancet.

PHOE'BUS (S.) one of the appellatives or names of the ſun, or *Apollo*.

PHO'SPHORUS (S.) ſometimes means the morning ſtar, called *Venus*; and ſometimes a mineral or other artificial matter, which caſts an extraordinary light in the dark; ſome ſhine naturally of themſelves, and others, by being expoſed to the ſun or fire, imbibe ſo much of the light, that makes them ſhine in the dark; there are alſo liquid *phoſphorus's* of various ſorts; ſome *Chymiſts* affirm that gold diſſolved according to art, loſes nothing of its colour, and becomes ſo admirable a *phoſphorus*, that a perſon may eaſily read and write by the light thereof in the night-time.

PHRASE (S.) is any ſentence or elegant manner of expreſſion, peculiar to the art or language a perſon is talking of, or in.

PHRASE (V.) to ſpeak properly and pertinently in any language, or upon any ſubject.

PHRASEO'LOGY (S.) a book or collection of the phraſes or elegant manner of expreſſing one's ſelf upon any ſubject in any particular language.

PHRE'NSY (S.) a dotage, with a continual fever, frequently accompanied with madneſs and anger, proceeding from too great a degree of heat of the animal ſpirits.

PHRY'GIAN MOOD (S.) the *Muſical* term for ſuch ſort of compoſitions as are uſually played upon trumpets, hautboys, and other warlike inſtruments, intended to excite chearfulneſs, courageouſneſs, &c.

PHTHIRI'ASIS (S.) the louſy diſeaſe wherewith moſt children, and ſome adult perſons, are apt to be troubled, eſpecially thoſe who are not kept very clean.

PHTHI'SICAL (A.) ſubject to, or afflicted, with the diſeaſe called the phthiſick.

PHTHI'SICK (S.) a conſumption of the whole body, ariſing from an ulcer in the lungs, accompanied with a ſlow continued fever, a ſtrong-ſmelling, ill-ſavoured breath, and a cough.

PHYLA'CTERY (S.) a charm, preſervative, &c. againſt diſeaſes, misfortunes, dangers, &c. ſuch as the heathens uſed to wear about them, ſome conſiſting of ſtones, others of metal engraved under certain aſpects of the planets; to this day all the eaſtern parts of the world are filled with this ſuperſtition, and the men do not only wear them for themſelves, but for their animals alſo; but what is here intended, are thoſe wore by the *Jews*, and mentioned in the goſpel, which were certain little boxes or rolls of parchment, wherein were wrote certain words of the law; theſe they wore on their foreheads, and upon the wriſt of the left arm; the *Jews* wrote theſe four paſſages of the law upon them; 1ſt, *Sanctify unto me all the firſt-born; whatſoever openeth the womb among the children of* Iſrael, *both of man and beaſt, it is mine*; and what follows, as far as the 10th verſe of *Exodus* xiii. 2d. From the 11th verſe of the ſame chapter, *And it ſhall be, when the Lord ſhall bring thee into the land of the* Canaanites, &c. as for the 16th verſe. 3d. From the 4th verſe of the 6th chapter of *Deuteronomy*, *Hear, O* Iſrael, *the Lord our God is one Lord*, and what follows to verſe 9 of the ſame chapter. Laſtly, From the 13th verſe of the 11th chapter of the ſame book, *And it ſhall come to paſs, if ye ſhall hearken diligently to my commandments*, &c. to the end of the 21ſt verſe of the ſame chapter: Thoſe that were faſtened to the arms, were two rolls of parchment writ in ſquare letters with an ink made on purpoſe, and with much care, they were rolled up to a point, and were incloſed in a ſort of caſe of black calves ſkin, then they were put upon a ſquare bit of the ſame leather, but ſomething ſtiffer, from whence hung a thong of the ſame, of about a finger's breadth, and a cubit and a half long; theſe rolls were placed at the bending of the left arm, and after the thong had made a little knot in the form of the letter jod, it was wound about the arm in a ſpiral line, which ended at the top of the middle finger, it was called *teffila ſhel jad*, or the *teffila* of the hand; that of the forehead was compoſed of four pieces of parchment, upon each of which was written one of the before-mentioned ſentences; theſe four pieces were joined together in a ſquare, and they writ upon them the letter ſchin, then they put over them a little ſquare of ſtiff calves leather, from whence proceeded two thongs like the former; this ſquare was put upon the middle of the forehead, and the thongs going about the head, made a knot behind like the letter daleth, and then came round again to the breaſt, they called this *teffila ſhel-roſh*, or the *teffila* of the head; the modern *Jews* content themſelves with putting on

on these *phylacteries* only at morning prayers; some of the most devout put them on at the time of noon prayers also, but they are under no obligation to do this.

PHY'SICAL (A.) natural; also of a purgative taste, smell, or quality, or like to medicines appointed for diseased persons.

Physical Point, a real small prick or point, and is the direct opposite to a mathematical point, which is the beginning or termination of a line; so a physical body or substance is what is the opposite to spirit.

PHYSICIAN (S.) one who studies nature, in order to help the maladies and misfortunes that frequently afflict mankind, whether they proceed from internal or external causes.

PHY'SICK (S.) properly is the study or practice of the art of medicine, fit to be applied to the several infirmities that afflict mankind.

PHY'SICKS (S.) natural philosophy, which considers the phænomena, causes and effects arising from, or productive of the various motions, operations, affections, &c. of the heavens, meteors, or other natural bodies.

PHYSIO'GNOMER or PHYSIO'GNOMIST (S.) one that pretends to judge of the present, and foretel the future condition of persons by their faces.

PHYSIO'GNOMY (S.) an art that pretends to know the disposition, inclination, or future condition of persons by their present countenances.

PHYSIO'LOGIST or PHYSIO'LOGER (S.) a student or practitioner of natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY (S.) the same with physicks, or natural philosophy; also that part of physick that teaches the constitution of the body, so far as it is in its healthy or natural state, and to that purpose endeavours to account for the reason of the several functions and operations of the several members; and sometimes it is limited to that part of medicine which particularly considers the structure and constitution of human bodies, with regard to the cure of diseases.

PHYTO'LOGIST (S.) one who studies the nature of herbs and plants, particularly called a botanist.

PHYTO'LOGY (S.) the art of knowing, or a treatise of the nature, properties, kinds, forms, &c. of plants, herbs, &c.

PHYZ (S.) the face or countenance of a person.

PIA'CHE or PIA'ZZA (S.) walks that are arched or covered over by walls or buildings for publick walking, such as the *Royal Exchange*, *Covent-Garden*, *&c.* and sometimes means the open area of a market, &c.

PIA-MA'TER (S.) a membrane or thin skin, which immediately covers the brain and cerebellum, extreamly full of sanguinary vessels, made to keep in the spirits generated in the brain, that they do not fly away.

PIA'NO (S.) a term in *Musick*, that signifies a part of the air or strain repeated very softly, or like a gentle echo.

PIA'STER (S.) a foreign coin of about five shillings sterling value.

PI'CA (S.) a term given by the *Printers* to a common sized letter, which they frequently use in printing most sorts of common works or books, of which there are three different sizes, *viz. small*, *great*, and *double*, but the *small* is most used; in *Physick*, it is a depraved appetite which causes the patient to long for or covet those things that are the most unfit for food, as coals, chalk, &c.

PICK (V.) to chuse some out of a great many, as apples that have no bruises, &c. out of a large quantity; also to collect together at times, or gather up from off the ground, &c. any thing fallen thereon, or to pull berries, apples, cherries, &c. from off trees, &c.

PI'CKAGE (S.) a *Law* term for the fine, premium, &c. that persons pay for liberty to dig up the ground, in order to erect booths, stalls, &c. in fairs, markets, &c.

PI'CK-AX (S.) an instrument used to dig up the ground with, either for building, paving, &c.

PICKEE'R, or to play the PICKEROO'N (V.) to go a privateering, robbing, or plundering boats and small ships.

PI'CKERING (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a pretty good town, and the market well supplied with necessaries weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 170 computed, and 226 measured miles.

PICKEROO'N (S.) a foot-pad, or other dirty, shabby fellow; also a small privateer, or sea-robber.

PI'CKET or PI'CQUET (S.) a sharp-pointed steel-shod stake, used by engineers in an army to mark out the ground and angles of a fortification or entrenchment; also a game at cards; also stakes drove into the ground by the tents of the horse, to fasten their horses to, and before the tents of the foot to rest their muskets and pikes round about them in a circular form; also the small guards that are appointed at the head of every regiment, commanded by lieutenants or ensigns as they lie encamped, to be always ready against surprize, is called the *picket* guard.

PI'CKLE (S.) a composition of salt, pepper, and other spices, dissolved in vinegar, &c. used as a preservative to flesh, fruits, &c.

PI'CKLE (V.) to immerse flesh, fruits, &c. in vinegar, &c. wherein salt, pepper, &c. has been dissolved or infused.

PI'CKLE, PI'CHEL, or PI'GHTEL (S.) a small field or inclosure of ground.

PI'CKLES (S.) cucumers, onions, *French-beans*, walnuts, &c. that have been duly ordered and steeped in vinegar, &c. and so kept to be eat as sauce with meat, &c.

PI'CKLOCK (S.) sometimes is applied to the person, and sometimes to an instrument that opens

opens a lock when the true key is loſt or miſlaid, &c.

PI'CK-THANK (S.) one who makes it his buſineſs to find out and diſcover the faults of others.

PICTS (S.) a *Scythian* or *German* colony, who landed in *Scotland* much about the time that the *Scots* began to ſeize upon the *Ebudæ*, or weſtern iſles, for want of room in *Ireland*; upon their arrival, they ſent ambaſſadors to the *Scots*, deſiring ſome land to inhabit, al ledging, that they were originally the ſame people, as might appear both by their language, and cuſtoms; the *Scots* anſwered, that they had no room to ſpare, but they would aſſiſt them to poſſeſs themſelves of *Albion*, the neighbouring iſland, which was large, and thinly inhabited by people at variance among themſelves; and having performed it accordingly, they deſired wives from the *Scots*, becauſe they had no women with them, which being granted, they thereby became one people; the *Scots* at the ſame time got footing with them, and the *Picts* being afraid that they would over-top them, begun to oppoſe their coming in any great numbers into *Britain*, ſo that it broke out into a war, which the *Britons* fomented; but the *Scottiſh* women got the matter made up, ſo that afterwards they lived as two diſtinct nations, the *Scots* in the highlands and the iſles, and the *Picts* in that now called the lowlands; the latter were ſo intent upon having the *Scots* expelled, that they united with the *Britons* and *Romans* againſt them, and drove them from *Britain*, ſo that the *Iriſh Scots* having alſo ſubmitted to the *Romans*, the *Albion Scots* were confined to the iſles, and moſt of the remaining nobility went to ſeek their fortune in *Scandinavia*, now called *Sweeden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*; the *Picts* ſmarting under the *Roman* yoke, and being deprived of aſſiſtance from the *Scots*, intreated them to return, that they might ſtrengthen each other againſt the common enemy; upon which the *Scots* returned, and by degrees recovered their ancient poſſeſſions, about the year of Chriſt 404; from this time the *Picts* and *Scots* lived in amity together for a conſiderable time; but afterwards quarrelling again, many battles being fought, and much time ſpent, the *Scots* were well nigh expelled *Albion* again; but about the year 854, the *Scots* under *Kenneth* II. totally ſubdued the *Picts*, and ſeized all their kingdom, and extended the limits as far as *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*.

Picts Wall, a famous wall in *Northumberland*, which reached from *Newcaſtle upon Tyne* to *Carliſle* in *Cumberland*, for the ſpace of 80 miles, ſo that it extended almoſt from ſea to ſea, that is, from the *German* ſea on the eaſt, to the *Iriſh* ſea on the weſt; it was 8 foot thick, and 12 high, aſcending and deſcending over ſeveral craggy hills, with battlements all along, and towers at a convenient diſtance from each other, in which ſoldiers were kept for its defence; this wall was built by the *Romans*, when poſſeſſed of this part of *Britain*, to defend it from the incurſions of the *Scots* and *Picts*, from whom it took its name, ſome parts whereof with *Roman* inſcriptions are to be ſeen to this day in ſeveral places; and there is a town on the very ruins of it, called *Wall Town*, towards *Cumberland*, particularly memorable upon account of *Seghert*, King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, being baptized there by *Paulinus*; at firſt this wall was made only of turf ſtrengthened with ſtakes and paliſad es; it was ſeveral times broke down in many places, at various times by the *Picts*, but in 404, the *Britons*, with the aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, having obtained a compleat victory about the year 430, rebuilt it wholly of brick; but the year following being again ruined by the *Scots*, it was from that time forward regarded only as the common boundary of the two nations by conſent.

PI'CTURE (S.) a drawing, repreſentation or painting of a perſon, place or thing.

PI'CTURE (V.) to draw or repreſent in colours or otherwiſe, the likeneſs or ſimilitude of buildings, fruit, cattle, perſons, &c.

PI'DDLING (A.) trifling, doing matters of ſmall conſequence, picking or eating a bit here and there, &c.

PIE or PYE (S.) fruit or meat incloſed and baked in cruſt or dough; alſo a bird about the bigneſs of a pigeon, commonly called a *magpye*; among the *Printers*, it is ſeveral ſorts and ſizes of letters confuſedly mixed together.

PIECE (S.) a part or portion of ſome whole thing; alſo a gun or muſket to go a fowling or ſhooting birds with, *&c.* alſo a guinea or *piece* of gold money now worth 21 ſhillings, &c. In the *Weaving Trade*, it ſignifies as much ſilk, cloth, &c. as is made up in one roll or bundle.

PIECE (V.) to ſew or join cloth, wood, &c. together, for various purpoſes.

PI'ED or PY'ED (A.) mottled, ſpeckled, or party-coloured like a cow, dog, &c.

PIEP (V.) to cry or make a noiſe like a chicken that is diſeaſed.

PIEPOW'DER (S.) a court of judicature belonging to markets and fairs, to do juſtice to the buyers and ſellers immediately upon the ſpot.

PIERCE (V.) to bore or go through, either by the aſſiſtance of force, or the natural ſharpneſs of the compoſition, as ſalt does fleſh, vinegar fruits, &c.

PIE'RCING (A.) very ſharp, biting or ſtrong, that is capable of boaring, penetrating, or going thro' a thing.

PI'ETY (S.) that religious and dutiful carriage and behaviour that is owing to God, our parents and ſuperiors; among the *old Pagans*, they

they had a goddeſs whom they adored, called by this name, whom they ſuppoſed preſided over the worſhip that was paid to other deities; and alſo over the dutiful and tender reſpectfulneſs that was due from children towards their parents; and alſo over the affection that parents naturally bore towards their children; *Piety* had a temple at *Rome* in *foro olitorio*, conſecrated to her, wherein was ſet up the picture of the woman ſo famous for her *piety*, who ſeeing her mother condemned to die by famine in her old age, demanded very earneſtly leave of the goaler to ſee her daily in the priſon till ſhe died, which being permitted, ſhe ſuſtained her with the milk of her breaſt; this being related to the judges, they gave the mother her liberty, and allowed the daughter a ſufficient penſion to ſuſtain both herſelf and mother; ſome relate this ſtory of the father, but *Cicero*, *Livy*, *&c.* ſpeak of the mother; the *Painters* repreſent this goddeſs as a ſedate matron, holding a ſword in her right-hand, extended over an altar, and a ſtork in her left hand, having a child and an elephant by her ſide.

PIG (S.) ſometimes means a young ſwine, whether boar or ſow; and ſometemes a piece of lead from one hundred to three hundred weight, called ſmall or large *pigs* accordingly.

PI'GEON (S.) a ſmall eatable bird, ſometimes called a dove; in *Scripture*, it is often mentioned as a ſimple animal, without craft, defence, or underſtanding, it being obſerved that this is the only bird that does not protect and defend its young ones, and expreſſes no concern when they are taken away, but returns always to the ſame hole, to build her neſt therein, notwithſtanding the frequent experience ſhe has had, that worms, vermin, birds, or men, have taken away, or deſtroyed her young ones; there are ſeveral ſorts of them that are called by different names; they are reported to have ſo ſtrong an inclination to their own neſt or home, that they will carry letters tied under their wings many leagues.

PI'GGIN (S.) a ſort of bowl or pail, with one of the ſtaves much longer than the reſt, made for a handle to lade water by, and uſed eſpecially in brew-houſes to meaſure out the liquor with.

PIG-IN (V.) ſpoken of perſons that creep queerly into a ſmall, cloſe, or dirty bed, without making, and other decencies.

PI'GMENT (S.) any artificial paint, or colour, uſed as fucus for the face or compoſitions for dyers, painters, &c. to match or imitate particular colours; alſo for ſtaining or painting glaſs, and counterfeiting precious ſtones.

PI'GMY (S.) a dwarf, or perſon of a very ſmall ſtature.

PI'GSNY (S.) a familiar or fondling love-word for a young girl, or pretty maid.

PII (S.) the name of thoſe knights that were inſtituted by pope *Pius* IV. in 1560, who created about 530 of them while he held the ſee, and would have them, both at *Rome*, and elſewhere, take place of the knights of the *Empire* and *Malta*; their buſineſs was to carry the pope when he went abroad; they were called the gilded knights, becauſe they wore gilt ſwords and ſpurs; the pope conferred this honour indifferently on ſoldiers and gown-men; they had the title of count palatines, with a penſion from the pope, and the privilege to make doctors in all faculties, appoint publick notaries, and to legitimate baſtards.

PIKE (S.) the name of an excellent freſh-water fiſh; alſo an inſtrument of war, conſiſting of a ſtaff from 14 to 16 foot long, armed with a ſharp-pointed ſteel-head or long ferril; generally in a company of foot, two thirds are muſquetteers, and the other *pike*-men; when a battalion is formed to engage horſe in the open field, the *pikes* are ſo ordered, that they may face and charge every way, to cover not only the muſquetteers, but the colours, drums, and baggage; now bayonets, or ſhort ſwords, faſtened to the end of muſkets, are generally uſed inſtead of *pikes*.

PIKE O'FF (V.) to ſlink, away, march, or go off privately, &c.

PI'LA or PILE (S.) a punch uſed in the old way of coining with the hammer, that contained the arms, inſcriptions, and other figures for one ſide of the piece, to be ſtruck for the reverſe of the coin; the other, or head-ſide of the piece, being called the croſs, upon account of a croſs being uſually ſtruck inſtead of a head in thoſe times, as it is in the moidores of *Portugal* at this day, &c. ſome affirm it was called a *pile*, becauſe that ſide bore the repreſentation of a church ſtanding upon *piles*, or large ſtakes of wood.

PI'LASTER (S.) in *Architecture*, is a ſquare column generally let into the wall, and exhibiting but about a fourth or fifth part of its proper thickneſs; ſometimes they are inſulated, but not often; the proportions are different according to the order, having the ſame capitals, members, &c. with the columns, ſaving that the columns of all the orders take the attick baſe indifferently, and the *pilaſters* the particular baſe of the order; artiſts of the greateſt note neither diminiſh nor ſwell *pilaſters*, but carry them of an equal width from top to bottom.

PILCH (S.) a piece of flannel cut triangularly, which the nurſes wrap up their young infants in, next to the linen or clout which goes next their ſkin, to ſuck up their urine, that it may not wet the bed.

PI'LCHARD (S.) a particular ſort of fiſh that is ſalted, dried, and exported abroad, much like a herring in ſhape and taſte, but ſmaller.

PILE (S.) among the *Ancients*, and ſtill among ſome of the *Moderns*, where they burn the bodies of the deceaſed, is the heap of wood or other combuſtible matter upon which the corpſe is laid, in order to be conſumed, which is called a funeral *pile*; alſo any great heap of bricks, ſtones, &c. amaſſed together by way of building is called a *pile*, and as it is performed is called a noble and elegant, &c. *pile* of building; alſo any heap of ſtones, boards, &c. thrown or laid regularly upon one another is called a *pile*; alſo the ſhag of velvet, or that ſilk that ſtands up above the ground, is called the *pile*; in *Heraldry*, it is a triangular ordinary with one of its ſides to the chief, and terminating in a point near the bottom; alſo large trees or timbers drove into rivers, moraſſes, &c. to make a foundation to build bridges, forts, houſes, &c. upon, are called *piles*; and in *Phyſick*, the diſeaſe that particularly afflicts the fundament, by ſome called the hæmorrhoids, is vulgarly called the *piles*.

PILE (V.) to lay one thing upon another, as carpenters do their deal boards to dry, &c.

PI'LFER (V.) to ſteal privately things of ſmall value.

PI'LGRIM (S.) one who travels to diſtant places and countries, to pay his devotions at the grave or ſhrine of ſome pretended ſaint, prophet, &c.

PI'LGRIMAGE (S.) a journey undertaken upon the account of paying religious worſhip, at the ſepulchre of ſome ſaint, &c.

PILL (S.) a portion of phyſick made up of powder moiſtened, &c. into little balls, to be ſwallowed at once.

PILL or PI'LLAGE (V.) to ſtrip the bark or rind off a tree, the ſkin off walnuts, &c. alſo to rob; plunder, or violently take away a man's goods, cattle, &c.

PI'LLAGE (S.) the goods, &c. taken away by violence or robbery; but commonly is applied to the force of an army, or private theft of a wife, child, &c.

PI'LLAR (S.) is the vulgar name for what in *Architecture* is called a column, of which there are many ſorts; from whence any one that is a truſty friend, and firm in the intereſt of a perſon or party, is called a *pillar*, as being the ſupporter, maintainer or vindicator thereof.

PILL'D-GA'RLICK (S.) a nick-name for one that by ſome diſtemper has his hairs fallen from off his head; alſo one that is frowned upon, or but little eſteemed.

PI'LLION (S.) a ſaddle made on purpoſe for a woman to ſit on horſeback upon.

PI'LLORY (S.) an inſtrument of ſcandalous puniſhment, or a ſort of ſcaffold for perſons to ſtand on, or be put in, in order to make them a publick ſpectacle, for every one to ſee and know, that they may avoid or refuſe to have any commerce or dealings with them for the future, upon account of their having been convicted of forgery, prejury, buggery, libelling, &c. in ſome caſes the head is put through the hole, and the two hands through two others, the noſe is ſlit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears are cut off.

PI'LLORY (V.) to proſecute a perſon for crimes ſo far as to get the ſentence of the law pronounced, and the party puniſhed, by being ſet or put into the *pillory*.

PI'LLOW (S.) a piece of furniture belonging to a bed, for a perſon to lay his head on, which when it is put into a chair, to ſit on, or a pulpit, to lean on, it is called a cuſhion with only this difference, that *pillows* are commonly ſtuffed or filled with feathers, and cuſhions with hair, &c. In a *Ship*, that timber whereon the bolt-ſprit lieth, beareth, or reſteth at the coming out of the hull of the ſhip aloft by the ſtern, is called the *pillow* of the bolt ſprit.

PI'LOT (S.) one that is ſkilled in the ſeas, rivers, &c. by knowing what ſands, rocks, bars, &c. are in them and how to ſteer or conduct a ſhip, ſo as beſt to avoid the danger that may ariſe from them.

PI'LOTAGE (S.) is ſometimes applied to the pay or wages given to one who makes it his particular buſineſs to wait for and conduct ſhips acroſs, over, and through dangerous places in ſeas, rivers, &c. and ſometimes it means the duty, office, or buſineſs of ſuch a perſon.

PIMP (S.) a wretched, abandoned fellow, who makes it his buſineſs to be a procurer of, or attendant upon whores, by waiting at the door while they commit their lewdneſs, and to give notice if any body is coming to interrupt them, vulgarly called a cock-bawd.

PIMP (V.) to wait upon, encourage, ſeek out for, or procure whores; and eſpecially ſpoken of men that follow this practice.

PI'MPING (S.) the act of procuring whores, &c. alſo any thing done in a mean niggardly, pitiful manner.

PI'MPLES (S.) are ſmall recrements of ill blood that ſhoot forth in the ſkin, and for want of perſpiration, or too viſcous a matter ſtick there, and cauſe an unequal ſurface, and which break forth ſometimes into purulent and ſmall ſores.

PIN (S.) a name given to many ſorts of inſtruments uſed for faſtening things together; but particularly to thoſe made of ſmall braſs wire, and uſed by women to faſten their head-clothes, plait their gowns, &c.

PIN (V.) to faſten things together, to ſhut in or incloſe; alſo ſpoken of a perſon when he has difficult conditions to perform, he is ſaid to be pinned down; alſo when a dog catches a bull by the noſe, he is ſaid to *pin* the bull.

PIN-CASE (S.) a little caſe, or hollow tube,

in which pins, needles, &c. are put, and carried in the pocket.

PI'NCERS (S.) an inſtrument uſed by ſeveral artificers to draw out nails, &c. with.

PINCH (S.) a ſqueezing or nipping a perſon hard, with two or more fingers, or rather with the edges or extremities of the nails; alſo a ſtraight or difficulty, the point of time that any affair ſhould, or muſt be performed in.

PINCH (V.) to gripe, ſqueeze, or nip hard with the fingers or nails; alſo to live at ſhort allowance; alſo to ſave a piece out of a garment, &c.

PI'NCUSHION (S.) a ſmall pillow or cuſhion made to ſtick pins or needles on.

PINDA'RICK (A.) verſes wrote in the manner of *Pindar*, an old poet, who uſed all ſorts of meaſures promiſcuouſly, without confining himſelf to any particular one.

PINE (V.) to grieve, mourn, languiſh, waſte, decay, or conſume away; alſo to ſtarve with hanger.

PINE (S.) a tall, ſtrait tree, that bears a fruit divided into many parts like an artichoke; *emblematically*, it repreſents death, becauſe being once cut, it never ſprouts again, and being very bitter, it is ſaid to kill whatever other plant joins to it, or grows near it.

PI'NION (S.) frequently means the whole wing of a fowl, and often alſo only the firſt quill of a gooſe's wing, uſed by the writing-maſters to write the ſmaller hands or characters with; alſo the nut or leſſer wheel that is faſtened to a long ſpindle, and which plays in the teeth of the larger wheel of a watch, clock, jack, &c.

PI'NION (V.) to tie or bind a perſon's hands or arms faſt, as is done to highwaymen, &c. when they are taken, to prevent their getting away.

PINK (S.) a ſmall, pleaſant-looking, well-ſcented flower; alſo a ſmall trading ſhip, maſted and ribbed like others, only ſhe has a round ſtern, the bends and ribs compaſſing, ſo that her ſides bulge out very much.

PINK (V.) to cut holes in cloth in various faſhions; alſo to run a perſon thro' the body with a ſword; alſo to wink with the eyes, thro' weakneſs or too much light.

PI'NNACE (S.) a large boat or ſmall ſhip that goes both with ſails and oars, carrying three maſts, uſed principally to go up rivers to fetch wood, water, &c. to the ſhip, to land ſoldiers, to ſcout up and down the coaſt, to get intelligence, &c.

PI'NNACLE (S.) the top of a roof, or ſpire of a church, temple, &c. that ends in a point.

PI'NNER (S.) one that follows the trade of making pins of braſs wire for womens uſe, firſt introduced into *England* in queen *Elizabeth*'s reign; alſo a particular ſort of head-dreſs worn by women with long lappets to it.

PI'NNING (S.) faſtening ſhutters, &c. with wooden or iron pins, to prevent thieves, &c. coming in at the window; alſo the driving in pegs to hold the joints of flooring timbers together, &c. alſo the faſtening of tiles upon the roof of a houſe, with ſmall wooden pegs or pins; alſo the putting on childrens or womens cloaths with ſmall pins made of braſs wire, &c.

PINT (S.) a ſmall meaſure both for liquor and ſeeds, &c. being the one eighth part of a gallon, or one ſixty-fourth part of a buſhel.

PI'NTLE (S.) ſometimes means the ſmall iron pin, ſtays, or bolts, which on ſhip-board are faſtened to the cannon, to prevent their recoiling; alſo the iron pins by which the rudder is hung to the ſtern poſt; alſo a cant name for a man's yard.

PIONIE'RS or PIONEE'RS (S.) thoſe labourers in an army, that are immediately under the command and direction of the engineer, to level roads, caſt up trenches, dig mines, &c.

PI'OUS (A.) devout, godly, religious, dutiful, loyal, &c.

PIP (S.) a diſeaſe in *Fowls*; alſo a ſpot or mark upon cards, to diſtinguiſh the value or worth of one before another.

PIPE (S.) an inſtrument applied to various uſes, and conſequently made of various forms and matter, ſome of wood, iron, ſtone, lead, &c. to convey water from one place to another; of clay, reeds, &c. to ſmoak tobacco thro' &c. of wood, ivory, &c. to produce muſical ſounds, &c. alſo the name of a large veſſel to hold wine, brandy, &c. whoſe ſtated quantity is 126 gallons; alſo the name of a great roll of records, &c. kept in the court of Chancery, for which purpoſe there is the *Pipe Office*, in which proper clerks make out the leaſes of crown lands, &c.

PIPE (V.) to play upon the flute, hautboy, &c. alſo to cry.

PI'PER (S.) one who goes about the country playing upon a ſmall pipe or muſical inſtrument for the country folks to dance after, &c. alſo a boy that cries, &c. or one that ſmoaks tobacco thro' a pipe, &c.

PI'PKIN (S.) a ſmall earthen pot with a handle to it, made on purpoſe to boil or heat things in over the fire.

PI'PPIN (S.) the name of various ſorts of pleaſant eating apples.

PI'QUANT (A.) ſharp, biting, ſaytrical, reflective, poignant, &c.

PIQUE (S.) a grudge, anger, ill-will againſt a perſon or thing.

PIQUE'T (S.) the name of a game at cards; alſo the name of a puniſhment uſed in the army for a crime committed by a horſeman, which is executed by cauſing the offender to ſtand on the point of a ſtake with one foot, while the contrary hand is tied up as high as he can poſſibly reach.

PI'RACY (S.) robbing in ſhips upon the ſea, by

by forcibly taking away a part, or the whole of another's cargo, &c. among the *Booksellers*, the tranſcribing or printing the whole or a great part of another man's book or copy, is thus called.

PI'RATE (S.) ſometimes means a ſingle perſon, and ſometimes a ſhip with her whole crew, &c. that goes about robbing or plundering any ſhip of any nation whatever they can maſter.

PIRA'TICAL (A.) like to, or after the manner of a pirate.

PI'SCARY (S.) a market where fiſh are ſold, or a place where they are kept; alſo a licence or privilege to fiſh in a river, pond, &c.

PISCES (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is the twelfth and laſt ſign in the zodiack, in the ſouthern ſemicircle, bordering on *Aries*; and by the *Aſtrologers* eſteemed wateriſh, cold, and moiſt, the houſe of *Jupiter*, and exaltation of *Venus*, repreſented on the globe by two fiſhes.

PI'SMIRE (S.) a ſmall creature alluded to by *Solomon* in his *Proverbs*, upon account of its prudent laying up corn in ſummer for its winter proviſion, ſometimes called an ant.

PISS (S.) the ſtale or urine of man or beaſt.

PISS (V.) to diſcharge nature, or empty the bladder of urine thro' the proper veſſels.

PI'SS-A-BED (S.) a plant commonly called dandelion, that bears a yellow flower, that grows upon a pretty ſtrong, large, and long ſtalk.

PI'SS-POT (S.) the vulgar name for thoſe veſſels that are kept in bed-chambers, &c. to urine in, and from thence called chamber-pots.

PI'STOL (S.) the ſmalleſt ſort of fire-arms, carried ſometimes on the ſaddle bow, ſometimes in a girdle round the waiſt, ſometimes in the pocket, &c.

PISTO'L (S.) a *French* or *Spaniſh* gold coin about 17 ſhillings value.

PI'STON (S.) that part or member in *Pumps*, *Syringes*, *&c.* that works in the cavity of the barrel or body, and by exactly fitting it, when by the handle or lever it is lifted up, it takes off the column of air above or behind it, and thereby cauſes the water to riſe till it diſcharges itſelf at a proper hole, made for that purpoſe, as in pumps, or elſe retains it in the barrel, as in ſyringes, &c. and alſo forces the water out, when puſhed down again, &c.

PIT (S.) any hole, grave, &c. dug in the earth for various purpoſes; as, a *ſaw-pit*, a tanner's *pit*, *&c.* ſometimes means a coal-mine, ſalt mine, or oyſter bed, they being called coal-*pits*, ſalt-*pits*, oyſter *pits*, *&c.* in *Scripture*, it ſometimes means the grave, ſometimes hell, and ſometimes the dens or hiding-places of wild-beaſts, &c. alſo the name for the mark that the ſmall-pox leaves in a perſon's ſkin.

PIT (V.) a *Phyſical* term for the indentions that are frequently made in the ſkin or fleſh of thoſe who have the ſmall-pox, and ſeveral other puſtulary diſtempers.

PI'TANCE (S.) a ſmall feaſt or refreſhment of food, &c. ſhort allowance, &c.

PITCH (S.) a ſort of ſticky juice, or coarſe gum drawn from fatty or bituminous woods, eſpecially pines and firs, by cleaving the tree into ſmall portions or billets, which being put into a furnace with two openings, in one of which the fire is put, the heat whereof forces out the juices, and through the other the liquor or *pitch* is gathered, the ſmoke being very intenſe tinges it of the black colour we commonly ſee it; ſome affirm, that tar is the firſt tappings or runnings, and *pitch* the laſt or worſt part; it is of excellent uſe in many caſes phyſically and mechanically, eſpecially in ſhip-building, *&c. Pitch* acquires different names, according to its different preparations, colours and qualities; as it diſtils from the wood it is called barras, the fineſt of which is called galipot, and the coarſer marble barras; of the galipot is made white, or burgundy *pitch*, when melted with oil of turpentine; and alſo roſin, by boiling it to a proper conſiſtence, and then making it into cakes; and when burnt and mixed with tar, it compoſes what is called black or common *pitch*. In *Architecture*, it is the particular angle the gable-end of a houſe is made to, and of courſe the whole roof of the building.

PITCH (V.) to daub or ſmear any thing over with melted *pitch*, *&c.* alſo to fix or reſolve upon any thing; alſo to reſt or throw down any burden; alſo to fix or faſten in the ground, to chuſe a place to build or erect a tent, houſe, &c. upon.

PI'TCHER (S.) an earthen pot with an ear or handle, to fetch drink, water, &c. in, generally ſpoken of the larger ſort.

PI'TCH-FORK (S.) an inſtrument uſed by farmers to load their hay, corn, &c. with and by hoſtlers to clean their ſtable with, by carrying away the wet ſtraw, dung, &c. conſiſting of a wooden pole about five or ſix foot long, and about one inch diameter, and ſhod at one end with an iron ſtock, and two or three large iron prongs or teeth.

PI'TCH UPON (V.) to appoint a perſon or time to do a buſineſs, &c.

PI'TCHY (A.) clammy, ſticky, like to, or daubed, ſmeared, &c. with pitch.

PI'TEOUS (A.) ſorry, mean, little worth, in a miſerable condition, that deſerves and demands compaſſion and aſſiſtance; alſo a tender and compaſſionate temper of diſpoſition.

PITH (S.) the marrow or inſide of an animal, tree, or plant; alſo the ſubſtance or quinteſſence of an argument, diſcourſe, book, &c.

PI'THINESS (S.) fulneſs of marrow or pith; alſo the nervouſneſs or ſtrength of a ſpeech, diſcourſe, or argument.

PI'TIABLE or PI'TEOUS (A.) that deſerves pity, compaſſion, help, or aſſiſtance.

PI'TIFUL (A.) inclined to compaſſion, tender-hearted, merciful, &c. alſo mean, baſe, ungenerous, &c.

PI'TILESS (A.) hard-hearted, without compaſſion, wretched, miſerable, without friends.

PI'TTANCE (S.) an allowance given to monks, ſtudents, poor people, &c. for a meal or quantity of victuals, that any one ſhall eat at one time; alſo ſhort commons, or a part of a thing.

PI'TY (S.) that tenderneſs and concern that is excited in a human breaſt, at ſeeing the miſeries of our fellow-creatures, which breaks out into kind, condoling expreſſions, and friendly, comfortable, and uſeful actions, whereby the afflictions and miſeries of the unhappy languiſhers are relieved, aſſuaged, and comforted; this diſpoſition of mind is ſometimes called compaſſion, and ſometimes mercy.

PI'VOT (S.) ſometimes is called a foot or peg, and is that part of a ſpindle that reſts upon a plate of braſs, iron, &c. in clock-work, and ſo performs its revolutions upon the tip or end thereof, which for duration is commonly made in a conical form, in order to ſtrengthen it, like the peg of a boy's top, &c.

PI'ZZLE (S.) in *Beaſts*, is the inſtrument of generation in the males; and particularly applied to an ox's or bull's, upon account that after the creature is killed, ſkinned, &c. the griſtly part thereof being ſtretched and dried, is kept as a whip or inſtrument of puniſhment for horſes, unruly boys, &c.

PLACABI'LITY or PLA'CABLENESS (S.) a diſpoſition of mind that may be moved, overcome, perſuaded, appeaſed, &c.

PLA'CABLE (A.) that may be wrought upon, appeaſed, perſuaded, or overcome by reaſon, intreaty, ſubmiſſion, &c.

PLA'CARD or PLA'CART (S.) a term uſed by foreigners for a proclamation, edict, &c. ſet up in all publick places, by authority of the government, whereby they forbid or command all their ſubjects to do or forbear ſomething therein expreſſed; it is alſo uſed for a writing or inſtrument of ſafe conduct through the dominions of a prince; formerly it ſignified a licence to hunt or ſhoot game, that was otherwiſe forbid; and ſometimes it means the ornamental decorations of a chamber-door, &c.

PLACE (S.) ſometimes means ſo much ſpace, that a particular perſon or thing occupies or takes up; and ſometimes a particular apartment deſigned for the putting or arranging of particular things in, as books, arms, &c, or performing particular buſineſs or offices in, as a church is called a *place* of worſhip, the *Exchange* a *place* of trade, &c. ſometimes it means the buſineſs or office that a perſon is to do, and to which a certain reward is annexed, and ſo all ſervants are ſaid to be in or out of *place*; ſometimes it means a fortified town, from whence it is called a ſtrong or a weak *place*, &c.

PLACE (V.) to put in order, or diſpoſe of perſons and things, ſo as they may beſt diſcharge the ſeveral offices required of them.

PLA'CKET (S.) the ſlit or open part of a woman's petticoat.

PLAD (S.) a particular ſort of ſtriped ſtuff, much uſed by the *Scots*.

PLA'FOND or PLA'TFOUND (S.) in *Building*, is the ceiling of a room, church, &c. whether flat or circular; ſometimes lined with plaiſter, boards, &c. and ſometimes enriched with paintings and other ornaments; and ſometimes it means the ſoffit or bottom of the projecture of the larmier of the corniee.

PLA'GIARISM (S.) the act of ſtealing other mens copies, books, or works of learning, and publiſhing them for a perſon's own, who perhaps never wrote or underſtood one word of them.

PLA'GIARY (S.) the thief or perſon that ſteals other mens labours, writings, or books and publiſhes them as his own.

PLAGUE (S.) any ſort of trouble, vexation, or affliction whatever; but particularly means any univerſal, contagious, or peſtilent diſtemper, that afflicts any particular country, city, &c. and occaſions the inhabitants thereof to die in great numbers, and very ſpeedily.

PLAGUE (V.) to trouble, torment, grieve, or afflict any body by words or actions.

PLA'GUY (A.) vexatious, very troubleſome, grievous, or afflictive.

PLAICE (S.) a fine, flat, freſh-water fiſh, and which in ſome places are very large and broad.

PLAIN or PLANE (S.) *mathematically*, means any extended flat ſuperficies, of which there are great varieties, according to the particular branch in which it is mentioned, from whence fields that have few or no hills are called *plains*, and ſuch a kingdom or country is called a *plain* country.

PLAIN (A.) ſmooth, even, without any ruggedneſs; alſo cloth, ſilk, pictures, &c. only without any ornament of flowers, laces, or other embelliſhments; alſo honeſt, ſincere, hearty, one that tells his mind without reſerve.

Plain Chart, a map or chart, conſtructed upon the principle of the earth's being an extended ſquare or plane, and conſequently that the degrees of latitude and longitude are equal to one another in all parts, which is true only under the equator, and therefore they who follow the uſe thereof in long journeys towards either of the poles, will be ſure to commit great errors; but ſuch is the ſtupidity of ſome, and the prevalence of cuſtom with others, that this chart is ſtill much uſed, eſpecially by the leſs knowing navigators.

Plain

Plain Sailing, the art of navigation according to the ſyſtem of the plain chart.

Plain Scale, an excellent mathematical inſtrument, furniſhed with a line of chords, ſines, tangents, &c. of various ſizes for many purpoſes, eſpecially navigation, &c.

Plain Table, a mathematical inſtrument, purpoſely accommodated to the art of ſurveying land, &c.

PLAI'NNESS (S.) ſometimes means downright or open ſpeaking without any reſerve; ſometimes the condition of any thing naturally without ornaments or decorations; and ſometimes the clearneſs or evidentneſs of a propoſition; and ſometimes the condition of a country, &c. without hills, &c.

PLAINT (S.) a mourning, bewailing, or complaining; and in *Law*, is the cauſe or reaſon why one perſon obtains the king's writ, or brings his action againſt another.

PLAI'NTIFF (S.) one who finds fault with, or complains of another; and in *Law*, is the term for the proſecutor.

PLAI'STER (S.) a medicine applied outwardly to the ſkin, ſpread or run when melted upon leather, paper, linen, &c. commonly made of oils, fats, &c. mixed with powders of gums, wax, &c. according to what the malady may be, that it is applied to help or cure, and therefore goes by various names, according to the compoſition, or purpoſe deſigned for; alſo the mortar or compoſition ſpread upon the walls and ceilings of houſes, rooms, &c.

PLAIT (S.) a fold in a garment, &c.

PLAIT (V.) to double up, or lay in folds, as women do their head-clothes, ruffles, petticoats, &c.

PLAN (S.) a deſign, purpoſe, or contrivance after what manner any thing ſhall be done, executed, or performed; from whence the draughts that *Architects* make upon paper for the directing their building, are called *plans*, becauſe they proportionally contain the area and diviſion of the intended ſtructure according to the uſe, deſign, or ſituation thereof.

PLA'NCHING (S.) in *Carpentry*, is laying or covering any room or place with boards for a floor, &c.

PLANE (S.) any extended ſmooth ſurface; alſo the name of a carpenter's tool, with which he ſmooths or ſhaves off the roughneſs of boards, &c.

Plane Number, in *Arithmetick*, is ſuch an one that is conſidered as produced from the multiplication of two others one into another, as 16 may be conſidered to ariſe from 8 and 2, or 4 and 4, multiplied together.

PLANE (V.) to make boards, &c. even, ſmooth, &c.

PLA'NETS (S.) are wandering ſtars, that have their proper motion from eaſt to weſt, and do not always keep the ſame diſtances between one another, as the fixed ſtars do in the firmament, each of which have their orb or circle wherein they make their revolution; their number is ſeven, *viz. Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, the *Sun*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the *Moon*; the latter aſtronomers have diſcovered nine other celeſtial bodies, which they reckon among the number of the *planets*, and call them guards, becauſe they reſemble their offices that accompany and follow them, five of which move about *Saturn*, and four about *Jupiter*, and theſe are called ſatellites; The neareſt of *Jupiter*'s attendants is found very uſeful in fixing the longitudes of places, by obſerving when it is eclipſed by the ſhadow of *Jupiter*. The *Sun* is only light of itſelf, the others receive their light from him: Aſtronomers compute that the *Sun* is 166 times as big as the earth, *Saturn* 91, *Jupiter* 95, *Mars* much about the ſize of the earth, *Venus* $\frac{1}{38}$ part of it, *Mercury* $\frac{1}{2000}$ part, and the *Moon* $\frac{1}{40}$. They pretend to ſay, that the diſtances of the ſeveral planets from the earth are as follows; the *Sun*, 1,100,000 leagues, *Mercury* 167,000, the *Moon* 35,000 *Venus* 64,000, *Mars* 1,200,000, *Jupiter*, 8,000,000, *Saturn* 14,000,000; the *Sun* finiſhes his courſe in 365 days and almoſt ſix hours, the *Moon* is about 29 and an half, *Mercury* in about 6 months, *Venus* in about 18 months, *Mars* in 2 years, *Jupiter* in 12 years, and *Saturn* in 30 years.

PLANI'METRY (S.) the art of meaſuring plain ſurfaces, commonly called ſurveying

PLA'NISHING (S.) the art of making or laying plates of metal very even, flat, and ſmooth, fit for the ſeveral artiſts that are to work upon them, whether they be ſilverſmiths, copper-ſmiths, engravers, &c.

PLA'NISPHERE (S.) is the perſpective repreſentation of a ſphere or globe upon a plane or flat ſuperficies, according to the ſeveral laws or ſyſtems that are eſpecially followed in deſcribing the ſeveral lines, circles, &c. that are drawn upon a celeſtial or terreſtrial globe, for the purpoſes of geography or aſtronomy; and theſe are ſometimes called maps, charts, or *planiſpheres*.

PLANK (S.) a long piece of timber ſawn about two inches thick, more or leſs, for various purpoſes, both in building houſes and ſhips, and alſo for other mechanical purpoſes.

PLA'NKING (S.) ſometimes means the timber ſawn into long boards of proper thickneſs for floors, laying on ſhips ſides, &c. and ſometimes the act of covering the ſides of ſhips, floors, &c. with planks.

PLANO-CO'NVEX (S.) any thing that has one ſide turned, carved, groved, &c. round or protuberant, and the other quite flat or plain.

PLANT (S.) is the univerſal name for all vegetable bodies, whether trees, ſhrubs, or herbs.

PLANT (V.) to ſow or ſet the ſeed of trees,

&c. alſo to raiſe a new colony of people by ſending proper perſons to reſide there, &c,

PLA'NTAIN (S.) is an excellent vulnerary herb, and is uſeful alſo for internal malacies, ſuch as ſpitting of blood, running of the reins, involuntary urine, &c. and when outwardly applied, cleanſes and heals ulcers, allays or takes away inflammations, &c. the juice by itſelf, or mixed with the juice of lemons, is an excellent diuretick.

PLANTA'TION (S.) ſometimes means a colony of people ſent out of one nation to ſettle in another, where no people, or but few native inhabitants are; and ſometimes it means only a field, garden, or ſpot of ground improved by culture and tillage, to produce any particular ſort of commodity; and this eſpecially in a new colony.

PLA'NTER S.) one that manures barren or waſte ground, and ſows ſeed, or puts plants into it, in order to improve it, and grow ſome particular grain, trees, &c. in it, and this eſpecially conſidered as done in a wild country by a new colony.

PLA'NTING (S.) the act of ſetting plants, ſowing ſeed, &c. ſometimes it means putting or placing cannon ſo as to defend a paſs, fortreſs, &c. or ſoldiers, &c. to lie in wait for the enemy, to ſurprize, or hinder them from paſſing along a partidular way, or performing any deſign or enterprize they intended; in *Architecture*, it is the placing the firſt courſe of ſolid ſtones on the maſonry of the foundation laid level with all poſſible exactneſs.

Imperfect PLANTS (S.) any that really do, or at leaſt appear to want both flowers and ſeed, as muſhrooms, moſſes, ſea-weed, &c.

PLASH (S.) a puddle, or place filled with ſtanding water, but not deep.

PLASH (V.) vulgarly called to ſplaſh, is to daſh the water ſo with the foot or otherwiſe, as makes it fly over or upon a perſon in great quantities of ſmall drops or parts.

PLA'SHING S.) in *Huſbandry*, is a corruption of plaiting, bending, or interweaving the boughs or green withs in hedges, ſo as to ſtrengthen them.

PLA'SHY (A.) full of puddles, or ſhallow ſtanding waters.

PLA'STER or PLA'ISTER (S.) mortar, &c. made up fit for covering walls, ceilings, &c. alſo ſalve ſpread upon cloth, leather, &c. to cover and heal a wound or ſore.

PLA'STER or PLAI'STER (V.) to daub or ſmear a wall, &c. over with mortar, &c. alſo to cover a wound, ſore, &c. with ſomething ſpread upon cloth, leather, &c.

PLA'STER-OF PARIS (S.) a particular ſort of foſſil-ſtone, ſomewhat of the nature of lime, and uſed by the *Figure-makers* in molding, making of ſtatues, &c.

PLA'STICK VIRTUE or POWER (S.) the power of forming or making any thing; and by the *Philoſophers*, is applied to the virtue or power of generation, either of animals, plants, &c.

PLAT (S.) in a *Ship*, is a flat rope made of rope-yarn, to keep the cable from galling, and to cover the flooks of the anchor, to keep the fore ſheet from galling againſt it; ſometimes it means a ſmall piece of ground laid out for a garden; and ſometimes ruſhes, &c. wove together, to be laid on floors, &c. to keep the houſe clean in wet weather.

PLAT (V.) to weave matting, &c.

PLAT-BAND (S.) in *Architecture*, is any ſquare mould ng. whoſe height exceeds its projecture; and ſometimes means only the liſts or fillets between the flutings of columns; with the *Gardeners*, it is a border or bed of flowers, or a border along a wall or the ſide of a parterre.

PLATE (S.) ſometimes means a ſmall diſh made of metal, earth, &c. for people to eat their victuals out of; and ſometimes it means all ſorts of ſilver veſſels, whether pots, bowls, cups, ſpoons, diſhes, &c. that a nobleman or gentleman has both for uſe and grandeur.

PLA'TED (A.) covered over with thin metal, whether gold, ſilver, copper, &c.

PLA'TFORM (S.) a draught or deſign of any thing, eſpecially of a building: alſo a row of beams which ſupport the timber-work of a roof; alſo a ſort of terraſs-walk upon the top of a building; and in *War*, is a plain place prepared on the ramparts to erect a battery of cannon upon; in a *Ship*, it is what is alſo called the orlope, where the wounded men are taken care of.

PLATO'NICK (A.) any thing like to, or after the manners or opinions of *Plato* the philoſopher.

Platonick Bodies, are five regular geometrical bodies or ſolids, terminated on all ſides by equal planes, and whoſe ſolid angles are alſo equal, *viz.* the cube, the pyramid or tetrahedron, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icoſihedron.

Platonick Love, a pure intellectual love or ſpiritual affection, ſubſiſting between perſons of the ſame or a different ſex, free from all natural deſires and inclinations of fruition, intereſt, or advantage, regarding only the beauties of the mind.

Platonick Year, is that period of time that the equinoxes take to finiſh their revolution, at the end of which the ſtars and conſtellations have the ſame place with regard to the equinoxes, that they had at firſt; *Tycho* ſays this year or period requires 25816 common years to compleat it, *Ricciolus* 25920, and *Caſſini* 24800, at the end of which ſome imagined there would be a total and natural renovation of the whole creation.

PLA'TONISM (S.) the philoſophical or moral opinions and doctrines of *Plato*, many of which are ſuppoſed to have been drawn from the ſcriptures immediately, eſpecially from the book of *Geneſis*.

PLA'TO-

PLA'TONIST (S.) a follower or profeſſor of the doctrines or opinions of *Plato*.

PLATOO'N or PELOTO'N (S.) in an *Army*, is a ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers, ſuch as is uſed to be drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow ſquare to ſtrengthen the angles.

PLA'TTER (S.) a broad wooden diſh, or ſhallow bowl, uſed by *Cooks* to take up meat, puddings, &c. out of cauldrons; alſo to put bread in and cut it, to ſave the crumbs from falling upon the floor.

PLA'TTER-FAC'D (A.) with a very broad, hard-featured face.

PLAU'SIBLE (A.) ſomething that appears to be probable, likely, fair, juſt, or deſerving of ſucceſs and praiſe.

PLAU'SIBLENESS or PLAUSIBI'LITY (S.) the appearance or probability of ſucceſs, the likelihood that a thing is honeſt, fair, and juſt.

PLAY (S.) a ceſſation from common ordinary labour, and diverting one's ſelf at ſome ſport or recreation, as bowls, &c. alſo the repreſentation of an hiſtory, &c. upon a ſtage by proper perſons, who are habited as the nature of the thing requires, and pronounce dialogues or ſpeeches ſuitable or fit for ſuch perſonages as they repreſent.

PLAY (V.) to ſport or divert one's ſelf at ſome game or recreation.

PLAY'-DAY (S.) an holy-day, or time of publick rejoicing, eſpecially ſpoke of thoſe times allowed ſchool-boys to leave their books, and divert themſelves with innocent diverſions, for the exerciſe of their bodies, and recreation of their minds.

PLAY'ER (S.) is ſometimes underſtood to ſignify one who repreſents upon a ſtage a king, or other perſonage, according as the ſubject requires; and ſometimes one who is a party in a ſport or game.

PLAYS (S.) by this term the ancients underſtood all manner of diverſions whatever; thoſe that were performed with ſcenes, &c. as ours now are, were of four ſorts, *viz.* tragedy, comedy, ſatyr, and farce, which began at *Rome* about the 589th year of the city; thoſe inſtituted in honour of *Apollo* were occaſioned by the writings of *Marcus* the ſoothſayer, who aſſured them, that *Apollo*, in return for the honour, would overthrow their enemies; at this ſolemnity there was an ox and two goats ſacrificed, the latter of which had their horns gilt, and the people attended with crowns on their heads; the ceremony began by a pompous proceſſion of the images of the gods, and the ſtatues of the moſt illuſtrious perſons, the *Roman* ladies making the tour of the circus in their coaches, which were ſometimes drawn by elephants; there were many ſorts of *plays*, ſome called *Trojan plays*, conſiſting of horſe-races and exerciſes of the youth, under a proper head or captain, wherein the utmoſt dexterity was practiſed of turning or counter-marching, &c. according to the warlike diſcipline of thoſe times; the *plays of Ceres* were inſtituted to pleaſe the ladies, who from the 12th to the 20th of *April* were clad in white, and, in imitation of that goddeſs, went with a torch in their hands, as if in ſearch of her daughter *Proſerpine*; the men were alſo clad in white robes, and many different exerciſes were performed in the circus; the *plays* of the capitoline were alſo another ſort of ſolemn horſe-races, wreſtlings, &c. here were alſo concerts of muſick performed by the beſt maſters, rehearſals of poems, and other trials of wit, by the beſt poets and orators; thoſe who came off conquerors had branches of palm, and crowns dreſſed up with ribbands; the *plays* of the circus were called the grand or chief plays or ſports, as being the moſt ancient, and performed with the greateſt pomp and charge, which conſiſted of boxing with the ceſtus, which were gantlets plated with iron, or with ſwords, clubs, lancets, or javelins, to which were added fencing, and fighting with wild beaſts, which laſt two ſports were performed by none but ſlaves upon account of the danger; there were alſo races in chariots, leaping on the level ground, alſo from an aſcent downwards, or from a deſcent upwards, playing with quoits, bows, &c. and all the ways of fighting at a diſtance, horſe racing, chariot-fighting, and naval engagements; the *plays* of *Flora* were ſo offenſive, that they were forced to be put down, common women appearing publickly naked, and in the night-time ran about with links in their hands, dancing in laſcivious poſtures to the ſound of muſical inſtruments, and ſinging immodeſt ſongs; the *Funeral Plays*, were ſports in honour of the dead, and to ſatisfy their ghoſts, conſiſting of prize-fightings at or near the funeral pile, which was introduced inſtead of ſacrificing ſlaves to the ghoſts of the deceaſed; at the *Megaleſian Plays*, which were inſtituted in honour of *Cybele*, the mother of the gods, the *Roman* ladies danced before the altar of the goddeſs, and then feaſted with great frugality and modeſty; the magiſtrates celebrated this feaſt in their purple robes, and the ſlaves were not permitted to be preſent; in the *Pyrrhick Plays*, the young ſoldiers armed with ſwords and bucklers made of box-tree, took ſeveral turns in dancing, and made divers motions, which repreſented the different charges of battalions; they alſo exhibited, by their geſtures, all the full duties of ſoldiers in war, how an enemy ought to be attacked, a ſword managed in combat, a dart thrown, and an arrow ſhot, during which the muſick both animated the ſoldiers, and diverted the ſpectators with the ſound of many flutes, &c. Beſides theſe, there were many others inſtituted in honour of ſome deity by an actor upon a ſtage.

PLEA (S.) a reaſon or excuſe for doing or forbearing ſomething; and in *Law*, is what either the plaintiff or defendants alledge for themſelves in court.

Foreign Plea, is ſuch matter that is produced as evidence in one court, that may be tried or diſputed in another.

PLEAD (V.) to excuſe, defend, alledge, or bring ſomething in mitigation, or abatement of an accuſation.

PLEA'DER (S.) one who makes it his buſineſs to defend or excuſe perſons in courts of judicature, commonly called a counſellor or barriſter at law; alſo any one that intercedes in the behalf of another, either to prove his innocence, or to mitigate his crime.

PLEA'DING (S.) in *Law*, is putting in an allegation, and ſupporting it with evidence; alſo excuſing or defending a perſon or thing.

Common PLEAS (S.) are the allegations or ſuits that are held or had between common perſons.

Pleas of the Crown, are thoſe ſuits that are in the king's name for offences committed againſt his crown and dignity.

Clerk of the Pleas, is an officer in the *Exchequer*, that has an office, wherein all the officers of that court ought to ſue, and be ſued, upon any action whatever.

PLEA'SANT (A.) agreeable or diverting to the ſenſes, good-humoured, open, or free.

PLEA'SANTNESS (S.) delightfulneſs, agreeableneſs, open heartedneſs, &c.

PLEA'SANTRY (S.) joking, merry, free converſation.

PLEASE (V.) to ſatisfy or give content to a perſon, to humour or do what another deſires.

PLEA'SING (A.) any thing that is delightful or ſatisfactory.

PLEA'SINGNESS (S.) of a delightful or ſatisfactory quality or nature.

PLEA'SURABLE (A.) delightful, agreeable, &c.

PLEA'SURE (S.) any thing that excites the paſſions of joy, delight, or ſatisfaction in the mind.

PLEA'SURE (V.) to oblige, or comply with the humour, deſire, or requeſt of another, &c.

PLEBE'IAN (A.) ſomething that belongs to the lower, or leſs cultivated claſs of people.

PLEDGE (V.) to pawn, or leave ſomething in the hands or poſſeſſion of another, for the performance of ſome covenant, or the payment of a ſum of money; alſo to drink by way of anſwer to another, that paid his reſpects to you.

PLEDGE (S.) any thing left in the poſſeſſion of another, as a ſecurity for the performance of ſome contract.

PLE'DGET or PLE'GET (S.) in *Surgery*, is a tent to put into a wound, being firſt dipped in hot ſalve; or a flat rag made up to put upon the orifice of a vein after letting blood.

PLEI'ADES (S.) the poets name for the ſeven ſtars upon the breaſt of the ſign *Taurus*, whom they have feigned to be the daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, and ſay, that *Jupiter* placed them in the heavens; at their riſing it is frequent for ſtorms to riſe, and great rains to fall, which is about the vernal equinox; both the antients and moderns have made a *pleiades* of poets each for their own country.

PLE'NARY (A.) full, perfect, compleat, of abſolute power or authority to do any thing.

PLE'NIPO or PLENIPOTE'NTIARY (S.) an ambaſſador or perſon inſtructed or authorized to treat of, and conclude a treaty, or other publick affair, for a prince, ſtate, or kingdom.

PLE'NIST (S.) the name of a philoſopher that maintains there is in nature no vacuum.

PLE'NITUDE (S.) fulneſs, abundance, more than enough.

PLE'NTEOUS (A.) fruitful, abounding in quantity.

PLE'NTEOUSNESS, PLE'NTIFULNESS, or PLE'NTY (S.) great abundance of any thing, eſpecially applied to corn, &c. for the ſupport of man's life and health.

PLE'ONASM (S.) a *Rhetorical* figure, whereby more words are uſed to expreſs an action than is abſolutely neceſſary, or reiteration of the matter, thereby to cauſe it to have a greater influence upon the hearers than it otherwiſe would have.

PLE'THORY (S.) in *Phyſick*, is when a perſon has more good blood in his veins than is neceſſary, whereby they are over-ſtretched, or ſometimes burſt.

PLEU'RISY (S.) a diſeaſe that riſes from an inflammation of the membrane called *pleura*, or that which incloſes the breaſt and its entrails, attended with a continual fever, and ſtitches in the ſides, difficulty of breathing, and ſometimes ſpitting of blood.

PLI'ABLE or PLI'ANT (A.) limber, or eaſy to be wrapped round the finger, &c. alſo of a gentle or compliable nature or diſpoſition.

PLI'ABLENESS or PLI'ANTNESS (S.) the condition of any thing that is eaſily bent, &c.

PLIGHT (S.) the ſtate or condition of any perſon or thing.

PLIGHT (V.) to give or aſſure one's promiſe or word, for the performance of any thing.

PLI'MOUTH (S.) in *Devonſhire*, ſituated upon the mouth of the *Plime*, between two large inlets of the ſea, in the bottom of a large bay, which is encompaſſed with hills, and the ſhore is ſteep and rocky, but the anchorage good; at the entrance is a large rock, which has been fatal to many ſhips; it is now grown very large and populous (tho' about two centuries ago it was only an inconſiderable village, inhabited only by fiſhermen) this was effected principally by the means of its commodious and ſafe haven, which admits ſhips of the largeſt bur-

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den without ſtriking ſail; the ſtreets are very compact, and well watered, having freſh water brought to it ſeven miles; at the diſſolution of abbies, &c. king *Henry* VIII. ſold the patronage of the church, and the lordſhip of the borough, to the corporation; the remarkables of this town are, 1. The caſtles and forts, which king *Charles* II. turned into the modern form, and made it into a ſtrong citadel, which is commonly garriſoned with two companies of ſoldiers, under the command of a governor and lieutenant, and contains a large magazine, five regular baſtions, and 165 guns; but the town's greateſt ſecurity are the forts about the entrance of the harbour, wherein are about 100 guns more. 2. The dock, which is near two miles off the citadel, which is made exceedingly commodious for building and repairing large ſhips, and alſo exceeding pleaſant to look on, and walk in. 3. Two very fine and large churches, with good revenues affixed to them. The government of the corporation conſiſts of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 20 common-council men; they have alſo a recorder and town-clerk; when a new mayor is to be choſe the acting mayor, and the aldermen, elect two perſons, who are called aſſurers, and the common-council chuſe two more; theſe four appoint a jury of 36, who elect the new mayor; the acting mayor and his predeceſſor, and the two ſenior aldermen, are always juſtices of the peace; they ſend two members to parliament, who are choſe by the freemen and free holders of the borough; here are three markets weekly, *viz.* on Monday, Thurſday and Saturday, the toll of which, and of the corn, yarn, &c. alſo the profits of the mill, and the rent of the ſhambles, all which together are now very conſiderable, belong to the corporation, but are farmed for 160*l. per annum*, and that applied to the maintenance of the mayor's kitchen; diſtant from *London* 184 computed, and 215 meaſured miles.

PLI'MPTON (S.) in *Devonſhire*, ſituated on a branch of the *Plim*, a borough town, that is pretty populous, and ſends two members to parliament; its market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 180 computed, and 220 meaſured miles.

PLINTH or PLINT (S.) in *Architecture*, is a ſquare, flat member, and is what ſome call the foundation of a column; alſo two or three rows of bricks projecting from the plane of a wall, or any flat, high moulding.

PLOD (V.) to go on in one conſtant road, to threſh, or ſtrive earneſtly to accompliſh any thing, to ſtudy hard.

PLO'DDING (S.) always being at work, or thinking upon, or contriving of buſineſs.

PLOT (S.) a conſpiracy againſt a king, prince, or ſtate; alſo the deſign carried on, or the ſubject of a play; alſo a piece of ground deſigned for a building or garden; alſo the draught or ſurvey of land, or buildings.

PLOT (V.) to conſpire, contrive, aſſemble, or do any thing againſt the life, perſon, or dignity of a king or prince, or againſt the intereſt or regular government of a ſtate, or kingdom; alſo to lay down the out-lines of a field or eſtate, according to its true ſituation and meaſure.

PLO'TTER (S.) a conſpirator or traitor againſt the life of a king, &c. or ſubverter of the eſtabliſhed laws and government of any ſtate.

PLO'VER (S.) an eatable fowl, ſomewhat larger than a pigeon.

PLOUGH or PLOW (S.) the inſtrument wherewith farmers break up the ground, in order to ſow their ſeed or grain; alſo an engine wherewith book-binders cut the leaves or edges of their books ſmooth.

PLOU'GHING (S.) ſometimes ſignifies breaking or turning up the ground with a plough; and ſometimes ſailing or paſſing through the water in a ſhip.

PLOU'GHMAN (S.) one who works with, directs or keeps a plough in order, ſo that the horſes or oxen may go along regularly.

PLUCK (V.) to draw or take away by force, or with a ſudden twitch.

PLUCK (S.) a ſudden twitch or pull; alſo the eatable part of the entrails of a calf, ſheep, &c. ſuch as the heart, lights, and liver all together.

PLUG (S.) any thing drove into a water-pipe, to ſtop the water from flowing out when it is not wanted.

PLUM or PLUMB (S.) any pulpy or fleſhy fruit, that contains only one ſeed or kernel, incloſed in a hard ſhell, vulgarly called a ſtone, ſuch as damſons, bullace, apricots, peaches &c. alſo raiſins, currants, &c. go by this name.

PLU'MAGE (S.) the feathers of any fowl; alſo a bunch or parcel of long feathers tied up together for ornaments.

PLU'MBER or PLU'MMER (S.) one who makes pipes for water, &c. covers houſes or churches, or does any other ſort of work in lead.

PLU'MBERY (S.) the work or trade of the plumber, ſuch as making leaden pipes or ciſterns for water; alſo the work-houſe where they caſt or prepare their work.

PLU'MBET or PLU'MMET (S.) ſometimes is uſed for the inſtrument or lead uſed in plumbing a wall, ſounding a river, &c. and ſometimes for the ſmall leaden inſtrument writing-maſters uſe to rule lines in the books of the young ſcholars with, to keep their writing ſtraight or even.

PLU'MBING (S.) trying whether a wall, &c. is built upright or perpendicular by an inſtrument for that purpoſe.

PLU'MB-LINE (S.) a line fixed in a ſtraight ruler or level, with a piece of lead tied to the end of it to draw it ſtrait, to ſee or try

whether a wall, &c. is built ſtraight, or perpendicular.

PLU'MB-TREE (S.) any tree that bears plumbs, of which there are great variety.

PLUME (S.) a bunch or parcel of feathers, commonly oſtriches, made up to be worn as ornaments, ſometimes to men, &c. and ſometimes to coaches, horſes, hearſes, &c.

PLUME (V.) to pull off the feathers from any bird, &c.

PLU'MING (S.) ſometimes means a hawk's ſtripping or pulling off the feathers of a fowl which he has caught; and ſometimes a perſon's priding, boaſting, or bragging of ſome great advantage that is or may be expected from a perſon or thing.

PLUMP (A.) fleſhy, round, and full.

PLU'MPNESS S.) the condition of a perſon or other creature that is full of fleſh, fat and jolly.

PLU'NDER (V.) to rob, ſpoil, or take away by violence, what is the property of another, as ſoldiers do from the inhabitants of towns or cities they have conquered.

PLU'NDER (S.) any ſort of goods, or ſpoil taken by war from an enemy.

PLU'NDERER (S.) one who openly robs, or violently takes away another perſon's goods or property, eſpecially in war.

PLUNGE (V.) to jump, throw, or dip a perſon over head in the water, or haſtily and raſhly to run one's ſelf or another into trouble, danger, &c.

PLUNGE (S.) any ſort of trouble, difficulty, vexation, grief, or affliction.

PLU'RAL (A.) more than one, of or belonging to a great many.

PLU'RALIST (S.) a *Law* term for a clergyman that has ſeveral livings at one time.

PLURA'LITY (S.) means univerſally many things of one ſort or kind, or elſe only two or more ſpiritual livings in the poſſeſſion, and for the profit of one perſon, rector, or doctor.

PLUS (S.) the name of an algebraick affirmative character +, and is the *Latin* word for the quantity *more*, univerſally.

PLUSH (S.) a ſort of manufacture in imitation of velvet, ſaving that it is ſometimes made of hair; and with the *Botaniſts*, it is the thrum in the middle of roſes, anemonies, &c.

PLU'TO or PLU'TUS (S.) by the *Poets*, ſaid to be the ſon of *Saturn*, and brother to *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, to whom the dominion of hell was given as his portion, heaven and the ſea being given to his brothers; he is repreſented in a chariot drawn by four black horſes, with a bunch of keys in his hand, intimating that he had the command of the key of death, that the horſes ran through the four ages of men; he is ſaid to have raviſhed *Proſerpine* the daughter of *Ceres*, and to be the firſt inſtitutor of funeral ſolemnities; he is ſometimes confounded with *Plutus*, the god of riches, becauſe he had mines in *Epirus*, from whence he got much wealth; he is repreſented lame when he comes towards a perſon, but with wings, that enable him to fly away very faſt, to intimate the difficulty that mortals have in getting riches, and how eaſily they may loſe them; he is alſo ſaid to be blind, upon account of conferring his gifts oftener upon the baſeſt, and neglecting the moſt meritorious.

PLY (V.) to wait or ſtand at a common or appointed place to get buſineſs, as watermen at publick ſtairs, porters at ſettled benches, coachmen and carmen at ſtationed plying-places; alſo to be very diligent in buſineſs, or ſtudious in learning.

PLY'ERS (S.) ſometimes means a ſmall pair of nippers or tongs, uſed by clockmakers and other artificers; ſometimes perſons that wait for employ in their honeſt callings, as watermen, coachmen, carmen, porters, &c. and ſometimes thoſe vicious perſons or whores that either walk the ſtreets, or attend bawdy-houſes, &c.

PLY'ING (S.) yielding, bending, giving way, or wrapping eaſily round a thing; alſo waiting or attending at a common ſtand or place for employment, as watermen, hackney-coachmen, carmen, and porters do; alſo the earneſt and diligent application that any perſon makes to any thing; alſo the continually ſupplying a perſon or engine with liquor, &c.

PNEUMA'TICK ENGINE (S.) an inſtrument commonly called an air-pump, uſed to ſhew the ſeveral properties of the air.

PNEUMA'TICKS (S.) the doctrine and experiments of the gravitation and preſſure of elaſtick and compreſſible fluids, eſpecially the air; among the *School Divines*, it is the doctrine of ſpirits, as God, angels, mens ſouls, &c. called alſo *Pneumatology*.

PNEUMO'NICKS (S.) any ſort of medicines that help, prevent, or cure diſeaſes of the lungs, or help free reſpiration or breathing.

POACH (S.) a clandeſtine and illegal method of killing the game, ſuch as hares, partridges, &c. alſo a particular method of dreſſing eggs, by breaking them into a ſpoon, and juſt heating them through.

POA'CHER (S.) one that practiſes illegal methods to catch or deſtroy the game.

POCK (S.) may mean either the purulent ſcab, or the dent ſuch ſcab leaves in the fleſh after the ſmall-pox, ſwine pox, and other ſkin diſeaſes.

PO'CKET (S.) a purſe or little bag, uſually made in peoples garments, to put or carry money, watches, or other neceſſaries about them; alſo the quantity of half a ſack of wool.

PO'CKETTING (S.) putting any thing into one's pocket; alſo the applying any thing to a private uſe that belongs to the publick.

PO'CKINESS (S.) the ſtate or condition that any perſon's body is in, that has the pox or foul

foul diſeaſe, occaſioned by impure copulation with perſons that have the diſeaſe called the *French* pox.

PO'CKLINGTON (S.) in the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*; the market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 152 computed, and 183 meaſured miles.

PO'CKY or PO'CKIFIED (A.) tainted or afflicted with the diſtemper called the pox.

PO'CO (A.) a *Muſical* term, ſignifying diminution or making the word to which it is joined ſomewhat leſs, as *poco allegro* is ſomewhat ſlower than *allegro*.

POD (S.) the huſk or ſhell of any ſort of pulſe, as of peaſe, beans, &c.

PO'DAGRA (S.) the gout in the feet.

PO'DDERS (S.) thoſe people that gather peaſe, beans, &c.

PO'EM (S.) a piece compoſed in verſe or according to the rules or laws of poetry.

PO'ESY or PO'ETRY (S.) the art of compoſing in verſe according to the nature of the language uſed, and the beſt rules and uſages of thoſe that have exerciſed themſelves in this way of writing.

PO'ET (S.) a man that writes any thing valuable in verſe.

POETA'STER (S.) a pretender to rhymes, but one who is wholly unacquainted with the laws or true nature of poetry.

PO'ETESS (S.) a ſhe or woman poet.

POE'TICK or POE'TICAL (A.) after the manner, or according to the rules or laws of poetry; in compoſitions for the *Stage*, when each perſon is rewarded or puniſhed as the crimes or virtues they have committed or practiſed deſerve, it is called *poetical* juſtice; in *Aſtronomy*, the poets made three ſorts of riſing or ſetting of the ſtars, as they ſtood related to the ſun, which they called *coſmical*, *acronical*, and *heliacal*; which ſee.

POI'GNANT (A.) ſharp, tart, biting, ſatyrical, witty, cunning, &c.

POINARD (S.) a ſharp-pointed ſword or dagger.

POINT (S.) *mathematically*, is the beginning or termination of a line, and conſequently cannot be divided; in *common*, the ſharp end of any thing, as of a needle, pin, &c. is called the *point*; alſo the matter or ſubject upon which any debate is made, or ariſes; alſo an old-faſhioned ſort of lace uſed by women for various purpoſes, &c. alſo the very inſtant or moment of time a thing is done in; it is alſo uſed in many parts of the *Mathematicks*, as in *Aſtronomy*, *Geography*, and *Navigation*; the four cardinal *points* are the north, eaſt, weſt, and ſouth; ſo the ſolſtitial *points* are thoſe in which the equator and ecliptick interſect, called the north and ſouth *points*; and the interſections of the horizon with the prime vertical, called the eaſt and weſt *points*; ſo in *Perſpective*, the *point* of ſight, diſtance, and contingence, &c. are what regulate the whole of that ſcience.

POINT (V.) to direct to a matter or perſon, either with the finger, &c. or by words; alſo to make proper ſtops, in periods or ſentences, in a piece of writing, &c. In the *Hebrew Language*, it is to make certain marks that ſupply or ſtand for vowels; great diſputes have been made among the learned about the antiquity of them.

POINT-BLA'NK (S.) in *Gunnery*, is the ſhot of a piece of ordnance levelled in a direct or horizontal line, without ſinking or raiſing the muzzle, whoſe greateſt range in common pieces is not above 180 paces; in *vulgar Speech*, it is the plain, downright, poſitive aſſertion of any thing; a point in *Heraldry*, is when two piles are borne in a coat of arms, ſo as to have their points meet together in ſome part of the eſcutcheon.

POISE (V.) to weigh with the hand, to proportion, or make weights equal.

POI'SON (S.) a deſtructive quality inhering either in the juices of an animal, an herb, or a tree, &c. or in the compoſition of a mineral, &c. which renders it mortal to thoſe who take it, eſpecially in conſiderable quantities; there are certain *poiſons* that affect man in the moſt dreadful manner, and at the ſame time are perfect anodynes to other animals, as mandragora kills men and feeds hogs, and hemlock, tho' a very deadly weed to man, is as ſalutary to goats, buſtards, &c. and ſo of many others.

POI'SON (V.) to give a perſon a doſe of a deadly compoſition, or to mix or infuſe the like into wells, ſprings, &c. to hurt thoſe who drink thereof; alſo to inſtil bad principles into a perſon, and ſpoil his morals, &c.

POI'SONOUS (A.) mixed with, or of the nature of poiſon, hurtful, deadly, deſtructive.

POI'SONOUSNESS (S.) the nature or quality of any thing that is deſtructive to the health, life, or well-being of any perſon or ſtate.

POKE (S.) a bag, poket or ſack, to put any thing in.

POKE (V.) to go groping along in the dark, or like a blind perſon.

PO'KER (S.) a fire inſtrument commonly made of iron, to rake or raiſe the fire with, to make it burn clear; alſo a burleſque name for a ſword, and for a perſon that hunts into all the holes and corners, &c. of a houſe; alſo an old fumbling fellow.

PO'LAR (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to the poles of the world.

Polar Circles, in *Aſtronomy* or *Geography*, &c. are two leſſer circles of the ſphere parallel to the equator, at the diſtance of 23 degrees and a half from the poles of the world, one on the north ſide, and the other on the ſouth ſide of the equator.

POLE (S.) ſometimes ſignifies barely a long ſtaff or ſtick, and ſometimes a land meaſure of the length or ſpace of five yards and a half, or 16 feet and a half; with the *Aſtro-*

numeri, *Geographers*, *&c.* the points that the imaginary axis of the world or any particular globe turns upon, are called the *poles*, and with us the one is called the north, and the other the ſouth *pole*; alſo in any moveables that proceed in their proper orbits, ſo many double *poles* are to be conceived; thus the *poles* of the horizon are the zenith and nadir, let the ſituation be what it will; the *poles* of the meridian, the two points of the riſing and ſetting of the equator in the horizon; ſo the *poles* of the equinoctial colure are the two ſolſtitial points of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and the *poles* of the ſolſtitial colure, the two equinoctial points, *Aries* and *Libra*, *&c.* In *Opticks*, that part or point where the glaſs is thickeſt in a convex, and thinneſt in a concave glaſs, is called the *pole* of the glaſs.

PO'LE-AX (S.) an inſtrument that the executioner ſtrikes off the heads of traitors with, &c.

PO'LE-CAT (S.) a wild cat, ſomewhat larger than a common houſe cat.

POLE'MICK or POLE'MICAL (A.) that ſort of divinity that is wholly concerned in controverſy.

POLE'MICKS (S.) diſputations or arguings at univerſities, &c. or treatiſes or books wrote upon the ſubjects of controverſy in divinity.

PO'LE STAR (S.) one of the ſecond magnitude, the laſt in the tail of the conſtellation called the *Little Bear*; its nearneſs to the north pole cauſes it never to ſet to thoſe in the northern hemiſphere, and therefore is called the ſeaman's guide.

PO'LICY or PO'LITY (S.) the ſyſtem of laws, orders or regulations of a ſtate; alſo the good management of a perſon's private affairs; alſo ſubtilty, cunning, artifice, &c.

PO'LICY (S.) in *Trade*, is an inſtrument or writing, whereby a company or ſingle perſon obliges themſelves or himſelf to make good any damage that may happen to a houſe or goods by means of fire, or of ſhips and their cargoes againſt the dangers of the ſea, &c. for the conſideration of a præmium or ſum of money, commonly paid down at the time of making the inſurance.

PO'LISH (V.) to improve a perſon's mind and manners by education, &c. alſo to render ſmooth, bright, or curious by burniſhing, as plate, copper, &c.

PO'LISWORTH (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, had formerly a market weekly on Thurſday, but ſince the diſſolution of a famous nunnery that was here, the market has been diſcontinued and the town is reduced to a village; diſtant from *London* 87 computed, and 104 meaſured miles.

POLI'TE (A.) curious, fine, well-bred, or accompliſhed with all manner of genteel arts or uſeful learning.

POLITI'CIAN (S.) a practiſer or ſtudier of policy, or the well regulating and governing a ſtate or kingdom; a wiſe or cunning man.

PO'LITICK or POLI'TICAL (A.) cunning, well contrived, belonging to politicks.

PO'LITICKS (S.) that part of ethicks or moral philoſophy that relates to the well-governing a ſtate or kingdom; alſo diſcourſes or treatiſes upon publick affairs and government.

PO'LITY-MASTER (S.) a publick officer in *Copenhagen* in *Denmark*, whoſe buſineſs is to ſee that good orders are kept and obſerved in the city; he is alſo to ſee that merchants ſell warrantable commodities, and that they do not interlope upon one another, and if any ſuch diſputes ariſe, he is the umpire to decide the controverſy; he is likewiſe to inſpect the publick buildings, draw-bridges, and canals, to take care that the ſtreets are kept paved and clean, that no prohibited goods be brought in, that the town be always well ſupplied with bread-corn, and that it is ſold at a reaſonable price, and that proper aſſiſtance be always ready to extinguiſh fires, &c. for which purpoſe certain watchmen are conſtantly kept in pay, and all other perſons are not to come near any houſe on fire within a preſcribed diſtance, to prevent theſts and hurts that may be committed and received at ſuch times; he likewiſe rates the price of travelling in their open waggons, looks after the king's game, and ſuppreſſes riots or diſturbances of the ſoldiers, who are not permitted to walk the ſtreets after the tattoo has gone about, &c.

POLL (S.) the head or upper part of the body; alſo a roll or liſt of names entered upon chuſing members to ſerve in parliament, &c. to know who is a proper voter, and who is not.

POLL (V.) to ſhave the hair from off the head; alſo to give in a perſon's name, that he votes for a particular perſon, &c. to ſerve in a particular office, &c.

PO'LLARD (S.) a ſort of food made up by the *Poulterers*, to fatten their fowls with, that they keep in coops, made of bran and meal mixed, &c. alſo the name of the chub-fiſh; and with the *Huntſmen*, the name of a deer that has ſhed or caſt his horns; alſo an old tree that has been often lopped.

PO'LL-EVIL (S.) among the *Farriers*, is a particular diſeaſe that breaks out in the necks of horſes.

PO'LLING (S.) cutting off the hair from a perſon's head; alſo the taking or giving a perſon's name in the choice of magiſtrates, &c.

PO'LL MO'NEY or PO'LL-TAX (S.) money raiſed by way of tax upon every perſon's head in a family, which is ſuppoſed to be rated at a certain ſum.

POLLU'TE (V.) to profane, defile, or make a thing naſty, dirty, or filthy, or to corrupt any thing; but particularly to apply ſacred things to common purpoſes, as to turn churches into ſtables, by way of wilful degrading

grading them, when there were other conveniencies more proper for that uſe, &c.

POLLU'TEDNESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of a place or perſon that is rendered unfit for the performance of religious duties.

POLLU'TION (S.) uncleanneſs, defilement, &c.

POLT (S.) a blow, ſtroke, or knock on the head or pate.

POLYE'DRON or POLYHE'DRON (S.) in *Geometry*, is a ſolid, conſiſting of many plain ſides of faces; in *Opticks*, it is a glaſs conſiſting of many plain ſurfaces diſpoſed into a convex form, whereby it repreſents one thing as a great many, and therefore vulgarly called a multiplying glaſs.

POLY'GAMIST (S.) a perſon that has more wives or huſbands than one at the ſame time; in the 16th century, a ſect whoſe head or patron was *Bernardinus Ochinus*, who had been general of the *Capuchins*, and afterwards profeſſed himſelf a proteſtant, &c. maintained that every man might lawfully have as many wives as he pleaſed, for which, with many other errors, they were ſuppreſſed; theſe were called *Polygamiſts*.

POLY'GAMY (S.) the act of having, or the doctrine of maintaining that a perſon may lawfully have as many wives as he pleaſes at the ſame time; formerly among the *Jews*, and ſtill among the *Turks*, *Perſians*, *&c.* this was the univerſal practice, though ſome rabbins affirm, that the law does not allow any more than one wife at a time; but theſe are looked upon no better than heretiсks among them, the majority of the *Jewiſh* doctors maintaining it lawful to have as many as a man pleaſes, but for political ends they reſtrained men to four; *polygamy* continued among the *Jews* till the reigns of *Theodoſius*, *Arcadius*, and *Honorius*, who publiſhed a reſcript that no *Jew* for the future ſhould have more wives than one at a time; it has been the univerſal practice of the weſtern part of the world to have but one wife, both before and ſince Chriſtianity was received.

POLY'GARCHY (S.) the government of any ſtate or kingdom that is in the hands of many perſons.

PO'LYGLOTT (S.) the Bible in many or ſeveral languages; *Francis Ximenes de Sineros*, cardinal, and archbiſhop of *Toledo*, was the firſt that publiſhed a work of this nature, called the Bible of *Complutum*, in which was the *Hebrew* text as the *Jews* read it, the *Greek* verſion of the *Septuagint*, the *Latin* verſion of St. *Jerome*, commonly called the *Vulgate*; and laſtly, the *Chaldee* paraphraſe of *Onkelos*, upon the *Pentateuch* only, to which is added a dictionary of the *Hebrew*, and *Chaldee* words of the Bible; this was printed *anno* 1515, and what is moſt remarkable therein, is, that the *Greek* text of the New Teſtament is printed without accents or aſpirates, becauſe the moſt ancient manuſcripts had none; the *Jews* have alſo *Polyglotts*; thoſe of *Conſtantinople* have printed two copies of the *Pentateuch* in the form of *Tetraplas*, which are in four languages, *viz.* the *Hebrew* text of *Moſes*, the *Chaldee* paraphraſe of *Onkelos*, the *Arabick* tranſlation of *R. Saadias*, and the *Perſian* verſion of another *Jew*; others have the two firſt above, and the vulgar *Greek*, and a *Spaniſh* tranſlation; but all in the *Hebrew* characters; moſt nations have now publiſhed a *Polyglott* Bible, in which there are additions or variations from one another.

PO'LYGON (S.) all figures in *Geometry* that conſiſt of more ſides than four, and when they are equal one to another, they are called regular *polygons*, as hexagons, octagons, &c. when unequal, irregular *polygons*; in *Fortification*, it is a term much uſed, and ſignifies ſometimes the works themſelves, and ſometimes the ſpot or ground marked out to raiſe works of defence upon in that form, and are accordingly denominated as they are ſituated; ſo the interior *polygon* is the main body of the work or town, excluding the out-works; and the exterior *polygon* is the out-lines of all the works drawn from one outmoſt angle to another quite round about.

POLY'GONAL (A.) ſomething having the ſhape or properties of a polygon.

Polygonal Numbers, in *Arithmetick*, are the ſums of arithmetical progreſſions beginning at unity.

PO'LYGRAM (S.) any figure conſiſting of many ſides or lines.

POLY'GRAPHY (S.) the art of writing in cyphers, and alſo of decyphering ſuch writings.

POLYHY'MNIA (S.) one of the nine muſes; the poets feigned that ſhe took care of hiſtory; others that ſhe preſided over rhetorick, and for that reaſon they picture her wearing a crown of pearls, and a white robe, and her right hand moving, as if ſhe were haranguing, holding in her left hand a ſcroll of paper whereon was written *ſuadere*; others ſaid that ſhe preſided over hymns, ſongs, and muſick.

POLY'LOGY (S.) talkativeneſs, full of prate and babble.

POLY'MATHY (S.) univerſal learning, or being ſkilled in almoſt all arts and ſciences.

POLYNO'MIAL (S.) any thing that has many different names, from whence the *Algebraiſts* call thoſe quantities that conſiſt of many different parts or members by this name.

POLY'PODES (S.) any creature that has many feet, ſuch as hog-lice, &c.

PO'LYPUS (S.) in *Surgery*, is a ſwelling in the hollow of the noſtrils, which is twofold, either like a tent, which is called *ſarcoma*, or one that has many branches or feet, which extend either to the out-ſide of the noſe, or the in ſide of the mouth; the colour is ſometimes white, oftentimes reddiſh, and ſometimes black and livid; theſe ſort of excreſ-

excreſcences happen ſometimes in the heart, and in the cavities of the thicker membrane of the brain, as well as in the hollow of the noſe.

POLYSARCHY (S.) corpulency, or fatneſs of body, much fleſh.

POLYSCOPE (S.) a glaſs ſo made and contrived to make one object appear as though it were a great many, a multiplying-glaſs.

POLYSYLLABLE (S.) a word that is compoſed of many ſounds or ſyllables.

POMA'DA (S.) the exerciſe of vaulting the wooden-horſe, by laying one hand only on the pommel of the ſaddle.

POMA'DO or POMA'TUM (S.) a compoſition or ointment made of the pulp of apples, hog's lard, &c. and uſed to the hair and ſkin of ladies, children, &c.

POMA'NDER (S.) a muſk ball made of ſeveral ſweet-ſcented ingredients, as amber-greaſe, muſk, civet, benzoin, oil of cloves, &c. with ſome refinous matter to harden it, that it may be made or rolled up into balls.

POME (V.) to grow to a round head like an apple.

POMEGRA'NATE (S.) a ſort of apple, the fruit of a tree of this name, being a ſort of apple covered with a reddiſh rind, and alſo red within, which opens lengthways, and ſhews many red grains within, full of juice like wine, with little kernels; the repreſentation of this fruit with golden bells were put as ornaments at the bottom of the *Jewiſh* high-prieſt's blue robe or ephod; the tree or ſhrub on which the fruit grows is very common, and is of two kinds, the wild and domeſtick; the cultivated one has ſeveral ſmall angular boughs, armed with prickles, and covered with a reddiſh bark, its leaves are ſmall like thoſe of myrrh, but not ſo ſharp, of a green colour drawing towards red; its bloſſom is large and beautiful, of a red inclining to purple, and compoſed of ſeveral ſtalks in the form of a roſe, in the hollow of the cup, which is oblong, hard, purple, ſomewhat of the form of a bell; this garden *pomegranate* tree ſometimes bears double flowers, and then it has no fruit; in *Peru*, ſome of this fruit is ſaid to have been found as large as a barrel, and that the *Spaniards*, by way of curioſity, carry them in the proceſſion of the ſacrament.

PO'MMEL or PU'MMEL (S.) a piece of metal on the top, and in the middle of the ſaddle-bow, to which the holſters or piſtol-caſes, the ſtirrups, &c. are faſtened; alſo the top or round knob of the hilt or handle of a ſword.

PO'MMEL (V.) to thump or beat a perſon with one's hand or fiſt.

POMO'NA (S.) was by the ancients called the goddeſs of fruits and gardens, was beloved by *Vertumnus*, who is ſaid to have the power of appearing in any ſhape, and who, after various tranſformations, had the good fortune to pleaſe her in form of an old woman; by firſt inſinuating himſelf by pleaſant tales, and then forcing her perſon, ſhe afterwards gave her conſent.

POMP (S.) the grandeur, noiſe, and ſhew made by kings, ambaſſadors, &c. at publick entries, ſhews, feaſts, &c.

PO'MPOUS (A.) gaudy, ſtately, magnificent, ſhewy, &c.

POND (S.) a ſtanding water, uſually collected by digging away the earth, to receive the water that falls from the neighbouring grounds, &c. for cattle to drink in the fields, or a place made to waſh horſes in ſtable-yards, &c.

PO'NDER (V.) to think, conſider, or deliberate any thing in one's mind.

PO'NDERABLE (A.) that may be weighed or thought of.

PO'NDEROUS (A.) weighty, heavy, maſſive, ſubſtantial.

PO'NDEROUSNESS or PONDERO'SITY (S.) heavineſs, weightineſs, &c.

PO'NTEFRACT or PO'NTFRACT (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a town very pleaſantly ſituated in a tract of ground much noted for the great plenty of liquorice and ſkirworts growing round it; it is a mile in length, and the buildings neat; its market is every Saturday well furniſhed with meat, corn, and all other proviſions, and its fairs are very large for ſheep, beaſts, and horſes, eſpecially about *Palm-Sunday*, and the firſt of *September*; it is a corporation that ſends two members to parliament, governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, who are all juſtices of the peace; diſtant from *London* 133 computed and 170 meaſured miles.

PO'NTIFF (S.) a chief or high prieſt, and now uſually applied to the pope.

PONTI'FICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a high prieſt.

PONTI'FICAL (S.) a book in the church of *Rome*, that contains the ceremonies belonging to the creating pontiffs, &c.

PONTIFICA'LIA (S.) the dreſs, habit, or ornament of a biſhop or chief prieſt, when he is dreſſed in his diſtinguiſhing cloaths, to appear in publick upon any occaſion whatever.

PONTIFICATE (S.) the reign or time that any one exerciſes the authority of a pope; alſo the name of the dominions belonging to the pope.

PONTLE'VIS (S.) a term in the *Manage* for a diſorderly riſing upon the hind legs of a horſe, whereby he is in danger of falling or coming over upon his back, and ſo of cruſhing his rider.

PO'NTON or FLOA'TING BRIDGE (S.) an invention to paſs over the water, made of two great boats placed at a ſmall diſtance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on the ſides, and built ſo ſtrong, as to carry

over horſe, cannon, &c. belonging to an army.

PO'NTYPOLE (S.) in *Monmouthſhire*, a ſmall town, noted for its iron mills; its market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 113 computed, and 136 meaſured miles.

POOL (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, a conſiderable ſea-port town, which is a borough and county of itſelf, incloſed on all ſides by the ſea, except the north, where it is walled in, and has a gate; the houſes are generally low and built of ſtone; it has a good haven, and carries on a conſiderable trade in fiſh; it lies in a great bay or inlet of the ſea, which comes up to the town; it is noted for having the beſt and largeſt oyſters in *Great Britain*, which afford more and larger pearls than any other; it is governed by a mayor, &c. and ſends two members to parliament; has weekly two markets, *viz.* on Monday and Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 88 computed, and 111 meaſured miles.

POOL (S.) a water confined in a place, and fed by a ſpring.

POOP (S.) in a *Ship*, is the uppermoſt part of a ſtern of the ſhip's hull, and is the deck over that which is commonly called the captain's cabbin.

POOP (V.) to let a ſmall fart.

POOR (A.) needy, indigent, that wants the help or charitable aſſiſtance of others to get the neceſſary conveniences of life; alſo ſpoken of ſheep, ox, fowl, &c. that is very lean, or has but little fleſh.

POO'RNESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of any thing that is not plump, juicy, or in full vigour; alſo of one that has no wealth or money.

POP (V.) to make a ſmall noiſe, like the flying of a cork out of a bottle; alſo to come or jump upon a perſon unexpectedly, or by ſurprize.

POP (S.) any ſudden noiſe made by the irregular diſcharge of a ſmall gun, the forcing a pellet with a little ſtick out of a pop-gun, &c.

POPÆ (S.) among the *old Romans*, were certain under-officers belonging to the ſacrifices, whoſe buſineſs was to furniſh the cattle neceſſary for that purpoſe, and to cut their throats after they were knocked down; they were naked to the navel, and from thence covered to the mid-leg, with a linen apron, and the ſkin of a beaſt; on their heads they had a crown of laurel.

POPE (S.) the chief or head biſhop of the *Roman* communion, who pretends to have authority over the whole Chriſtian church, under the pretence of being St. *Peter*'s ſucceſſor, as biſhop of *Rome*, tho' ſome have aſſerted that St. *Peter* never was at *Rome*.

PO'PEDOM (S.) the office, dignity, or authority of a pope; alſo the diſtrict and time where and ſo long as any one perſon exerciſes ſuch authority.

PO'PERY (S.) the principles and practices of the church of *Rome* in reſpect to the hierarchy, &c. contrary and diſtinct from Chriſtianity.

PO'PINJAY (S.) a parrot of a greeniſh colour; alſo a pale green colour.

PO'PISH (A.) inclined or belonging to popery.

PO'PLAR or A'SP-TREE (S.) a tree that principally thrives in marſhy ground.

PO'PPY (S.) a plant or flower of a fine ſcarlet colour, frequently growing among corn; the juice it ſaid to be of a ſomniferous nature.

PO'PULACE (S.) the common people, or the loweſt, meaneſt and leaſt cultivated part of every nation.

PO'PULAR (S.) ſomething very common or well received among the generality; alſo diſeaſes that affect all ſorts of people, ſometimes called *epidemical*; alſo common notions or vulgar errors that are handed from one to another by cuſtom or tradition, without having examined the reaſon or foundation of them, are called *popular* errors.

PO'PULATE (V.) originally means to deſtroy or unpeople a nation or country, but is now often uſed to fill or furniſh a barren land with people.

PO'RCELAIN or PU'RCELAIN (S.) that fine, beautiful, and ſtrong ſort of earthen ware, commonly called china ware; and ſometimes the chalky ſort of earth whereof that commodity is made, is called by this name; it is found in quarries of three ſorts, about 20 or 30 leagues from *Kimtetchim*, a city of the empire of *China*, where the fineſt of this commodity is made, from whence it is brought in great quantities in pieces in the form of bricks, which are pounded fine, and the powder thrown into jars of water, where it is well ſtirred with an iron inſtrument, after which, ſettling a-while, a white ſcum of the thickneſs of about four or five fingers is taken off, and put into another veſſel of water, and ſo continues till nothing but the gravel is left, which is again pounded, &c. ſo that the notion of being made of the powder of oyſter ſhells buried many years under ground, is a mere vulgar error; there is a ſmall white ſea ſhell-fiſh found along with the ſponges, the ſhells whereof pounded, ſome have imagined was an ingredient to compoſe the paſte whereof the china ware was made.

PORCH (S.) in *Architecture*, a ſmall entrance or landing-place before temples, churches or palaces, ſupported by columns crowned with a pediment, &c. uſually placed before the principal door of the building.

PO'RCUPINE (S.) a creature about the ſize of a ſmall dog, armed with ſharp, and long prickles, which it can dart or ſhoot forth for its defence at its pleaſure.

PORE (V.) to look ſtedfaſtly, long, and cloſe to or upon any thing.

PORES (S.) ſmall imperceptible holes in the ſkin

ſkin of all living creatures, through which ſweat and other vaporous effluviums perſpire through the body; in all inanimate bodies, they are thoſe ſmall ſpaces or interſtices between the particles of matter, that conſtitute every body, the greatneſs in ſize or quantity whereof is what gives the relative weight or gravity between different bodies.

PORI'STICK-METHOD (S.) in *Mathematicks*, is that which determines, when, by what means, and how many various ways a problem may be ſolved.

PO'RKET or PO'RKER (S.) a young hog, ſomewhat larger and older than may denominate it a pig.

PO'RLOCK (S.) on the weſtern point of *Somerſetſhire*, is an indifferent harbour on the *Severn Sea*, which is but very little frequented; its market is now diſcontinued; diſtant from *London* 136 computed, and 164 meaſured miles.

PORO'SITY or PO'ROUSNESS (S.) the being full, or having a great number of pores, or ſmall interſtices.

PO'ROUS (A.) ſpungy, hollow, full of cavities, holes, or interſtices.

PO'RPHYRY (S.) an exceeding hard ſort of marble of a browniſh red colour, much valued by the ancients, and principally found in *Egypt*; it is ſo exceedingly hard, that no tools are found ſufficient to cut it, ſo as to make buſto's, &c. of it.

PO'RPOISE or PO'RPUS (S.) a ſort of fiſh called a ſea-hog, ſaid to be very good eating.

PO'RRAGE, PO'RRIDGE, or PO'TTAGE (S.) the liquor wherein fleſh has been boiled, mixed with oatmeal, herbs, &c.

PO'RRENGER (S.) a ſmall, flat veſſel, uſually holding about a pint, out of which it is cuſtomary to ſup or eat broth or pottage, &c.

PORT (S.) ſometimes means the geſture, gait, or behaviour of a perſon; ſometimes the opening or hole, out of which in a ſhip the guns are put through the ſhip's ſides, which are of various ſizes, according to the bulk of the ſhip, or ordnance uſed therein; alſo the place or haven from whence or to where a ſhip ſails, or is directed; alſo the court of the grand ſeignior at *Conſtantinople*; alſo the principal city for import or export of goods in *Portugal*; alſo a harbour or place fit for ſhipping to come in and out, and ride ſafely.

PORT (V.) in *Navigation*, is a word uſed in conding the ſhip when ſhe is right before the wind, or if the weather-ſheet be aft as far as the bulk-head, they ſay, *Steddy a port*, &c.

PO'RTABLE (A.) any thing that is of a ſmall ſize and weight, and ſo may eaſily be carried from place to place.

PO'RTABLENESS (S.) the capacity of things being eaſily moved from place to place.

PO'RTAGE (S.) money paid as a duty or tax upon any ſhip's coming into an harbour or port.

PO'RTAL (S.) a ſmall gate or door in a larger; alſo a little arch over a door-way.

PORTCU'LLIS, PORTCU'LLICEHERSE, or SA'RAZINE (S.) in *Fortification*, is ſeveral large pieces of wood laid acroſs one another, pointed at the ends with iron, the whole reſembling a harrow, uſed to hang over the gates of fortified places, always ready to drop down, to prevent or keep out an enemy's coming to ſurprize, in the room of which now orgues are uſed; which ſee.

PORTE'ND (V.) to foretel, foreſhew, or indicate ſomething that is yet to come.

PORTE'NT (S.) ſomething that has the property of foretelling, or indicating ſomething that is yet to come.

PO'RTER (S.) ſometimes means one of thoſe ſet of men that make it their buſineſs to carry burdens or goods from one place to another, to lade and unlade ſhips, &c. and ſometimes a perſon that is appointed in a nobleman's houſe, &c. to open and ſhut the door, to take meſſages, &c. there is alſo the *porter* of the parliament, who attends at the door of that houſe, and has many privileges; alſo the *porter* of the courts of juſtice, who carries a white wand before the juſtices in eyre.

PO'RTERAGE (S.) the wages or hire paid for, or due to a porter for his work.

PO'RT-HOLE (S.) an opening or hole left in the ſide of a ſhip, wall, &c. through which cannon, or other large guns may be fired upon an enemy.

PO'RTICO (S.) ſometimes means only a ſmall porch or covered place before the door of ſome great building, as thoſe of the north and ſouth doors of St. *Paul*'s Church in *London*; and ſometimes it means the ſame with *piazza*; which ſee.

PO'RTION (S.) the lot, ſhare, or part of any large quantity of money, lands, goods, &c. that is aſſigned to, or the right of one perſon where there are many; and is commonly ſpoke of the dowry or fortune that a father gives his ſon or daughter, either at the time of their beginning trade or buſineſs in the world, or of marriage.

PO'RTION (V.) to divide a whole thing into parts, or to give a fortune to a young man or woman.

PO'RTLINESS (S.) ſtateline's, majeſticalneſs, handſomeneſs, luſtineſs.

PORTMA'NTEAU or PORTMA'NTLE (S.) ſometimes means a leather bag that travellers put cloaths or other neceſſaries in, and buckle upon their horſes behind the ſaddle; and ſometimes it means ſuch conveniencies of joinery as are made in a wardrobe to hang the ſeveral garments on.

PO'RTRAIT (S.) is a term in *Painting*, particularly reſtrained to thoſe pictures that are drawn from, and deſigned to be the exact repreſentation of the face or whole ſtature of ſome particular perſon, in oppoſition to hiſtory painting, that only expreſſes a perſon or paſſion

paſſion in general, without having regard to any particular perſon.

PORTRAI'TURE (S.) the act of drawing or repreſenting a particular perſon in figure, ſo as to be eaſily known that is the perſon deſigned.

PORTRAY' (V.) to draw, deſcribe, or livelily ſet forth a perſon or thing.

PORT-REE'VE (S.) a governor, or principal civil magiſtrate of a ſmall ſea-port town.

Free PORTS (S.) certain ſea-port towns that are open or free for merchants of all nations to bring their commodities to, and to load and unload their ſhips, without paying cuſtom or toll, &c.

PO'RTSALE (S.) a publication for the ſale of any ſort of commodities, but eſpecially for fiſh as ſoon as brought into the harbour.

PO'RTSMOUTH (S.) in *Hampſhire*, has the largeſt and ſtrongeſt gariſon and fortifications of any ſea-port in *England*; its ſituation is ſuch as to render it the beſt ſecurity for the navy in *Great-Britain*; it is a well-inhabited and thriving corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and has two great markets weekly on Thurſday and Saturday, ſtored with all ſorts of proviſions; it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 60 computed, and 73 meaſured miles.

POSE (V.) to puzzle or ſet one with difficulties, to try a perſon's ſkill in any art or ſcience, by thoroughly examining him.

POSE' (S.) in *Heraldry*, ſignifies any creature ſtanding ſtill upon all its four feet.

PO'SING (S.) trying, examining, endeavouring to puzzle or non-plus.

PO'SITE (V.) to put, place, ſet or lay a thing in a particular ſituation.

POSI'TION (S.) a ſeating, placing, or laying; alſo the relation that one perſon, place, or thing has to another; alſo a propoſition or aſſertion; in *Arithmetick*, there is a rule called by this name, becauſe any number at all adventures is taken to work the queſtion by, and ſo is put inſtead of the real or true number ſought, with which you work according to the condition of the queſtion; and if the anſwer comes out the number ſought, your work is over; if not, then you have a proportional number found, either greater or leſſer than the true number ſought, to find it by; and this rule is divided into two parts, called *ſingle* and *double poſition*; the *ſingle* is when there is a partition of numbers into parts proportional; in which caſe, to find out the truth, put that number which is the reſult of the ſuppoſition firſt, the ſuppoſed number ſecond, and the given number third, then work as in the common rule of three, and the fourth number will be that which is ſought after: But if there be no partition in numbers to make a proportion, then you muſt uſe the rule of double *poſition*, that is you muſt make two ſuppoſitions; and if neither of them anſwers the queſtion, obſerve whether the errors are both too much or too little, multiply each error by the contrary *poſition*, and ſubſtract the leſſer product from the greater, and the leſſer error from the greater, and make the difference of the products a dividend, and of the errors a diviſor; but if the errors are one too little, and the other too much, add the products together and the ſum of the errors ſhall be the diviſor, and the quotients in either caſe ſhall be the number ſought.

PO'SITIVE (A.) certain, ſure, not to be gainſaid, obſtinate.

PO'SITIVENESS (S.) certainty, ſureneſs, obſtinateneſs, &c.

PO'SITURE (S.) the diſpoſition, placing, or ſituation of any thing.

PO'SSE (S.) a large number of perſons aſſembled together, to execute ſome purpoſe.

POSSE'SS (V.) to enjoy, to have the uſe, benefit, or command of a thing.

POSSE'SSION (S.) the having any thing in our own keeping or power; in *Law*, he that is the preſent occupier, though it be by diſſeſin, hath right to any land, houſe, &c. againſt all others, but him that hath the proper right from conveyance or deſcent, and hath not yet actually taken the regular *poſſeſſion* by entering into or upon it; among the *Divines*, it means a perſon's being actuated by an evil ſpirit.

POSSE'SSIVE (A.) ſomething belonging to poſſeſſion; alſo a *Grammatical* term for ſuch adjectives as ſignify the property, right to, or poſſeſſion of ſomething.

PO'SSET (S.) a particular ſort of liquor made by the mixing milk with beer or wine and water, &c. which occaſioning the milk to curdle, and the curd being ſkimmed off, the remaining liquor is called whey or *poſſet*.

POSSIBI'LITY or PO'SSIBLENESS (S.) the condition or circumſtance of any thing that may, or may not, be done or effected.

PO'SSIBLE (A.) ſomething that may, or may not be done.

POST (S.) ſometimes means a ſtake or ſhort piece of timber put into the ground, to ſeparate that part of a road or ſtreet where foot paſſengers and carriages are to go; and ſometimes thoſe perſons that are appointed by publick authority to carry letters, &c. from one part of a city or kingdom to another, &c. in *War*, it means any ſpot of ground, whether fortified or not, which is capable of lodging ſoldiers, and according to its ſituation may be called an advanced *poſt*, &c. alſo the office or ſtation that an officer, miniſter of ſtate, &c. diſcharges, is called a *poſt*.

POST (V.) in *Merchandize*, is to collect the particulars of each perſon's account into one leaf or place, that it may always readily appear, whether he be a debtor or a creditor; alſo to carry or make haſte to or from a place; alſo to fix or appoint perſons at a particular place to do a particular act, &c.

PO'STAGE (S.) money paid for the carrying or bringing a letter, &c. by the publick poſt.

POSTE'RIOR (A.) that comes after, or later than another.

POSTE'RITY (S.) children or the deſcendants of a family, &c. that come hereafter.

PO'STERN (S.) a ſmall door or paſſage in a larger, and commonly now means thoſe paſſages that are made on each ſide the publick gates, for foot-paſſengers to avoid coaches carts, horſes, &c. in *Fortification*, it is a little door in the flank of a baſtion, &c. to go in and out privately, without being perceived by the enemy, for the purpoſe of giving or getting relief, or making ſallies, &c.

PO'STHUMOUS (A.) any thing that is publiſhed after the death of the author; alſo a perſon born after the death of his father.

PO'STIL (S.) a ſhort diſcourſe or explanation of a word, matter, or ſubject.

POSTI'LLION (S.) one who rides upon one of the foremoſt horſes, when a coach has ſix to draw it.

PO'ST-OFFICE (S.) a publick-houſe, place, or office, appointed to take in, or ſend away letters, &c.

POST-PO'LITE (S.) the *Poliſh* nobility and gentry, which make up or conſtitute the common-wealth of that country; this nobleſs is very numerous, and every ſingle perſon that belongs to this diviſion has the ſame liberty of voting, and each of their votes has the ſame authority, ſo that a ſingle gentleman, though the meaneſt in the kingdom may hinder the reſolution of a whole diet, and the election of a king; for in *Poland* publick buſineſs is not carried by a plurality of votes, but a univerſality or *nemine contradicente*; this great body meet but ſeldom, *viz.* at the election of a king, and when there is to be a general rendezvous of the horſe, which latter is called the *Ruſſia poſt-polite* which with them ſignifies the marching or mounted *poſt-polite*.

POSTPO'NE (V.) to put back, or behind, to delay, defer, or put off, from one time to another.

PO'STSCRIPT (S.) an addition to a letter, or ſomething wrote at the bottom, after it was ſuppoſed to be finiſhed.

POSTULA'TA (S.) certain principles in any art or ſcience, that are allowed or granted to be known truths; and ſo in *Mathematicks*, any clear evident propoſition, that affirms or denies that ſomething may or may not be done, is called a *poſtulate*.

PO'STURE (S.) the geſture of the body that a perſon ſtands in, or a figure is drawn or carved in; alſo the ſtate or condition of a private or publick affair.

PO'SY (S.) a ſhort ſentence frequently engraved in the inſide of a gold-ring, uſed at marriages or otherwiſe; alſo a noſegay of various flowers, &c.

POT (S.) a common name to all thoſe drinking veſſels that are made of pewter or copper; alſo to thoſe veſſels that are uſed for boiling victuals in, and are hung over the fire by an iron bale or handle.

PO'TABLE (A.) any thing that is fit to, or may be drank.

PO'TAGE or PO'TTAGE (S.) an eatable liquor, ſom-times made by boiling meat in water, and mixing oatmeal, peaſe, herbs cut ſmall, &c. in it.

PO'TENT (A.) powerful, mighty, ſtrong, capable of doing a great deal.

PO'TENTATE (S.) any king or prince that has the dominion or ſovereign authority in any kingdom or ſtate.

POTE'NTIAL (A.) that may or can act or do any thing, powerful, mighty.

Potential Cautery, in *Surgery*, is a medicine compoſed of lime, ſoap, &c. and laid on to a boil, &c. to prevent its mortifying or ſpreading further; and when a hot iron, &c. is applied, it is called an *actual Cautery*.

Potential Coldneſs, is the phyſical name to thoſe medicines or ingredients that are not remarkably cold to the touch, but in their internal effects and operations; and thus a plant or drug, &c. is ſaid to be cold in the firſt, ſecond, third, &c. degree.

POTENTIA'LITY or POTE'NTIALNESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of any perſon or thing, that has power, efficacy, or poſſibility of being or doing.

PO'T-GUN (S.) a mock gun, or play-thing for ſchool-boys; conſiſting of a wooden tube turned ſomewhat like the cylindrical part of a cannon, or the barrel of a common hand-gun, open at both ends, one of which being ſtuffed or ſtopped up with a pellet of tow, &c. another of the ſame kind is violently thruſt into the other end by a rammer made on purpoſe, which ſo compreſſes the air between the two pellets, that the firſt flies out with a conſiderable force and noiſe.

PO'THER (S.) a great buſtle, ſtir, noiſe, examination after, or muttering about any thing.

PO'THERB (S.) a ſavory, aromatick green, &c. uſed to boil in broth, ſuch as thyme, leeks, onions, &c.

PO'TION (S.) a draught of any liquid matter, eſpecially of a phyſical compoſition.

POTNI'ADES (S.) goddeſſes among the *Ancients*, that were ſuppoſed to inſpire perſons with rage and fury, to whom they ſacrificed pigs to appeaſe them, believing that they came to eat them from off the altar when ſacrificed; alſo the name of a fountain that made thoſe mad that drank of it.

PO'TSHERD (S.) a piece of a broken plate, or earthen pan, &c.

PO'TTER (S.) a perſon that makes or trades in earthen ware.

PO'TTLE (S.) half a gallon, or a bottle, or a ſmall

ſmall baſket, &c. that holds two quarts; ſtrawberries, raſberries, &c. are frequently brought to market in *pott'e* baſkets.

POTTON (S.) in *Bedfordſhire*, which though but a ſmall town, has weekly a great market on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 37 compu'ed, and 43 meaſured miles.

POT-VA'LIANT (A.) the adventuring upon dangerous enterprizes when a perſon's ſpirits are raiſed by ſtrong liquors, which he would no ways attempt when ſober.

POUCH (S.) a ſmall bag, purſe, or pocket; alſo ſmall bulk-heads in thoſe ſhips that carry corn, to put it in, and prevent its rolling backwards and forwards, &c.

POVERTY (S.) the ſtate or miſerable condition of thoſe who have neither money nor the neceſſaries of life, nor proper means to provide themſelves therewith; alſo a goddeſs adored by the Pagans, but ſo as to diſcover more fear, than love or reverence for; tho' ſhe was eſteemed the mother of induſtry and uſeful arts, yet ſhe was repreſented like a fury, pale, fierce, famiſhed, and ready to deſpair; ſome made her the daughter of luxury and idleneſs.

POU'LTERER (S.) one who makes a trade to breed, buy, an dſell all ſorts of eatable fowls or birds.

POU'LTIS or PULTIS (S.) in *Surgery*, is a medicine compoſed of bread boiled very ſoft, and ſo mixed with ointments, &c. and laid on to a ſwelling, inflammation, &c. ſometimes it is compoſed of bran, oatmeal, &c.

POU'LTON (S.) in *Lancaſhire* has weekly a good market on Monday; diſtant from *London* 168 computed, and 210 meaſured miles.

POU'LTRY (S.) all ſorts of tame fowls that are uſually kept about a farm-houſe, &c. for the ſake or laying eggs, breeding chickens, and eating.

POUNCE (S.) gum-ſandrack pounded and ſifted thro' a fine ſieve, to make the powder very fine; and this is uſed by ſchool boys, to make their writing look very curious, or to rub on bad paper, to preſerve it from ſinking, or upon paper, &c. where any miſtakes have been mad., and ſcratched out, and ſo wants to be wrote over again upon the ſame place; alſo a nick or mock name for the noiſe or report of a gun.

POU'NCES (S.) the talons or horny claws of birds of prey.

POUND (S.) the ſum of 20 ſhillings current money; alſo the name of a common weight conſiſting of 16 ounces, for ſugar, tobacco, lead, &c. and of 12 for gold, ſilver, &c. alſo an incloſed open place where horſes, cows, hogs, &c. are put, that get into another man's ground, and eat up the graſs, corn, &c. and muſt ſtay there till ſatisfaction be made to the deſtrainer; it muſt be open, that the owner may bring them fodder, from whence, if he find the *pound* open, he may drive them home, but if it be locked, he may not break it open; if a man diſtrain cattle for damage feaſant, and put them into a covered place, or into his houſe, he muſt give them food, and ſhall have no reward for it.

POUND (V.) to ſhut in a publick incloſed place; alſo to impriſon; alſo to bruiſe or beat gums to powder, or herbs to get the juice out, &c.

POU'NDAGE (S.) a premium or reward for the collecting publick taxes, ſuch as the window-lights, king's tax, &c. or of receiving money upon any other account, were a certain allowance is made to the receiver to defray his expences, and ſatisfy him for his trouble.

POU'NDERS (S.) in *Gunnery*, is a common name to all great guns, which have the particular appellation added, according to the ſize and bore of the piece, which carry balls of 24, 36, &c. pounds weight each; alſo any perſon that beats gums, &c. in a mortar for the apothecaries, &c.

POUR (V.) to empty a veſſel by inclining the ſides downwards, &c.

POU'RSUIVANT (S.) a meſſenger that always attends upon the king in his wars, at the council-table, exchequer, &c. to be ready to go of meſſages; and when they go about martial affairs, they are called *pourſuivants at arms*.

POURVEY'ANCE or PURVEY'ANCE (S.) the taking care, and providing corn, fuel, and other neceſſaries for the king's houſe, &c.

POURVEY'ER or PURVEY'ER (S.) one who provides or buys up cattle for the king's fleets, armies, &c.

POW'DER (S.) any thing beaten and ſifted very fine; and particularly reſtrained to two ſorts of commodities, the one uſed for adorning or ſtrewing upon the hair or wigs of men or women, and which is always white, made of ſtarch, &c. and the other in a war-like ſtile, made of charcoal, ſulphur, ſalt-petre, &c. and granulated, and this is called *gun-powder*.

Powder Cheſts, triangular wooden boxes or cheſts on ſhip board, filled with gunpowder, ſtones, &c. to be fired and thrown among an enemy that has boarded the ſhip.

POW'DER (V.) to ſtrew or adorn hair or wigs with powder; alſo to ſalt or ſeaſon meat, in order to preſerve or make it keep long and fit for eating.

POW'DERINGS (S.) in *Painting* and *Architecture*, are certain devices that are uſed for the filling up of any void ſpace with carved work, &c. in *Eſcutcheons*, to have ermine, &c. thrown upon the field, &c.

POW'DERING TUB (S.) a veſſel appropriated to put ſalted meat in, to keep a great while; alſo a nick name for a cradle or bed in which a perſon is laid, while he is in a ſalivation, or method of cure for the *French* pox.

POW'DER-ROOM (S.) in a *Ship*, that particular place where the gun-powder is kept.

PO'WER (S.) ſtrength, might, ability, authority, &c.

POW'ERFUL (A.) mighty, capable of doing much, potent.

POW'ERS (S.) in that part of mathematicks that relates to levers, balances, &c. is the ſeveral degrees of ſtrength or force that ſuch machines will be encreaſed to, by the ſeveral combinations of wheels, pullies, blocks, &c. in *Pharmacy* or *Chymiſtry*, the conſequence of combining and uniting of eſſential oils with the ſpirit of a plant, wherein the principal virtues of it are contained; in *Arithmetick*, the ſeveral products ariſing from the involution of a number into itſelf, and again into that product, &c. *ad infinitum*, are called *powers* of ſuch or ſuch a degree; as ſuppoſe 2 to be the firſt *power* or ſimple number given, 4 is the ſecond, 8 the third, 16 the fourth, &c. in *Algebra*, this is expreſſed by *a*, *aa*, *aaa*, *aaaa*, &c. or *a*, a^2, a^3, a^4, &c. and in *Geometry*, the *powers* of lines or quantities are conſidered as ariſing in the ſame manner; in *Divinity*, ſome call the ſecond ſtation in the angelical hierarchy by this name, to whom they give the care of ſeeing that the impreſſion and force of the virtues is not diſturbed by ſubordinate agents, for which purpoſe they are ſaid to check the courſe of contrary cauſes, and to keep inferior agents within rule; others ſay, they are to counter-work evil ſpirits, to check their ſallies, and keep them ſo far under reſtraint, that they cannot inſult mankind, or tempt them beyond their ſtrength, &c.

POWT or POUT (V.) to put or thruſt out the lips, to be ſullen or look ſullen, angry, diſpleaſed, &c.

POX (S.) the common name of ſeveral diſorders that break out in purulent ſcabs upon the ſkin, ſuch as the ſmall-pox, ſwine-pox, chicken-pox, &c. alſo that naſty diſtemper called the *French* pox, got by impure mixtures of different ſexes.

PRA'CTICABLE, PRA'CTICAL, or PRA'CTICK (A.) any thing that may be done or effected eaſily or readily, or that belongs to practice or performance of a thing.

PRA'CTICABLENESS or PRA'CTICALNESS (S.) the condition of any thing that may be done or performed.

PRA'CTICE (S.) the actual performing or doing any thing often over, the profeſſion or buſineſs of a phyſician, lawyer, &c. alſo the rules, orders, and methods of proceedings in publick courts of law and equity, &c. in *Arithmetick*, it is a conciſe and expeditious method of calculating the value of any commodity according to the rate, weight, or meaſure thereof.

PRA'CTICK (S.) the courſe or regular methods of pleading or proceeding in the courts of law in the kingdom of *Scotland*.

PRA'CTISE (V.) to put in uſe, to follow or repeat the doing any thing frequently.

Practiſe upon, to endeavour to perſuade or bring a perſon over to one's own opinions or intereſts, to bribe, corrupt, or tamper with.

PRACTI'TIONER (S.) one that follows any trade or profeſſion.

PRAGMA'TICAL, or PRAGMA'TICK (A.) ſometimes means practical, mechanical, or problematical; and ſometimes proud, ſaucy, over-buſy, or forward to meddle with other mens buſineſs or concerns.

PRAGMA'TICK-SANCTION (S.) an ordinance, buſineſs, or affair, that ſometimes belongs to the church, and ſometimes to the ſtate, and more particularly to thoſe made by the kings of *France*, relating to church affairs, wherein the rights of the *Gallican* church are aſſerted againſt the uſurpations of the pope, in the promotion or choice of biſhops, archbiſhops, &c. ſometimes it means the emperor's letter by advice of his council, in anſwer to a collective body of men, who deſired to know the law upon a particular occaſion, or extraordinary contingence, &c. relating to their community; and if the anſwer be given to a ſingle perſon, it is called a reſcript.

PRAISE (S.) commendation, or ſpeaking well of a perſon or thing.

PRAISE (V.) to ſpeak well of, to recommend, to aſcribe the power of doing a thing to another to return thanks, to glorify, &c. alſo to ſet the price or value upon goods, lands, &c.

PRAISE-WO'RTHY (A.) deſerving of praiſe or recommendation for the well-doing any thing.

PRANCE (V.) to wince, caper, or throw up the legs like a pampered or managed horſe, &c.

PRA'NCER (S.) a man or horſe that dances or capers wantonly.

PRANK (S.) an arch, unlucky trick, a merry adventure.

PRA'NKING (S.) a dreſſing out to the beſt advantage, to look fine beyond the condition or income of the party.

PRATE (V.) to talk much, fooliſhly, idly, or ſaucily.

PRA'TING (S.) talking fooliſhly, idly, and ſaucily.

PRA'TIQUE (S.) a licence or writing, ſignifying to all the ports in *Italy*, that the ſhip that is ſo licenſed is come from a place healthy, and no ways infected with the plague, or any other contagious or infectious diſeaſe, and vulgarly called a bill of health.

PRA'TTLE (S.) the ſilly, idle, and innocent talk of young children.

PRA'VITY (S.) a debauching or corrupting a perſon's manners, by lewd and naughty diſcourſe or practices

PRAWN (S.) a ſmall ſhell-fiſh much valued by ſome.

PRA'XIS (S.) the execution or performance of any thing, particularly applied to mathematical operations.

PRAY (V.) to beg, deſire, or petition for ſomething; and in a particular manner ſignifies to ſupplicate devoutly, and earneſtly beg pardon and aſſiſtance from God Almighty, either publickly in the general congregation, or privately in a perſon's cloſet.

PRAYER (S.) an earneſt requeſt, deſire, or petition put up to God, or ſome other perſon or perſons.

Common Prayer, the ſervice uſed by the church of *England*, in the vulgar tongue, upon ſeveral occaſions, ordinary and extraordinary.

PREACH (V.) to declare or publiſh any doctrine or particular tenets, to diſcourſe upon any head or point of doctrine, eſpecially in divinity; and ſometimes it means to talk long or much with a pot of ale in one's hand.

PREA'CHER (S.) one appointed to pronounce or deliver ſermons in a church, &c. upon ſome text of ſcripture.

PREA'CHMENT (S.) a ſermon or publick oration.

PRE'AMBLE (S.) a ſort of preface, or account of what is going to be done, and the reaſons why; an introduction, ſuch as is uſed at the beginning of patents of honour, acts of parliament, &c.

PRE'BEND or PRE'BENDARY (S.) collegiate churches, being by their inſtitution obliged to meet in the church for divine ſervice at the hours appointed by the canons, were therefore called canonical hours, upon which account rents, or revenues were annexed to them, for the maintenance of canons or fellows; they were entertained at a common table and charge, as the regulars, or each had a portion aſſigned him, who was therefore called a *prebend*.

PRECA'RIOUS (A.) uncertain or doubtful. that depends wholly upon the humour, will or pleaſure of another.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS (S.) uncertainty, doubtfulneſs, depending upon the courteſy, humour, will and pleaſure of another.

PRECAU'TION (S.) a hint, notice, or warning given a perſon before a certain matter is or is not to be done.

PRECAU'TION (V.) to warn, adviſe, or hint to a perſon ſome trouble or danger that will follow from the doing or forbearing of certain acts.

PRECE'DE (V.) to excel, ſurpaſs, walk, or go before or beyond another.

PRE'CEDENCE or PRE'CEDENCY (S.) a going or taking place before another in a proceſſion or publick appearance, by way of honour, right, or title ſo to do.

PRECE'DENT (A.) going or being before another.

PRE'CEDENT (S.) an original writing or deed to draw others by or from; alſo an act done, from whence others do the ſame upon the like occaſions.

PRECE'NTOR (S.) he that begins or leads the chant or tune in a cathedral church.

PRE'CEPT (S.) a rule, law, order, command, or injunction; and in *Law*, is a writ iſſued by a proper magiſtrate, for the bringing a perſon or record before him.

PRECE'PTIVE (A.) full of, or belonging to precepts, rules, or orders.

PRECE'PTOR (S.) an inſtructor, teacher, or ſchool-maſter.

PRECE'SSION (S.) a very ſlow going backwards; and in *Aſtronomy*, applied to the equinoxes, which by an inſenſible motion go backwards, or contrary to the order of the ſigns of the zodiack, at the rate of about 50 ſeconds a year, ſo that as the fixed ſtars remain immoveable, and the equinoxes go backward, the ſtars will have an apparent motion eaſtward, whence their longitudes are continually increaſing; and this is the reaſon, that ſince the old aſtronomers time all the conſtellations have changed their aſſigned places.

PRE'CINCT (S.) a diviſion of a town, pariſh, &c. into ſeveral portions, within which particular officers act.

PRE'CIOUS (A.) any thing very valuable, ſcarce, or of great price.

PRE'CIOUSNESS (S.) valuableneſs, either upon account of ſome extraordinary beauty, uſefulneſs, or goodneſs of a thing.

PRE'CIPICE (S.) any dangerous or ſteep rock, hill, &c.

PRECI'PITANT or PRECI'PTOUS (A.) haſty, raſh, thoughtleſs, dangerous.

PRECI'PITANT (S.) with the *Chymiſts*, is a term uſed for any liquor poured on a diſſolution, which ſeparates the diſſolved matter, and cauſes it to ſubſide.

PRECI'PITANTNESS, PRECIPITA'TION or PRECI'PITANCY (S.) raſhneſs, hurry, thoughtleſſneſs, &c. in *Chymiſtry*, the pouring in of an alkalizate, &c. will cauſe the metalline particles to ſubſide, which before ſwam in the menſtruum that diſſolved it.

PRECI'PITATE (V.) to hurry over, to run raſhly and unadviſedly upon a matter, to throw or caſt a perſon headlong from a ſteep rock, or plunge him into inextricable difficulties, in *Chymiſtry*, it is to make a diſſolved matter ſettle at, or fall to the bottom.

PRECI'PITATE (S.) with the *Chymiſts*, is any matter ſeparated from a menſtruum that diſſolved it, and which by ſome means has been made to fall or ſubſide at the bottom, of which there are many ſorts going under various names, as green *precipitate*, or a mixture of the diſſolution of mercury, with the ſpirit of nitre; red, or the diſſolution of mercury in the ſpirit of nitre, after the moiſture is evaporated by fire, &c.

PRECI'SE (A.) ſtiff, formal, affected; alſo nice, ſcrupulous, exact, accurate, juſt, true, &c.

PRECI'SENESS (S.) formality, ſtiffneſs, over and above religiouſneſs, affectedneſs, or ſcrupuloſity; alſo exactneſs, accuracy, juſtneſs, &c.

PRECI'SIANS (S.) ſuch perſons as are over and above ſcrupulous, exact, or curious, eſpecially in matters of religion.

PRECOGNI'TION (S.) a knowing beforehand.

PRECONCEI'VE (V.) to imagine or think, to form an idea or judgment of a thing beforehand.

PRECONCE'PTION (S.) an idea or imagination of a thing before it is done, a being prejudiced in favour or dis-favour of a perſon or thing before-hand.

PRECONISA'TION (S.) when the *French* king has named any one to be archbiſhop or biſhop, his name is given in to the conſiſtory at *Rome* by a cardinal who delivers the king's letter, to diſpoſe the pope to agree to his majeſty's choice, and collate the perſon nominated, who has three letters wrote by the *French* king, one to the pope, another to the cardinal protector of *France* at *Rome*, and the third to his majeſty's ambaſſador at the pope's court; this done, there is a certificate of the nominated perſon's life and behaviour given in to the pope's nuncio, or in his abſence, to the biſhop of the place where the elected was born, or to the biſhop of the place where he lives; he likewiſe makes a profeſſion of his faith before the biſhop, and gives in a ſchedule of the condition of the biſhoprick to which he is nominated; theſe three enquiries being done, and made acts of the court, he ſends them to *Rome* with the king's three letters; they are directed to the banquier for diſpatches in the court of *Rome*, who, upon receipt thereof, carries them immediately to the ambaſſador, who puts an expediature on that he ſends to the pope, and the banquier gives it the darary, who delivers it to his holineſs; then the banquier gives the cardinal protector the letter wrote to him by the *French* king, to execute the contents whereof, he declares in the firſt conſiſtory, that at the next meeting he intends to propoſe ſuch a perſon for ſuch a ſee, and this declaration is called *preconiſation*; at holding the next conſiſtory, he makes a recital of the condition and circumſtances of the biſhoprick, and of the qualifications of the perſon nominated by the king; upon which the pope, taking the advice of the cardinals, orders the engroſſing nine bulls for the perſon preconiſed; the firſt and moſt conſiderable is called the bull of proviſion, and is directed to the perſon nominated, wherein the pope lets the perſon know that he aſſigns him ſuch a biſhoprick; the ſecond is the pope's commiſſion to one or more biſhops to perform the conſecration, in which is alſo contained the oath the biſhop ought to take to the pope at the conſecration; the third is directed to the king; the fourth to the metropolitan; and when theſe bulls are for an archbiſhop, this fourth is directed to the biſhops of the province; the fifth is ſent to the chapter; the ſixth to the clergy; the ſeventh to the laity of the dioceſe; the eighth to the tenants belonging to the ſee; and the ninth is the bull of abſolution.

PRECONI'SE (V.) to report in the pope's conſiſtory, that a party preſented to a benefice is duly qualified for it.

PRECONSI'GN (V.) to appoint, aſſign, or make over a thing before hand.

PRECO'NTRACT (S.) a bargain or agreement made formerly, or before one that is now offered to be made.

PRECONTRA'CT (V.) to make an agreement before the work is done, or gone about, &c.

PREDECE'SSOR (S.) one that executed an office or employment before the preſent perſon.

PREDECE'SSORS (S.) any perſons that were before us; and often ſpoke of fathers, grandfathers, &c. in relation to children, grandchildren, &c.

PREDESTINA'RIAN (S.) one who maintains the doctrine of predeſtination.

PREDE'STINATE (V.) to order or appoint before-hand, that which muſt or ſhall abſolutely come hereafter.

PREDESTINA'TION (S.) a fore-appointing, ordering or fixing; and in *Divinity*, is the ſame with the doctrine of the Heathens fatality, ſo that no endeavours or prudential actions of mankind ſignify any thing; nay, even the beſt acts of the mind, as well as the natural functions of the body, are purely mechanical, and the doer under an unavoidable neceſſity of acting in that preciſe manner, whereby the nature of good and evil is entirely deſtroyed.

PREDETE'RMINE (V.) to appoint, or unalterably reſolve before-hand what ſhall abſolutely be done.

PRE'DIAL TYTHES (S.) in *Law*, are ſuch as are paid of thoſe things that ariſe or grow from out of the ground only.

PRE'DICABLE (A.) that may be told or ſpoken abroad; alſo in *Logick*, it is a general quality or affection that may be applied to ſeveral ſubjects,

PRE'DICAMENT (S.) a particular arrangement of things into proper claſſes, according to their nature.

PRE'DICATE (V.) to publiſh, affirm, or declare any thing of a matter or ſubject

PRE'DICATE (S.) in *Logick*, is that which is ſaid or affirmed of a ſubject, as, *Mary is a Cook*.

PREDI'CT (V.) to propheſy or foretel what ſhall happen before it comes to paſs.

PREDI'CTION (S.) a publiſhing or declaring what ſhall happen hereafter.

PREDISPO'SE (V.) to qualify or diſpoſe a perſon before-hand, for or againſt a matter or perſon.

PREDO'MINANCY or PREDO'MINANTNESS (S.) a dominion, power, authority, or ſuperiority over a perſon, or in an affair.

PREDO'MINANT (A.) over ruling, or having the influence, power, or authority over another.

PRE-ELE'CTED (A.) choſen or appointed before-hand.

PRE-E'MINENCE or PREHE'MINENCE (S.) ſomething that ſets one perſon or thing above or before another.

PRE-E'MINENTNESS (S.) the conditions or qualifications of a perſon that give him the preference or ſuperiority over another.

PRE-E'MPTION (S.) a buying a thing up before hand.

PRE-ENGA'GED (A.) promiſed or engaged in a matter or affair before.

PRE-ENGA'GEMENT (S.) a making a promiſe or obligation before-hand.

PRE-EXI'ST (V.) to be or exiſt before.

PRE-EXI'STENCE (S.) the actual being of a thing before.

PRE'FACE (S.) an introductory diſcourſe or preamble before a perſon comes upon the matter intended to be ſpoken to or wrote upon, and ought to be explanative of what follows.

PRE'FACE (V.) to make a ſpeech before a perſon comes to the principal matter intended.

PRE'FATORY (A.) introductory, or by way of apology or explanation of ſomething.

PRE'FECT (S.) among the *Romans*, was one who had a poſt or juriſdiction at *Rome*, much like our lord-chief juſtices, and in the provinces they were governors or lieutenants; there is in the preſent court of *Rome*, an officer called the *prefect* of the ſignature of juſtice, who is both a cardinal and a lawyer, who peruſes and ſigns the petitions, unleſs when the matter of them is queſtionable, and then he adviſes with the officers of the ſignet before he ſigns them; there is alſo a *prefect* of the ſignature of grace, who is likewiſe a cardinal and a lawyer, who ſigns all diſpatches of grace and favour, which are always done in the pope's preſence, or in his abſence, in the preſence of 12 prelates; there are alſo ſeveral *prefects* of leſs note.

PREFE'CTURE (S.) the government or regulation of a city or province by a prefect.

PREFE'R (V.) to value or eſteem one perſon or thing above or before another; alſo to bring in a complaint in the court of *Chancery* againſt a perſon; alſo to advance, promote, or raiſe a perſon to a greater dignity, or more valuable poſt or office.

PRE'FERABLE (A.) that is more valuable, or deſerves to be choſe before another.

PRE'FERABLENESS (S.) the condition or quality of a thing or perſon that renders them more deſerving than another.

PRE'FERENCE (S.) the value or eſteem that a perſon gives one man or thing above or before another; alſo the choice.

PREFE'RMENT (S.) riſing to a more profitable, great, or more honourable ſtation in life.

PREFI'GURE (V.) to ſignify by types or figures before a thing comes to paſs, to foretel, &c.

PREFI'X (V.) to add, fix, or put before; alſo to appoint or determine a thing before-hand, when a matter or thing ſhall be done.

PRE'GNANT (A.) the being or going with young, eſpecially ſpoken of women; alſo ſharp, ready, or ripe-witted; with the *Botaniſts*, it is when a bud is ready to burſt out into flowers or leaves, &c.

PRE'GNANTNESS or PRE'GNANCY (S.) the ſtate or condition of being with young, or great with child; alſo ſharpneſs, ready-wittedneſs, ripeneſs of judgment, &c.

PREJU'DGE (V.) to judge or determine a matter before hand.

PREJUDICA'TION (S.) a judging or determining before-hand, a being prejudiced or biaſſed; alſo a precedent in law, by ſomething of a like kind's having been formerly tried.

PRE'JUDICE (S.) a bias or determination in favour of, or againſt a perſon, ariſing from a perſonal love or ill will for the perſon or caſe, without juſtly and maturely examining every particular circumſtance that might probably give another turn to the matter; alſo an injury, hurt, or damage done or ſuſtained.

PRE'JUDICE (V.) to hurt, or injure, to endeavour to bias a perſon's opinion or judgment in favour of, or againſt a perſon or cauſe.

PREJUDI'CIAL (A.) hurtful, injurious, or detrimental.

PRE'LACY (S.) the office or dignity of a biſhop or prelate.

PRE'LATE (S.) a perſon promoted to the higheſt office in the church, ſometimes called a patriarch, archbiſhop, or biſhop, &c.

PRELA'TICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the office, perſon, or dignity of a prelate.

PRE'LATURE or PRE'LATESHIP (S.) the ſtate, condition, or dignity of a prelate.

PRELE'CTION (S.) a lecture, leſſon, or publick diſcourſe read upon an art or ſcience in an univerſity, college, or publick ſchool.

PRELIBA'TION (S.) a foretaſte of ſomething that is to come hereafter.

PRELI'MINARIES (S.) ſome general articles or conditions agreed upon, before the main or principal contract or agreement is gone upon, or can be ſettled to any good purpoſe.

PRE'LUDE (S.) in *Muſick*, is an overture or ſort of flouriſh in the key, to try whether the inſtrument is in tune, and to diſpoſe the

hand to ſtop the following leſſons the better; alſo the entrance upon, or beginning of any buſineſs.

PRELU'DE (V.) to lay down ſome general propoſitions before the main buſineſs is begun or entered upon; alſo to run over the ſtrings or ſtops of a muſical inſtrument, to prepare the hand, and try whether the inſtrument is in tune.

PREMATU'RE (A.) ripe too ſoon or early, before the proper time.

PREME'DITATE (V.) to think ſedately upon a matter before it be put into action.

PREMEDITA'TION (S.) a thinking, contriving, or muſing upon a matter beforehand.

PREMI'SE (V.) to lay down ſomething or ſpeak of a matter before by way of explanation, preamble, or preface.

PRE'MISES (S.) ſometimes means matters or things ſpoken of before-hand by way of preparation; and ſometimes the lands, tenements, &c. at firſt mentioned in a deed, whether it be a leaſe, &c.

PRE'MIUM (S.) a reward, allowance, or recompence made to a perſon for the doing of any thing; and particularly applied to the money paid to inſure a ſhip, houſe, &c.

PREMO'NISH (V.) to adviſe, forewarn, &c. before-hand.

PREMONI'TION (S.) advice given a perſon of what the conſequences of any thing will be, a forewarning, &c.

PREMUNI'RE (S.) is ſometimes taken for a writ ſo called, or for the offence upon which the writ is grounded; to trace this matter to its head, obſerve, that formerly the church of *Rome*, upon pretence of her ſupremacy, took upon her to beſtow moſt of the biſhopricks, abbies, and other eccleſiaſtical preferments of greateſt value, before they were void, pretending to provide the church with a better qualified ſucceſſor before the vacancy; to put a ſtop to theſe encroachments, king *Edward* III. made three ſtatutes in 25 and 27 of his reign, againſt thoſe that drew the king's ſubjects out of the realm, to anſwer things belonging to the king's court; and in 28 he alſo made another ſtatute, which very much checked the uſurpations of the court of *Rome*, who ſtill went on with theſe proviſions; *Richard* II. made alſo a ſtatute againſt them in the 12th year of his reign, and in the 13th another, wherein he confirmed the firſt of *Edward* III. and made the penalty of the breach thereof, perpetual baniſhment, forfeiture of lands, goods, and chattels, &c. and in the 16th year, to prevent all manner of evaſion, he repeated the offence more particularly than had yet been done, and affixed the former penalty to the offenders; in ſucceeding reigns ſeveral other offences were taken or explained to belong to this ſtatute, and the clergy themſelves very much harraſſed thereby, as well as others; in *common Speech* it means any ſort of trouble, inconvenience or forfeiture whatever.

PRENOMINA'TION (S.) a mentioning, or naming a perſon or thing before-hand.

PRE-O'CCUPY (V.) to poſſeſs, uſe, or enjoy a thing before another.

PRE-ORDAI'N (V.) to appoint or ordain before-hand.

PREPARA'TION (S.) a making or getting ready proper materials to do or perform any thing before the work itſelf is begun; in *Pharmacy*, a medicine compounded or made fit for uſe, is called a *preparation*, and ſo is the manner or method of doing it.

PREPA'RATIVE or PREPA'RATORY (A.) that is relative to, or belongs to making a thing ready.

PREPA'RE (V.) to put things in order, to provide, fit, or make ready for the execution of any thing; alſo to inſtruct, perſuade, or incline a perſon to do or forbear a thing.

PREPE'NSED (A.) deſigned, reſolved before-hand, premeditated, &c.

PREPO'NDERATE (V. to over-balance or out-weigh any thing actually or by ſtrength of argument; to meditate, think, deliberate, or conſider thoroughly.

PREPOSI'TION (S.) a placing or putting before any thing; and particularly ſpoke of thoſe ſmall particles in a language that are put or ſet before others.

PREPOSSE'SS (V.) to influence or bias a perſon's mind, inclination, or judgment in favour or prejudice of another before-hand.

PREPOSSE'SSION (S.) a being influenced, biaſſed, or prejudiced for or againſt a perſon or cauſe before-hand.

PREPO'STEROUS (A.) any thing that is irregular, unnatural, or in diſorder, and as it were turned topſy-turvy.

PREPO'STEROUSNESS (S.) irregularity, diſorderlineſs, contrary to good ſenſe, and a natural proceeding in buſineſs.

PRE'PUCE (S.) the foreſkin of a man's yard, or that looſe ſkin that covers the nut, &c.

PREROGATIVE (S.) the right, privilege, power, or authority, that one or more perſons have in any particular affair above all others.

PRESA'GE (V.) to propheſy, foretel, betoken, or apprehend any thing before it actually comes to paſs.

PRE'SAGE (S.) a token, indication, or forerunner of any thing hereafter to come to paſs.

PRE'SBYTER (S.) ſimply means an elder, but all prieſts are called by this name.

PRESBYTE'RIANISM (S.) the doctrines or principles of the people called Preſbyterians, eſpecially relating to church government.

PRESBYTE'RIANS (S.) a particular ſect of Chriſtians, ſo called, becauſe they maintain that the government of the church appointed in the New Teſtament, is by preſbyteries, that

that is, miniſters and ruling elders, aſſociated for government and diſcipline; they ſay, that there is no order in the church ſuperior to a Preſbyter by divine inſtitution; that all miniſters, being ambaſſadors of Chriſt, are equal by their commiſſion, and that elder and biſhop are the ſame in name and office, according to the ſcriptures; the loweſt of their courts is the miniſter of the pariſh or congregation, with his elders, who govern that ſingle pariſh or congregation, having power to call before them any member, to inſtruct, examine, admoniſh, rebuke, and ſuſpend them from the Lord's table, as they ſhall judge moſt convenient; they have alſo a deacon to take care of the poor: The next court is a preſbytery, compoſed of a number of miniſters and elders aſſociated, for governing the churches in their bounds; their higheſt court is a ſynod, which they ſay may be provincial, national, or œcumenical, and allow of appeals from the leſſer to the greater; the ordination of their miniſters is by prayer, faſting, and impoſition of the hands of the Preſbyters, after he is examined, as to his converſation, religion, and learning, by the preaching Preſbyters, who only lay hands on him.

PRESBY'TERY (S.) prieſthood, elderſhip; alſo church government by elders, or an aſſembly of prieſts, together with lay elders for the exerciſe of church authority or diſcipline.

PRE'SCIENCE (S.) the peculiar knowledge that God has of things not yet come to paſs; a knowing a thing or matter beforehand.

PRE'SCOTT (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, a large town, which is but thinly peopled; its market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 147 computed, and 177 meaſured miles.

PRESCRI'BE (V.) to regulate, order, or appoint, to direct or command.

PRESCRI'PT (S.) an order, command or appointment.

PRESCRI'PTION (S.) ordering, commanding, limiting, appointing, or determining; in *Law*, it is the right or title that a perſon has to an eſtate, &c. by having been in poſſeſſion beyond the memory of man; and in *Phyſick*, the appropriating proper remedies to particular diſeaſes goes by this name; alſo the medicine itſelf.

PRE'SENCE (S.) ſometimes means the actual being in a room or other place; and ſometimes the countenance, looks, mien, or geſture of the body.

PRE'SENT (A.) being in ſight, or at the time of doing an act.

PRE'SENT (S.) any thing given freely and voluntarily to another.

PRESE'NT (V.) to offer, give, or beſtow any thing to or upon another; to name to a church benefice; alſo to bring a complaint or information againſt any perſon in a court of judicature.

PRESENTA'TION (S.) the act of preſenting; and in the *Church Law*, a patron's nominating and offering his clerk to the biſhop or collator, to be inſtituted in a benefice of his gift; among the *Jews*, there were two ſorts of *preſentations*, the firſt was commanded by the law, according to which every woman that had a child was obliged to make her appearance in the temple, at the end of 40 days, if it was a ſon, &c. the other belonged to thoſe that had made a vow; from the time of *Moſes*'s delivering the law, there was a religious cuſtom of devoting, either themſelves or their children to God, and either for their whole life-time irrevocably, or elſe to be redeemed with preſents or ſacrifices, for which purpoſe there were ſeveral apartments about the temple, for thoſe who were under a vow of their own or their parents, whoſe buſineſs was to ſpend their time in the ſervice of religion, and to make ornaments for the temple, according to their reſpective ages, condition and capacity.

PRESENTEE' (S.) in the *Canon Law*, is the perſon or clerk preſented or nominated by a patron or collator to ſome ſpiritual benefice.

PRESENTMENT (S.) in *Law*, is a mere denunciation of the jurors themſelves, or of ſome other officer, as juſtices, conſtables, ſurveyors, &c. moſt commonly upon their own fight, without the information or proſecution of a third party, of any offence inquirable in the court, whereunto it is preſented.

PRE'SENT-TIME (S.) a *Grammatical* term, importing the immediate or actual time that is now.

PRESERVA'TION (S.) a keeping, taking care of, helping, defending, &c.

PRESE'RVATIVE (S.) any thing that has the quality of preſerving, defending, keeping or reſtoring, &c. another from harm, danger, &c.

PRESE'RVE (V.) to keep ſafe, to guard againſt hurt, danger, &c. to put into a condition of continuing good and pleaſant a great while, as confectioners do fruits, &c.

PRESE'RVES (S.) fruits prepared according to the art of the confectioner with ſugar, &c.

PRESI'DE (V.) to ſit as the head, governor, or chief of a company, city, or kingdom, to have the command, direction, or management of perſons and things.

PRE'SIDENCY (S.) the place or office of one that has the chief place, ſeat, or command in any affair.

PRE'SIDENT (S.) the governor, chief, or head perſon in any affair, command, or buſineſs; in the *King's Council*, he that propoſes the buſineſs to the board, and reports to the ſovereign the ſeveral tranſactions paſſing there, is called the lord *preſident*; alſo an example or copy for a perſon to do any thing by or after is called a *preſident*, eſpecially in courts of law, where the reſolutions of former courts upon

upon like caſes, are called *preſidents* or examples.

PRE'SIDENTSHIP (S.) the office or dignity of a preſident.

PRESI'DIAL (S.) the name of a *French* court of judicature.

PRESS (V.) to ſqueeze or thruſt cloſe together, as under large wooden ſcrews, to give a gloſs to broad cloth, and make the nap lie very ſmooth and agreeable to the eye; alſo to crowd in among a great throng or number of people; alſo to urge very ſolicitouſly, to be ſo importunate as to take no denial; alſo to force men into the king's ſervice in the time of war; alſo to excite, ſpur, or egg a perſon forward very much.

PRESS (S.) an inſtrument that works with a large ſcrew, ſometimes wood, and ſometimes iron, to ſqueeze grapes for wine, apples for cyder, cloth for ſale, packs for convenience of room, &c.

PRE'SSINGNESS (S.) urgency, ferventneſs, earneſtneſs.

PRE'SSURE (S.) any thing that lies very hard upon, or cloſe to a perſon, that does as it were torture or afflict him exceedingly; alſo a gravitating upon, or forcing down, as the atmoſphere upon any bodies here below, &c.

PRESTEI'GNE or PRESTAI'N (S.) in *Radnorſhire, South-Wales*, is the handſomeſt and beſt built town in this county, ſituated in a pleaſant valley on the river *Lug*; here the aſſizes are held, and the county goal kept; it is well inhabited, and much frequented; its market is weekly on Saturday, which is well ſtored with proviſions, and all ſorts of grain, but eſpecially malt, of which they make great quantities, both for their own conſumption, and ſale to others; diſtant from *London* 116 computed, and 148 meaſured miles.

PRESTIGIA'TION (S.) impoſing upon, or deceiving of a perſon by ſleight of hand, juggling, legerdemain, &c.

PRE'STO (S.) in *Muſick*, ſignifies quick or very faſt; alſo with *Jugglers*, a term for *Be gone, make haſte, &c.* to any of their puppets, &c.

PRE'STON (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, for its largeneſs and beauty might very well paſs for a city; its principal inhabitants are either gentry or lawyers; no conſiderable manufactures being carried on here, renders it but thin of inhabitants; nor is its trade worth noting, though it is a borough-town, that ſends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, eight head aldermen, four under-aldermen, 12 common-council-men, a recorder, and ſub-officers; the court of Chancery, and other offices of juſtice, are held here for the county, which is a palatinate; it has weekly three markets well ſupplied with corn and all ſorts of proviſions, *viz.* on Wedneſday, Friday and Saturday; it is ſeated on the *Ribble*, over which it has a large ſtone bridge; diſtant from *London* 161 computed, and 211 meaſured miles.

PRESU'ME (V.) to imagine or think one's ſelf in the right, without being abſolutely certain; alſo to do what a perſon has been forbid upon ſome extraordinary occaſions, &c. to be bold, over forward, or ſaucy.

PRESU'MPTION (S.) ſometimes ſignifies over-forward or ſaucy doing of a thing without orders; pride, conceit, or ſuſpicion; in *Law*, where the circumſtances of the act very much favour the ſuſpicion of a certain perſon's having committed it, though it cannot be fully and poſitively proved, yet the court judges the accuſed guilty, that is called a violent ſuſpicion or *preſumption*.

PRESU'MPTIVE (A.) ſuppoſed, imagined, conjectured, &c. and in *Law*, the next relation, or heir is called the *preſumptive* heir.

PRESU'MPTUOUS (A.) over-daring, bold, adventurous, ſaucy, vain.

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS (S.) boldneſs, daringneſs, adventurouſneſs, fool-hardineſs, conceitedneſs, &c.

PRE-SUPPO'SE (V.) to take a thing for granted, to imagine or ſuppoſe a matter before-hand.

PRETE'NCE (S.) a ſhew or reaſon for ſomething done, or going to be done, a colour or appearance, when a perſon offers at one thing, and intends another.

PRETE'ND (V.) to make a ſhew or appearance of a thing, to lay claim to what is not a perſon's due, to maintain or boldly aſſert any thing.

PRETE'NDED (A.) imagined, ſuppoſed, aſſerted, maintained for a truth.

PRETE'NDER (S.) one who lays claim to more than his right, either of ſkill or property.

PRETE'NSION (S.) a claim, excuſe, or reaſon why a perſon demands or aſſerts any thing.

PRETERI'TION or PRETERMI'SSION (S.) a paſſing over, or by; a neglecting or ſeeming to take little notice of that which at the ſame time under cover we deſire to explain, and have due notice taken of it.

PRETERMI'T (V.) to neglect, paſs by, or over, to ſlip, omit, or leave out.

PRETERNA'TURAL (A.) above, or contrary to the common order of nature, ſomething extraordinary or unexpected.

PRE'TEXT (S.) a colour, ſham, pretence, or excuſe, a blind or cloak.

PRE'TOR (S.) a *Roman* magiſtrate that adminiſtered juſtice, whereof there was at firſt but one; but afterwards, when many foreigners came to reſide there, another was appointed to determine the differences that might ariſe among them; in the year of *Rome* 605, their number was increaſed to ſix; the two firſt had the cognizance of the caſes of private perſons, the other four of publick crimes, ſuch as extortions, unreaſonable fees, treaſons,

treaſons, &c. in future time they increaſed to 15 in number; they exerciſed their charge one year; the provincial *prætors* adminiſtred juſtice in the *Roman* provinces, and commanded the forces during their year, unleſs when the war was dangerous, or the enemy formidable, then they ſent a conſul to take upon him the command of the army.

PRETO'RIANS (S.) the guards of the *Roman* emperors, firſt picked out by *Scipio Africanus* from among the braveſt of the army; afterwards *Auguſtus* ſettled and divided them into ſeveral bodies, and appointed two officers to command them; their pay was double to the reſt of the ſoldiers, their whole number was about 10,000, divided into nine or ten cohorts, and generally had a great hand in all the revolutions that happened.

PRETO'RIUM (S.) the place where the prætor or captain of the guard lived, who was the governor of *Judea*, or where he tried cauſes and adminiſtred juſtice; ſometimes the tent where the generals met at a council of war was thus called.

PRE'TTINESS (S.) handſomeneſs, beautifulneſs, pleaſingneſs, &c.

PRE'TTY (A.) handſome, beautiful, delightful, pleaſing, charming.

PREVAI'L (V.) to influence or get the aſcendency over another, to conquer, overcome, maſter, ſubdue, &c.

PRE'VALENCE, PRE'VALENCY or PRE'VALENTNESS (S.) the power, ſtrength, or aſcendant quality of any thing.

PRE'VALENT (A.) powerful, prevailing, influencing, effectual, &c.

PREVA'RICATE (V.) to ſhuffle, to ſay ſometimes one thing and ſometimes another, to evade, or endeavour to ſtifle the truth.

PREVARICA'TION (S.) an unjuſt, unfair way of acting or treating any perſon, an equivocation, or endeavouring to hide the truth, by ſaying one thing and meaning another, a deception, or double dealing.

PREVARICA'TOR (S.) one who deals unfairly or unjuſtly with another, a deceiver; alſo one choſe in a univerſity at a commencement to ſatyrize the miſbehaviour of the maſters or principals.

PREVE'NT (V.) to ſtop, hinder, or do ſomething before-hand, ſo that another cannot come at, or do what he aims at or deſires.

PREVE'NTER-ROPE (S.) in a *Ship* is a ſmall one made faſt over the ties, to ſecure the yards in caſe any of the other ropes ſhould break.

PREVE'NTION (S.) a hindrance, ſtop, or keeping back, by ſtepping in before, &c.

PREVE'NTIONAL (S.) coming before; and when applied to the *Moon*, means the full or change next before any great conjunction of the ſuperiors, appearance of a comet, moveable feaſt, &c.

PREVE'NTIVE or PREVE'NTATIVE (A.) that has the power or faculty of hindering or keeping back any thing.

PRE'VIOUS (A.) ſomething that introduces, prepares for, or leads the way to another thing.

PREY (S.) the goods, perſons, cattle, &c. that is taken in war by an enemy, or the ſpoil of wild beaſts and robbers.

PREY (V.) to ſpoil, plunder, rob, or feed upon the perſon or property of another by violence or craft.

PRI'APUS (S.) a god of the Ancients, ſaid to be the ſon of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, and who had the care of gardens, worſhipped particularly at *Lampſacus*, *Adonis*, or *Oſiris*, having conſecrated a phallus of gold in memory of a wound he had received in the groin; the reaſon of the phallus by length of time being forgot, the prieſts of that god introduced a great many ſhameful vileneſſes upon this occaſion; it is ſuppoſed that *Adonis*, and *Priapus* were the ſame deity under different names, both being gods of the gardens, &c.

PRICE (S.) the fixed or abſolute rate ſet upon any commodity by publick authority, as of bread, &c. or the rate agreed for any thing between any two parties; from whence a publick paper printed weekly, containing the uſual *prices* of all ſorts of commodities, is called a *price courant*.

PRICK (V.) to enter the fleſh ſlightly with the point or ſharp end of a needle, pin, or ſword, &c. alſo to write down in proper notes a leſſon of muſick upon ruled paper; alſo to trace the ſteps of a hare in hunting, &c.

PRICK (S.) a ſmall wound made with the ſharp point of a pin, needle, ſword, &c. alſo a dot or ſmall mark made to ſignify ſomething particular in a map, chart, &c. alſo tobacco rolled up very tight in the ſhape of a nine-pin, &c.

PRI'CKER (S.) an inſtrument uſed by the *Stationers* to mark paper or parchment with, ſo as to rule the lines at equal diſtances; alſo a neat ſmall wheel uſed by thoſe who draw mathematical ſchemes, to mark dotted or pricked lines with; with *Hunters*, it is alſo a huntſman on horſeback.

PRI'CKET (S.) a ſmall baſket; alſo a male deer of two years old beginning to put forth the horns.

PRI'CKLE (S.) any ſharp-pointed matter, as a thorn, &c.

PRI'CKLINESS (S.) the condition of any thing that has many ſharp points, as briars, thorns, roſe-trees, &c.

PRICK-POSTS (S.) are thoſe timbers that are framed into the breaſt-ſummers between the principal poſts, to keep the frame ſteady and ſtrengthen it.

PRICK UP (V.) to appear chearful, briſk, lively; alſo to adorn or trim a perſon or thing to make them look handſome.

PRIDE (S.) that haughty diſpoſition of mind that makes a man think more worthily of himſelf

himſelf, and meaner of others, than he ought; diſdain, loftineſs of mein, behaviour, or carriage.

To pride one's ſelf, to take pleaſure or delight in any thing, to ſcorn or diſdain others tho' above or equal to us.

PRIEST (S.) properly ſignifies an elder or old man; but it is now generally reſtrained to thoſe perſons who are employed about religious matters; in the *Old Teſtament*, the age was fixed to 30 yeaes, before they were admitted into the order of *prieſts*, and it is ſuppoſed our Saviour was about that age before he began his miniſtry; in the *Chriſtian Church*, there is no certain term of years abſolutely preſixed, different churches having different uſages; as to the heathen *prieſts*, they were of different ſorts, ſome appointed to ſacrifice to all the gods in general, and others to a particular god, &c. Among the *Jews*, the dignity of high or chief *prieſt* was annexed to *Aaron*'s family; after the captivity of *Babylon*, the civil government and the crown were ſuper-added to the high prieſthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high prieſt, that he could be proſecuted in no court, but that of the great Sanhedrim; but ſome are of opinion, that was in caſes criminal only, and in matters of property he might be ſued in the common courts, only he was privileged, ſo that he was not obliged to appear in perſon, but might ſubſtitute any proxy to appear for him; he was likewiſe exempted from being put to his oath, either in court or elſewhere, unleſs the king happened to have a trial, and the high prieſt's teſtimony might be ſerviceable to the crown; when the ſucceſſion was diſputed, the Sanhedrim only had the power of nominating a ſucceſſor, under him was a vicar, called the *ſagan*, who had the direction of all the other *prieſts*, who had alſo two other deputies to act under him; after building the ſecond temple, learning and care were ſo decayed among the *prieſts*, that a little before the feaſt of expiation in every year a committee of the Sanhedrim met, and read the whole expiation-office to the high prieſt, according to the form in *Leviticus*, and enjoined him to repeat the office to himſelf, that he might not miſtake in the leaſt circumſtance; upon this day all ſorts of ſacrifices were to be offered by him alone; on the morning of the day of preparation they ſet him in the middle of the gate of the temple, and had heifers, rams, and lambs brought before him, to refreſh his memory with thoſe different ſorts of ſacrifices; then he was conducted to the ſenior *prieſts*, who inſtructed him in the methods of offering incenſe, who obliged him to ſwear that he would offer his incenſe according to the form preſcribed, in the Holy of Holies; every year he was conveyed from his houſe into the temple with a great deal of pomp, the grand Sanhedrim, the king, and the body of *prieſts*, making a part of the parade; the Heathens had their arch flamen or high prieſt, and ſo have the Chriſtians, excepting among ſome particular ſects.

PRIE'STHOOD (S.) the office, buſineſs, or dignity of a prieſt.

PRIG (S.) a young, fooliſh, gay fellow; alſo a ſmatterer in art, a boaſter or pretender.

PRIM (A.) nice, ſet, formal, ſtarched, ſtiff, peculiar, &c.

To be PRIM (V.) to be conceited, fantaſtical, over-nice, or reſerved.

PRI'MACY (S.) the dignity or office of a primate or chief governor, eſpecially in eccleſiaſtical matters.

PRI'MAGE (S.) an allowance or duty formerly appointed to be paid to the captain and maſters of ſhips, for the uſe of his cables, &c. and to the men for lading and unlading of the cargo; but this is now quite laid aſide, all charges of that ſort being ſwallowed up in the freight, tho' this term is ſtill uſed in bills of lading.

PRI'MARY (A.) any thing that is firſt in order, or chief in place, from whence *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, upon account of their revolving round the *Sun* as a center, are called the *primary* planets.

PRI'MATE (S.) the ſupream, head, or chief biſhop, who has the rule and government over ſeveral other biſhops and archbiſhops, as the *primate* of *Poland*, *&c.*

PRI'MATESHIP (S.) the dignity and office of a primate.

PRIME (A.) the beſt, chief, or moſt valuable part of any thing.

PRIME (S.) when applied to the *Moon*, ſignifies the new moon for about three days after the change; in *Chronology*, it is the ſame with *golden number*, which ſee; in *Geometry*, thoſe figures that cannot be divided into any other more ſimple than themſelves, as a triangle in plains, the pyramid in ſolids are called *prime* figures; in *Arithmetick*, thoſe numbers that are meaſured or divided only by themſelves and unity, are called *prime* numbers; among the *Roman Catholicks*, it is the name for one of their canonical hours; in *Fencing*, it is the firſt and principal guard the body is thrown into at drawing of the ſword, in order to intimidate the adverſary and defend one's ſelf, &c.

PRIME (V.) in *Gunnery* is to put beaten powder into or upon the touch-hole of any piece of ordnance, in order to make it fire eaſily; in *Painting*, it is laying on the firſt colour upon boards, cloth, &c.

PRI'MER (S.) a ſmall book formerly ſet forth or publiſhed by authority, as the firſt book children ſhould publickly learn or read in ſchools, containing prayers and portions of the ſcriptures; alſo the name of an inſtrument in *Gunnery*, uſed to pierce the cartridge through

though the touch-hole of a piece or ordnance.

PRIME'VOUS or PRIME'VAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the firſt ages.

PRIMIGE'NIOUS (A.) original, or the firſt of any thing in its ſort or kind.

PRI'MING-HORN (S.) an inſtrument or horn veſſel worn by a gunner's ſide of a ſhip, when engaged, filled with beaten or *priming*-powder, on purpoſe to pour on the touch-holes of the guns as they are charged.

PRI'MITIVE (A.) ſomething done after the manners or cuſtoms of the ancients, or firſt ages.

PRI'MITIVE (S.) an original, and eſpecially uſed by the *Grammarians* for the root, from whence many other words flow.

PRI'MITIVENESS (S.) originalneſs; and ſometimes means particularity or ſtiffneſs.

PRI'MNESS (S.) demureneſs, affectedneſs, ſtiffneſs, formality, &c.

PRIMOGE'NITURE (S.) the right or title that belongs to the eldeſt ſon of a family, &c.

PRI'MROSE (S.) a pleaſant yellow ſpring flower, uſually fit to gather about the end of *April* or beginning of *May*.

PRI'MUM-MO'BILE (S.) according to the *old Aſtronomy*, was the ninth ſphere, which includes both the firmament or heaven of the fixed ſtars, and all the ſpheres of the planets, and hurries them round from eaſt to weſt once in 24 hours on the poles of the world; and this heaven is known only by its motion, for there are no ſtars or characters in it; this motion is now rejected, but the term is ſtill retained, and means the principal or moving cauſe or perſon in any affair whatever.

PRINCE (S.) ſometimes means the ſupream acting magiſtrate in a kingdom, or leſſer diviſion of a country; and ſometimes only a title of honour to the heirs or great men of a kingdom; and ſometimes to famous perſons for art, &c. as Sir *Iſaac Newton* is called the *prince* of philoſophers.

PRI'NCELINESS (S.) that noble and commendable behaviour that becomes a prince in words and actions.

PRI'NCES CO'RONET (S.) a character in *Heraldry*, whereby perſons of that dignity are diſtinguiſhed from all others, conſiſting in creſſes and flowers raiſed upon the circle which no others are allowed to have.

PRI'NCESS (S.) the wife or conſort of a prince; alſo the daughters of kings, &c.

PRI'NCIPAL (A.) chief, or that moſt to be regarded, &c.

PRI'NCIPAL (S.) the ſum of money let out to intereſt for a determinate time; alſo the chief perſon in any affair or buſineſs.

PRINCIPA'LITY (S.) the royalty or dominion of a prince; among the *Divines*, one of the orders in the angelick hierarchy is called *principalities*.

PRI'NCIPLE (S.) the firſt cauſe or foundation upon which any thing is made or built; alſo the ſame with maxims or ſelf-evident truths; and in *Morality*, a man is ſaid to act upon good or bad *principles*; among the *Chymiſts* phlegm or water, mercury or ſpirit, ſulphur or oil, ſalt and earth, are called the *principles* of mixed or natural bodies, of which ſpirit, oil, and ſalt are called active, and water and earth paſſive *principles*.

PRINT (V.) to make a mark or character upon a thing, ſo as it ſhall remain; to infuſe or inſtil proper doctrines into the mind of a perſon, ſo that the matter intended to be conveyed or impreſſed upon or into the perſon ſhall be deeply rooted.

PRI'NTER (S.) he that cauſes or makes durable marks upon a thing, and this is generally underſtood to be a calico or linen *printer*, who from wooden or metal patterns, ſtamps flowers, birds, &c. in various colours upon linen, &c. a copper plate *printer*, or one who has a rolling-preſs, to print pictures, writings, &c. engraven on copper-plates, upon paper; or a common letter preſs *printer*, who compoſes ſingle letters or types into words, and thoſe into ſentences, &c. which being impreſſed upon paper, give us news-papers, pamphlets, books, &c.

PRI'NTING (S.) ſometimes means the ſtaining calicoes and other cloths with colours and figures, &c. but generally that uſeful and neceſſary art that conveys the writings both of the ancients and moderns to us in a beautiful, plain, and cheap manner, by cauſing a large number of copies to be ſpread abroad with great eaſe and expedition; it is ſuppoſed to be invented, or at leaſt publiſhed, between the year 1420 and 1450, to which many pretend the right of firſt divulging it, and it is ſo managed among them, that it is difficult to determine who was the firſt inventor.

PRI'OR (A.) the firſt in order of time.

PRI'OR (S.) the head or governor of a monaſtery or priory among the *Roman Catholicks*, next in dignity to an abbot.

PRI'ORESS (S.) a woman that preſides over a priory of women, next in dignity to an abbeſs.

PRIO'RITY (S.) the order or right of firſt having the title to any thing, or being before or above in courſe of time, rank, or dignity.

PRI'ORSHIP (S.) the office or dignity of a prior.

PRI'ORY (S.) a ſociety of religious perſons, male or female, that live together in common in one large houſe, under the direction or government of a prior or prioreſs.

PRISM (S.) in *Geometry*, is a ſolid figure contained under five ſeveral planes, two of which being oppoſite to one another are triangles equal, alike, and parallel, the others are parallelograms; a glaſs ground truly in this form, is uſed to ſhew the colors that nature makes

makes in the arrangement of colours; for by the falling of the ſun's rays in a proper angle the moſt perfect and beautiful repreſentation of a rainbow is ſeen, from whence Sir *Iſaac Newton* formed his theory of colours, &c.

PRI'SON (S.) any place of confinement, but particularly meant of thoſe appointed by authority, to keep offenders againſt the law in, till the time of legal trial, or of confining debtors, &c. till the law is ſatisfied, vulgarly called a goal or jail.

PRI'SONER (S.) one under the reſtraint or confinement of another, whether taken by an enemy in war, or by the common juſtice of the kingdom where he reſides, &c. for any offence, &c.

PRI'STINE (A.) the firſt, former, or ancient ſtate of any thing.

PRI'TTLE PRA'TTLE (S.) fooliſh, ſilly, idle, childiſh talk.

PRI'VACY or PRI'VATENESS (S.) ſecrecy, retirement, familiarity or truſt.

PRI'VATE (A.) hid, concealed, retired, withdrawn from publick view, &c.

PRIVATEE'R (S.) a ſmall, light, convenient ſhip of war, fitted out by any prince, or with his authority, to make prize of, or take all the ſhips he can of the enemy of that ſtate or kingdom.

PRIVATEE'RING (S.) going about in a privateer with the intention to look for, and take any ſhip of the enemy's he can.

PRIVA'TION (S.) a taking away or bereaving of ſomething that a perſon had; alſo the want or abſence of ſome natural perfection that ought to be in a ſubject.

PRI'VATIVE (A.) that deprives, takes away from, or prejudices a thing.

PRI'VILEGE (S.) a particular authority, or grant, wereby a perſon is enabled to do or forbear ſomething that before he was not.

PRI'VITIES (S.) thoſe parts of the body that cuſtom or decency require to be kept covered.

PRI'VITY (S.) knowledge, conſent, agreement, &c. alſo in *Law*, it is a private familiarity or inward relation of different parties with, or to one another.

PRI'VY (A.) knowing of, acquainted with, or conſenting to a thing.

PRI'VY (S.) in *Private Houſes*, it is alſo called the *neceſſary-houſe*, or proper place to diſcharge the excrements of nature into; but in *Inns of Court*, and other publick places where ſeveral apartments are joined together for this purpoſe, it is called the *bog-houſe*.

PR'VY-SEAL (S.) that which the king firſt ſets to ſuch grants as are to paſs the grrat ſeal of *England*, uſed alſo in matters of leſſer conſequence.

Lord Privy-Seal, in our *Conſtitution*, is the fifth great officer of the crown, thro' whoſe hands paſs the king's grants of charters, pardons, &c. and who is always a member of the king's council.

PRIZE (V.) to eſteem, value, ſet, or make a great account of a perſon or thing.

PRIZE (S.) in the *Sea Language*, ſignifies a ſhip, &c. of one king's ſubjects, that is confiſcated or taken by thoſe of another's; alſo any valuable ſucceſs in a lottery, &c.

PROBABI'LITY or PRO'BABLENESS (S.) a reaſonable appearance or likelihood of any thing's being true or falſe.

PRO'BABLE (A.) likely, poſſible, credible, &c.

PRO'BATE (S.) a proof or allowance from a proper office under the ſeal thereof, &c. that the will of the perſon therein mentioned was duly and regularly proved, according as the law directs or requires.

PROBA'TION (S.) a proof, trial, experiment, endeavour, &c. in the *Univerſity*, it is the examining young ſtudents at the time of taking up their degrees; and in *Religious Houſes*, it is the year of trial to prove the virtues of a novice upon his entrance, to ſee how he bears the ſeverities, of the orders he enters into.

PROBA'TIONER (S.) a ſcholar or novice, or one that is under a ſtate of trial or examination; among the *Preſbyterians*, a young preacher, who a year before his ordination is licenſed to preach.

PROBA'TOR (S.) in *Law*, is one that is to prove another guilty of a crime, and is uſually underſtood of an accomplice that is made, or admitted an evidence.

PROBE (S.) a ſurgeons inſtrument to put into and ſearch a wound, &c.

PROBE (V.) to ſearch into a wound, ulcer, or any hollow cavity in the fleſh; alſo to examine thoroughly and to the bottom of any thing.

PRO'BLEM (S.) ſomething propoſed to be done, and is uſually underſtood of conſtructing mathematical figures, and demonſtrating the truth and reaſon of the proceſs or method uſed to effect it; ſo likewiſe when in *Algebra*, a queſtion or propoſition contains ſome unknown truth, that moſt be inveſtigeted and demonſtrated,

PROBLEMA'TICAL (A.) ſomething done, propoſed or laid down after the manner of a problem.

PRGBO'SCIS (S.) the trunk of an elephant, with which he eats, drinks, and defends himſelf.

PROCE'DURE (S.) the regular or irregular management or carring on an affair, eſpecially law-caſes.

PROCEE'D (V.) to come or derive from another, or ſome act that follows from a known and certain caſe; alſo to continue, go on, purſue and make an end of a thing.

PROCEE'D (S.) in *Trade*, is the nett amount of a cargo or parcel of goods after all charges are defrayed.

PROCEE'DING (S.) coming out of, or from another; alſo the continuing or going forward

ward in a law-ſuit, journey, or other buſineſs.

PRO'CESS (S.) in *Law*, means at large all that has been done in a real or perſonal action, and all criminal and common pleas; a *proceſs* is always in the name of the king, and uſually after an indictment found, or other conviction; in *general*, it means the regular method or order of doing any thing; alſo the ſtanding-out part or knob of a bone, by the *Surgeons*, is called a proceſs; in *Law*, the writ or citation that calls a perſon into court to anſwer complaints, &c.

PROCE'SSION (S.) any ſolemn march, religious or civil, upon extraordinary occaſions, but eſpecially underſtood to be an eccleſiaſtical ceremony or publick appearance where the clergy and people go to ſome church ſinging litanies, or any other prayer, as they move along; the old *Romans*, when the empire was diſtreſſed, or after ſome victory, ordered *proceſſions* for ſeveral days together, to be made to the temples, to beg the favour of, or return thanks to their gods; the *Jews* likewiſe went in companies to the temple to ſay their prayers, and ſo did the primitive Chriſtians to the martyrs tombs; but it is not recorded that the prieſts went foremoſt with them upon theſe occaſions, or directed the order of the *proceſſion*; the firſt *proceſſions* among the Chriſtians mentioned by the eccleſiaſtical writers, with the clergy at the head of them, are thoſe ſet on foot at *Conſtantinople* by St. *Chryſoſtom*, to oppoſe the reſembling appearance of the *Arians*, who being forced to hold their aſſemblies without the town, went thither night and morning ſinging anthems; St. *Chryſoſtom*, to prevent their perverting the Catholicks, ſet up counter-*proceſſions*, at which they ſang prayers in the night, and carried croſſes with flambeaux upon them; from hence the cuſtom came to the *Latins*; the cuſtom of the church of *Rome*, from the time of *Gregory the Great*, has been for the clergy and people to go in *proceſſion* from one church to another, ſinging prayers and litanies; and when they came to the church deſigned, they ſang the ſervice of the day, and maſs, which they called the ſtation; this has much increaſed, and they are uſed in the country as well as towns, upon all publick occaſions in the time of war, famine, plague, &c. there are alſo ſettled or annual *proceſſions*, ſome ſmall remains whereof are ſtill left in ſome parts of *England*, at, or about *Whitſuntide*; after *Berengarius* had declared war againſt tranſubſtantiation, and the worſhipping the Euchariſt, it was made a particular part of religion in the church of *Rome*, to carry the conſecrated elements triumphantly in *proceſſion*; this cuſtom began in the 14th century, and after the reformation and oppoſition of the *Lutherans* and *Calviniſts* thereto, was carried to a highe ſolemnity and degree of adoration; it is alſo uſed to expreſs the ſolemn manner of going to a prince's coronation, marriage, &c. or any other publick or joyful occaſion; but the moſt noted or extraordinary mentioned in hiſtory, is that of the leagues formed at *Paris* in 1590, conſiſting of 1300 monks and clergy; *Roſe* biſhop of *Senlis*, and the prior of the *Carthuſians* led them on like captains, each of them carrying a croſs in their left hand, and a halbert in their right; after theſe marched, four in front, all monks of the *Mendicant* orders; but the monks that had eſtates either in town or country, and were afraid the premiſes might be ruffled, kept out of the way, and made no part of the *proceſſion*; all thoſe that went had their gowns tucked up at their girdle, their cowls let fall upon their ſhoulders, a helmet on their head, a corſelet or coat of mail for back and breaſt; beſides which ſome had bucklers and daggers, ſome partizans, ſome croſs-bows, others ruſty arms unfit either for charge or defence; the old monks marched in the firſt ranks, counterfeiting the air and motions of captains as well as they could; the younger ſort followed, ſhooting every minute with their croſs-bows, to ſhew their ſkill and courage; all this body marching through the ſtreets of *Paris*, with an affected gravity, halted now and then, and ſung anthems with a diſcharge of their muſkets; the pope's legate, and ſome cardinals, &c. attended and countenanced this ridiculous and profane ſolemnity; the ſame year, upon *Aſcenſion-day*, there was a more ſolemn *proceſſion*, attended by many princes, biſhops, nobility, judges, &c. at which they ſwore never to admit a heretick to be their king, &c. In *Church Language*, the iſſuing or coming forth of the Holy Ghoſt from the Father and the Son, is called by this name.

PRO'CHRONISM (S.) in *Chronology*, is an error in point of time, by aſſerting an action was done before it really was.

PROCLAI'M (V.) to publiſh or declare any thing ſolemnly, openly, and aloud.

PROCLAMA'TION (S.) in *Law*, is a writ iſſued to the ſheriff of the county where the party dwells, to make three publications or *proclamations* for the defendant to ſurrender himſelf, or be out law'd, which is done upon awarding an exigent; alſo thoſe publick declarations of the reſult of what the king with the advice of his council comes to, upon particular caſes, ſuch as calling or diſſolving parliaments, proclaiming peace or war, &c. and now are uſually printed and ſtuck up at publick places, ſuch as the exchange, market, or town-houſes, &c.

PROCLI'VITY (S.) the natural aptneſs or tendency of a thin to go downwards.

PROCO'NSUL (S.) a name given in the beginning of the *Roman* republick, to him who was continued in the office of conſul, after the year of his conſulſhip, for ſome important rea-

reaſons, and afterwards thoſe who going out of their conſulſhips had the government of a conſular province given them, were called by this name; in the time of the emperors, he that was choſen to govern one of the provinces of the people, was called a *proconſul*; the *proconſuls* going out of their conſulſhip, were not choſe in the aſſemblies of the people, but they caſt lots for one of the two conſular provinces, and took the government of that which fell to them, where they adminiſtered juſtice, and commanded the army that was in that province.

PROCO'NSULSHIP (S.) the office or dignity of a proconſul.

PROCRA'STINAEE (V.) to delay, put off till to-morrow, &c.

PROCRASTINA'TION (S.) a delaying, deferring, or putting off till to-morrow.

PRO'CREATE (V.) to beget children.

PROCREA'TION (S.) a begetting of offſpring or children.

PRO'CTOR (S.) a pleader, advocate, council, or manager for another, e pecially in the eccleſiaſtical courts; alſo two ſtudents choſe in an univerſity to ſee that good orders are kept, and regular exerciſes conſtantly performed; alſo the name of thoſe two clergymen for each dioceſs, that appear for the ca'hedral and collegiate churches, one for each, to ſit in the lower houſe of convocation.

PRO'CTORSHIP (S.) the office, duty, buſineſs, &c. of a proctor.

PROCU'MBENT (A.) lying along.

PROCU'RACY (S.) the deed or inſtrument whereby a perſon is appointed a procurator; alſo the office of ſuch a perſon.

PROCURA'TION (S.) that whereby one perſon is impowered to act, receive, treat, or do any thing for or in behalf of another, to which that perſon is abſolutely bound to comply, let the conditions be what they will; alſo an entertainment or feaſt; and formerly meant a reſervation of ſervice due from the vaſſal to the lords, by whom they were to be entertained at ſtated times in the year, when they came among their farms; in conſideration whereof, it was frequent to pay a ſum of money; and as the temporal lords uſed to receive from their vaſſals and tenants *procurations*, ſo the biſhops and archdeacons uſed to be entertained by the churches under their juriſdictions; and here the archdeacons putting the pariſh-prieſts ſometimes to unreaſonable charges were complained of to the popes, who endeavoured to redreſs the grievance, both by councils and bulls, particularly *Innocent* III. upon a complaint preferred againſt the arch-deacon of *Richmond*, who is ſaid to have viſited with 100 horſe in his company, ſo that when he came to a parſonage houſe, he deſtroyed and eat up all in a moment.

Procuration Money, a ſum, premium, or reward given to a particular ſet of men, called money-ſcriveners, for the lending or procuring a ſum or ſums of money upon proper ſecurities, at legal intereſt.

PROCURA'TOR (S.) a protector, ſol citor, or manager for another; alſo a governor of a country under a prince; and at *Venice*, the perſon next in dignity to the doge or duke, called the *procurator* of St. *Mark*.

PROCU'RE (V.) to buy or get any thing for one's ſelf, but eſpecially for another; and infamouſly applied to, or underſtand of the act of bringing or providing whores, to ſatisfy the luſt ul inclinations of a diſorderly affection.

PROCU'REMENT (S.) the act of getting, or the actual thing got.

PROCU'RER (S.) one that makes it his or her buſineſs to get what the inclinations of another deſire; and is generally underſtood to mean an infamous man or woman, that buſy themſelves to get and encourage whores for thoſe that are deſirous of them.

PRO'DIGAL (A.) profuſe, laviſh, extravagant, riotous, fooliſh, vain-glorious.

PRO'DIGALNESS or PRODIGA'LITY (S.) the act or diſpoſition of a ſpendthrift, or extravagant, vain-glorious, fooliſh, proud, haughty perſon.

PRODI'GIOUS (A.) ſtrange, wonderful, extraordinary, amazing, exceſſive great, uncommon, or contrary to the common courſe of nature.

PRODI'GIOUSNESS (S.) ſtrangeneſs, uncommoneſs, wonderfulneſs, greatneſs, exceſſiveneſs, &c.

PRO'DIGY (S.) ſomething very ſtrange, or uncommon, contrary to, or out of the common courſe of nature.

PRODU'CE (V.) to bring forth, yield, or give; to ſhew or declare; in *Geometry*, is the ſtretching, lengthening, or extending of a line farther than it now is, to anſwer a purpoſe intended.

PRO'DUCE or PRO'DUCT (S.) the reſult, effect, or fruit, that is brought forth or yielded from or by any perſon, thing, or work; and in *Arithmetick*, it is the amount of two numbers multiplied by or into one another; and in *Geometry*, it is the rectangle made from the multiplying or drawing two lines by or over one another.

PRODU'CTION (S.) all works and effects of nature and art, as the fruit of a tree, &c. alſo the general act of bringing forth, extending, or lengthening any thing.

PRODU'CTIVE (A.) that is apt, fit, or inclined to bring forth or yield any thing.

PRODU'CTIVENESS (S.) the nature or aptneſs of any thing to produce, yield, or bring forth any thing.

PRO'EM (S.) a preface, introduction, entrance, or beginning of, or preparatory to a diſcourſe.

PROFANA'TION (S.) the act of uſing religious things for common purpoſes, as of ſacramental

ſramental bread and wine for the entertainment of jovial company, by way of ridiculing the true intent and uſe thereof, &c.

PROFA'NE (V.) to unhallow or abuſe the true uſe and intent of things ſet apart for religious purpoſes, in order to make a ſcoff and deriſion of them and it.

PROFA'NE (A.) wicked, unſanctified, unholy, irreligious, ſcoffing, &c. and ſometimes by a prieſtly ſtretch means all common perſons or things, to which their character of ſacred is not annexed.

PROFA'NENESS (S.) impiety, irreligion, a mocking at, and abuſing the name of God and ſincere religion, alſo the perſons or things ſeparated for, or conſecrated to the immediate ſervice and attendance upon religious matters.

PROFE'CTIONS (S.) among the *Aſtrologers*, are equal and regular courſes and progreſſions of the ſun, and other ſignificators through the ſigns of the zodiack, according to the ſucceſſions of the ſigns, allowing to each *profection* the whole circles, and one ſign over.

PROFE'SS (V.) to own, or publickly declare one's ſelf of a particular ſect, opinion or party in religion, or a member or practiſer of a particular art or ſcience.

PROFE'SSION (S.) a trade, art, or myſtery, that any one practiſes for a livelihood; alſo a publick owning of the common or any other particular notions in religion, &c.

PROFE'SSOR (S.) a publick practiſer of any art or ſcience; and particularly ſpoke of a reader of lectures in univerſities, &c.

PRO'FFER (V.) to offer, preſent, tender.

PRO'FFER (S.) a propoſal to give, offer, or tender ſomething to another.

PROFI'CIENCE or PROFI'CIENCY (S.) the ſkill or knowledge that any perſon or perſons have acquired in any trade, art, or ſcience.

PROFI'CIENT (S.) a perſon that has acquired a good degree of ſkill or knowledge in any art or ſcience.

PRO'FILE (S.) a term in *Painting*, meaning the ſide view of a perſon or thing, as the heads of kings and queens are commonly put on coins; but in *Architecture*, it is ſuch a draught of a pile of building, that expreſſes the breadth, depth, and height of the whole, but not the length, and ſuch as would appear, if it was cut down perpendicularly from the top to the foundation; and ſometimes it means a deſign or deſcription.

PRO'FIT (S.) gain, benefit, advantage.

PRO'FIT (V.) to get ſomething, to be benefited or advantaged by a perſon or thing.

PRO'FITABLE (A.) beneficial, advantageous, uſeful, gainful, &c.

PRO'FITABLENESS (S.) gainfulneſs, beneficialneſs, &c.

PRO'FITING (S.) gaining, improving, benefiting, &c.

PRO'FLIGATE (A.) very wicked, diſſolute, profane, lewd, debauched.

PRO'FLIGATENESS (S.) all manner of debauchery, lewdneſs, profaneneſs, or wickedneſs.

PROFOU'ND (A.) a pit, &c. that is very deep; alſo a great perſon, or one eminent for learning or knowledge.

PROFOU'NDNESS or PROFU'NDITY (S.) deepneſs; alſo the quality of any ſort of learning or knowledge, that is difficult to find out, or come at.

PROFU'SE (A.) waſteful, extravagant, laviſh.

PROFU'SENESS (S.) extravagantneſs, eſpecially in a riotous way of living, and laviſh ſquandering away of money.

PROFU'SION (S.) a pouring out of any thing; but eſpecially meant of the influence of God's Spirit, to enable his prophets and miniſters to do what by nature they could not.

PROG (S.) a cant word for proviſion, goods, or money laid up in ſtore.

PROG (V.) to lay up by little and little privately and induſtriouſly.

PROGE'NITORS (S.) all thoſe that were before us, ſuch as our fathers, grandfathers, &c.

PRO'GENY (S.) children, or the offspring that comes from us; our iſſue, &c.

PROGNO'STICATE (V.) to propheſy, foretel, conjecture, gueſs, or imagine.

PROGNOSTICA'TION (S.) foretelling, propheſying, &c.

PROGNOSTICA'TOR (S.) one that pretends to foretel future events.

PROGNO'STICK (S.) an indication, ſign, or token of any thing that is yet to come, eſpecially regarded by the phyſicians, as the ſymptoms of life and death, the increaſe or decreaſe of the diſtemper, or the probability of its continuance, &c.

PRO'GRESS (S.) ſometimes means the improvement that a perſon has made in arts and ſciences, &c. and ſometimes the rout that a king, &c. takes in a journey, &c.

PROGRE'SSION (S.) the regular and ordinary courſe, that any perſon or thing takes to perform what is deſigned or intended; in *Arithmetick*, it is alſo called proportion, and is of two ſorts or kinds, the one called *arithmetical progreſſion* or proportion continued, which is a continued ſeries of numbers encreaſing or decreaſing by equal diſtance, as 7, 10, 13, 16, &c. or 16, 14, 12, 10, &c. the other is called *geometrical progreſſion* or proportion continued, which is when any ſeries of numbers have the ſame or an equal ratio, that is, the quotients of each following term divided by the foregoing one, are equal, as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c or 81, 27, 9, 3, &c.

PROGRE'SSIVE or PROGRE'SSIONAL (A.) any thing that goes on regularly, ſucceſſively and orderly.

PROHI'BIT (V.) to forbid, bar, hinder, or keep from any thing.

PROHIBI'TION (S.) a forbidding, or hindering, and chiefly uſed in *Commerce*, where par-

ficular ſorts of goods are forbid by a ſtate to be imported or exported, &c. in *Law*, it is a writ iſſued to forbid a court to proceed in a cauſe there depending, upon ſuggeſtion that the cognizance thereof does not belong to it.

PROJE'CT (V.) to invent, contrive, or deſign; and in *Mathematicks*, ſignifies the drawing or laying down of the lines, &c. of a ſphere or globe upon a plane; and in *Carpentry*, *&c.* it is the bulging or ſtanding out of a corniſh, &c. beyond the plane of the wall.

PRO'JECT (S.) a deſign or contrivance, rather in the brain than yet executed.

PROJE'CTILE (S.) any thing thrown or caſt with a conſiderable force from one.

PROJE'CTION or PROJE'CTURE (S.) the act of throwing or forcing a heavy body into a ſtrong or violent motion, as an arrow out of a bow, a bullet out of a gun, &c. alſo the delineating mathematically any ſort of figures, eſpecially the repreſentation of the lines, circles, &c. of the ſphere; alſo the quantity that the baſe or capital of a column, &c. ſtands out beyond the ſhaft, &c.

PROJE'CTOR (S.) a deviſer, contriver, inventor, &c. of any new matter or thing.

PRO'LATE SPHEROID (S.) a geometrical ſolid generated by the revolution of a ſemi-ellipſis about its tranſverſe diameter.

PROLA'TION (S.) in *Muſick*, is the act of forming the trill or ſhake with the voice, which occaſions various inflections upon the ſame ſyllable.

PROLEGO'MENA (S.) introductory or preparatory diſcourſes, proper to inform the reader of the true deſign and intention of the book or diſcourſe following.

PROLE'PSIS (S.) a preconceiving, imagining, or forming things in one's mind beforehand; and with the *Orators*, it is a figure, whereby they endeavour to beſpeak their audience by repeating the objections, that their opponents may be ſuppoſed to made, and ſo anſwering them.

PROLE'PTICK or PROLE'PTICAL (A.) any thing that belongs to a prolepſis; and in *Phyſick*, thoſe diſeaſes that return ſooner each day than before, as is frequent in agues, are called *proleptical* diſeaſes.

PROLI'FICK (A.) fruitful, fit, or apt to breed or bring forth young.

PROLI'X (A.) tedious, uſing many words, where few would ſerve, long, dilatory, ſuperfluous, &c.

PROLI'XNESS or PROLI'XITY (S.) the length or needleſs tediouſneſs of a diſcourſe, &c. by entering into the recital of every minute circumſtance, or a uſeleſs detail of what might be ſpared.

PROLOCU'TOR (S.) the ſpeaker of the upper and lower houſe of convocation; among the *Engliſh Clergy*, the arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* is the chairman, preſident, or *prolocutor* of the upper houſe of convocation; he that acts in this ſtation in the lower houſe, is choſe the firſt day of their meeting by the inferior clergy, and is to be approved of by the upper houſe, for it is by him their affairs, debates, &c. are to be directed, and their reſolutions, meſſages, &c. delivered to the upper houſe; he reads all propoſitions made to, or in the houſe, collects the ſuffrages, &c.

PROLOCU'TORSHIP (S.) the office or dignity of a ſpeaker, chairman, preſident, &c. of a convocation, ſynod, &c. for religious affairs.

PRO'LOGUE (S.) the entrance, preface, or introduction to a ſpeech, ſermon, oration, &c. but more particularly of a play acted upon the ſtage for publick diverſion.

PROLO'NG (V.) to continue, lengthen, or make a diſcourſe, &c. laſt long or a great while; alſo to put off or delay, &c.

PROLONGA'TION (S.) a lengthening, continuing, delaying, putting off, &c.

PROME'THEUS (S.) is reported to be aſſiſted by *Minerva* in making men, and that ſhe carried him up into the ſky to light a piece of wood at the burning wheel of the ſun, with which he kindled the man he had made into life; the poets ſay he alſo made the woman *Pandora*, to whom *Jupiter*, by way of revenge, gave a box filled with all manner of diſeaſes and calamities that mankind is incident to; *Pandora* carried it to *Prometheus*, who deſpiſed *Jupiter*'s preſent, and would have nothing to do with it; whereupon ſhe gave it his brother *Epimetheus*, who no ſooner had opened it, but out flew all manner of diſeaſes to afflict mankind; upon which he would gladly have ſhut it again, but his underſtanding came too late, the venom being diſperſed, and nothing but a little hope lay at the bottom; this is ſuppoſed to be an allegorical deſcription of the fall of man, &c.

PRO'MINENT (A.) ſtanding or jutting out farther than the plane of any thing.

PROMI'SCUOUS (A.) mixed, confuſed or jumbled together, &c.

PROMI'SCUOUSNESS or PROMI'SCOUSNESS (S.) the being jumbled, or confuſedly mixed together, &c.

PRO'MISE (V.) to aſſure a perſon, or give one's word about the doing or forbearing any thing, a ſolemn engagement or plighting of troth in marriage, or any other contract.

PRO'MISE (S.) an aſſurance by word of mouth, of the doing or forbearing ſomething; and in *Law*, when a perſon obliges himſelf to perform ſomething upon a valuable conſideration, and does it not, an action lies againſt him for non-performance, but without a conſideration no action lies.

PRO'MISER (S.) one who makes promiſes.

PRO'MISSARY (S.) the perſon to whom a promiſe is made.

PRO'MISSORY (A.) ſomething that belongs to a promiſe, or diſtant performance of a thing; ſo a note given for money borrowed, or

or goods bought, &c. at a certain time to come, is called a *promiſſory* note, &c.

PRO'MONTORY (S.) a hill or rock that runs its head out into the ſea, commonly called a cape or head-land.

PROMO'TE (V.) to advance, puſh forward, prefer, or do all that lies in one's power to put a perſon in a higher or more profitable ſtation of life than he was in before.

PROMO'TER (S.) one that encourages, aſſiſts, or puts a matter or thing forward.

PROMO'TION (S.) advancing from one degree of honour or benefit to another, whether eccleſiaſtical or civil.

PROMPT (V.) to egg on, or whiſper a perſon in the ear, to be ready to put one in, that is acting a play, &c. to encourage or forward a matter.

PROMPT (A.) ingenious, ready-witted, &c. alſo a term for paying money down at the making a bargain, for which there is commonly an allowance or diſcount made to the perſon paying.

PRO'MPTER (S.) one that eggs or encourages another on to ſomething; alſo a perſon that ſtands behind the ſcenes in a play, to put the actors in, whenever they are at a ſtand, or make the leaſt boggle.

PRO'MPTITUDE or PRO'MPTNESS (S.) perfectneſs in, or readineſs at the performing any exerciſe, &c.

PRO'MPTUARY (S.) a ware-houſe, ſtore-houſe, buttery, &c.

PROMU'LGATE or PROMU'LGE (V.) to publiſh abroad, to declare aloud, proclaim to all the world the errand that a perſon is ſent about; and eſpecially ſpoken of the *Roman* laws, which were hung up in the market-place, and expoſed to publick view for three market-days before they paſſed into a law.

PRONE (A.) bent, or inclined towards any thing; alſo the lying flat upon one's face, or in a poſture with one's hands and head hanging down towards the ground.

PRO'NENESS (S.) the inclination or readineſs with which a perſon complies with the doing any thing; alſo the inclining, hanging, or lying with one's face towards or on the ground.

PRONG (S.) the teeth or ſharp points of a fork, great or ſmall, for meat or hay, &c.

PRO'NOUN (S.) among the *Grammarians*, is the term for a perſonal noun; as, *I*, *thou*, *&c.* or ſomething immediately belonging to a perſon or thing, &c. as, *who*, *which*, *&c.*

PRONOU'NCE (V.) ſometimes means only to ſpeak, ſometimes to read or preach an oration or ſpeech to a congregation, and ſometimes to paſs ſentence after a judicial trial and a verdict brought in by the jury.

PRONUNCIA'TION or PRONOU'NCING (S.) the particular manner that a perſon does or ought to ſpeak the words of any particular language; alſo among the *Rhetoricians*, it is the changing or varying the tone of the voice at particular times, in ſuch a manner as may moſt affect the auditors, and impreſs the matter deeper upon them than otherwiſe they cou'd.

PROOF (S.) a trying to ſee whether the thing or perſon can or will anſwer the purpoſe intended; alſo a demonſtration or reaſon of the truth of any thing advanced by way of argument, a teſtimony, witneſs, or mark; in *Printing*, the firſt ſheet wrought off after compoſing the matter, to ſee whether it is rightly done or not, is called the *proof* ſheet, which ſometimes is forced to be dong ſeveral times over; in *Arithmetick*, it commonly means an inverſe manner of performing the queſtion, on purpoſe to try whether the calculation or ſum is truly wrought.

PROP (S.) a ſupport, to preſerve any thing from falling.

PROP (V.) to ſuſtain, keep up, or preſerve from failing.

PRO'PAGATE (V.) to increaſe, ſpread abroad, or cauſe many young ones of the ſame kind, to grow or come forth; alſo to publiſh, encourage, declare, &c.

PROPAGA'TION or PRO'PAGATING (S.) the act of increaſing the number or any ſpecies of being; alſo a publiſhing, declaring, or encouraging any matter or thing.

PROPAGA'TOR (S.) one that encourages, ſpreads, or encreaſes any thing.

PROPE'NSE (A.) inclined to, hankering after, &c.

PROPE'NSENESS, PROPE'NSION, or PROPE'NSITY (S.) an inclination or liking to a thing, a deſire for, or hankering after.

PRO'PER (A.) fit, convenient, ſuitable, peculiar; alſo tall, luſty, handſome, well proportioned; alſo ſomething eſſentially, immediately, and peculiarly belonging to a thing, and without which it cannot ſubſiſt; alſo the true and real meaning of words in the diſcourſe then reading or ſpeaking; alſo in *Law*, it means an eſtate that comes to a perſon by inheritance; in *Arithmetick*, a fraction that expreſſes ſome part leſs than a whole number or thing, is called a *proper* fraction; alſo the particular name of a perſon to diſtinguiſh him from others, is called a *proper* name.

PRO'PERNESS (S.) fitneſs, juſtneſs, conveniencies, peculiarneſs; alſo talineſs, handſomeneſs, luſtineſs, &c.

PRO'PERTY (S.) the peculiar virtue, quality, or endowment of every perſon or thing by nature; alſo the right or title that a perſon has to any thing; and in *Law*, is eſteemed the beſt and higheſt title a perſon can have, and ſuch as no ways depends upon the humour, courteſy, or favour of another.

PROPHECY (S.) ſomething predicted or foretold ſhould be, long before it came to paſs, and particularly means ſuch things as the meſſengers of God, for the good of man-

kind, declared to the world by the immediate inſpiration and command of God.

PRO'PHESY (V.) to foretel things to come, eſpecially by divine inſpiration; to preach, &c.

PRO'PHET (S.) one that foretels future events; in the *Scripture*, they are called ſeers, men of God, angels, or meſſengers of the Lord; ſometimes it is applied to the heathen poets, becauſe they were imagined to be inſpired by their gods, &c. ſometimes impoſtors are called by this name, with the appellation *falſe*; ſometimes the ſociety of the prieſts are called *prophets*, and performing ſuch exerciſes as they uſed, is called prophesying, ſuch as ſinging pſalms, hymns, &c. and playing upon inſtruments, &c. Theſe *prophets*, when any thing extraordinary was to be declared, uſed to be agitated violently; but the ordinary way of God's communicating his mind, was by illuminating the mind of the perſon, and exciting his will to proclaim what God had informed him of, though ſometimes he was pleaſed to convey himſelf by dreams and nocturnal viſions; the Old Teſtament contains the writings of 16 *prophets*, viz. four greater and 12 leſſer; the firſt are, *Iſaiah*, *Jeremiah*, *Ezekiel*, and *Daniel*; the 12 leſſer are; *Hoſea*, *Joel*, *Amos*, *Obadiah*, *Jonah*, *Micah*, *Nahum*, *Habakkuk*, *Zephaniah*, *Haggai*, *Zechariah*, and *Malachi*; there are ſeveral others alſo mentioned in ſcripture, both men and women; alſo a ſect of Chriſtians in *Holland*, called *prophetiers*, who come from all parts of the province to *Warmont* near *Leyden*, the firſt Sunday in every month, and ſpend the day in reading the ſcriptures, every one propoſing his difficulties, and uſing the liberty of explaining the text according to his own notions; as to other matters, they agreed with the Remonſtrants, excepting in the caſe of war, which they univerſally condemn; moſt of them ſtudy *Greek* and *Hebrew*, thereby to underſtand the ſcriptures the better.

PRO'PHETESS S.) a woman prophetier, or foreteller of things yet to come, &c.

PRO'PHE'TICAL (A. ſomething belonging to prophecy, or the prophets.

PROPI'NQUITY (S.) nearneſs in place, or relation of blood.

PROPITIA'TION (S.) a ſatisfaction, atonement, or ſacrifice offered to God to appeaſe his wrath, or ſatisfy his juſtice, by humbling ourſelves before him, and acknowledging his power and dominion over the creation.

PROPI'TIATORY (A.) of an appeaſing or ſatisfying nature.

PROPI'TIATORY (S.) in the *Jewiſh Worſhip*, was the mercy-ſeat, or the cover or lid of the ark of the covenant, lined both within and without with plates of gold, on each ſide whereof was a cherubim of gold with wings ſpread over it, having their faces looking towards each other.

PROPI'TIOUS (A.) kind, tender, merciful, favourable, &c.

PROPI'TIOUSNESS (S.) the act of kindneſs, tenderneſs, mercifulneſs, &c.

PROPO'RTION (S.) *mathematically*, is the ſimilitude or likeneſs of two or more ratio's between themſelves; upon this the whole ſtructure of geometry is founded, and it is the ſcope to which all its precepts tend; but becauſe quantity is two-fold, *viz.* continued and disjoined, hence ariſes a two-fold *proportion*, *viz.* geometrical, which relates to continued quantity; and arithmetical, that relates to numbers, which by comparing one with another, the knowledge of others before unknown, is diſcovered; alſo the relation of the whole to its parts, &c. in building, painting, and alſo of the parts between themſelves, according to their uſe, ſituation, &c.

PROPO'RTION (V.) to diſtribute to each perſon or part its true and juſt quantity, &c.

PROPO'RTIONABLE or PROPO'RTIONAL (A.) agreeable, beautiful, or according to the rules of nature and proportion.

PROPO'RTIONALS (S.) numbers or quantities ſo circumſtanced, as to anſwer the rules or laws of proportion, as in four given numbers the greatneſs or littleneſs of the firſt in compariſon of the ſecond, is the ſame of the third to the fourth.

PROPO'SAL or PROPOSI'TION (S.) an offer or condition upon which ſomething is propoſed to be done.

PROPO'SE (V.) to offer ſomething to be done upon certain conditions.

PROPO'SER (S.) one that makes an offer or motion to do ſomething upon certain conditions.

PROPOSI'TION (S.) a thing propoſed to be proved, demonſtrated, or mathematically ſolved, and which may be a theorem or a problem; alſo any thing that is to be taken under conſideration, to be approved or diſapproved of.

PROPOU'ND (V.) to offer, propoſe, lay, or ſet ſomething before others for their conſideration, approbation, or rejection.

PROPOU'NDER (S.) one that makes a propoſal, to be approved or rejected.

PROPRI'ETOR or PROPRI'ETARY (S.) one who has the right or title to any thing, and by virtue thereof enjoys it.

PROPRI'ETY (S.) the proper or right ſenſe that words are to be taken in, in any language, and upon any occaſion.

PROROGA'TION (S.) the act of putting off, or adjourning publick bodies of men, eſpecially the ſeſſion of parliament, which can be done only by the king; and at any ſuch time all acts that have not had the king's aſſent, muſt at the next meeting be begun afreſh, as though they had not been begun; but an adjournment may be by the authority of the houſe itſelf for a ſmall time upon an extraordinary affair, and all things remain as though they had ſat all the while.

PRORO'GUE (V.) to put off, delay, or prolong to a diſtant time.

PRO'SA or PRO'RSA (S.) a goddeſs among the *Ancients*, that was imagined to be kind or propitious to women at the time of their lying in, by directing the infant to come forth the right way; her ſtatue repreſents her as the moſt ſtraight or upright of all the goddeſſes.

PROSA'ICK (A.) a writing or ſpeech in the manner or order of nature or proſe, or in oppoſition to verſe.

PROSCRI'BE (V.) to out-law, baniſh, or ſequeſter a perſon's eſtate, &c. among the *old Greeks* and *Romans*, it was to inflict a penalty that reached to the perſons and eſtates of the party; for inſtance, if a perſon ſued in an action of debt abſconded or refuſed to appear, the plaintiff applied to the pretor or chief juſtice, and procured an order to ſummon him to court, which was affixed in the preſence of ſeveral of his neighbours, upon the abſconding perſon's houſe; and if he ſtill refuſed to appear, either by himſelf or his proxy, the pretor ordered an execution againſt his goods; if he ſtill refuſed to appear, the goods were to be delivered to the plaintiff, who offered them to ſale at the end of 30 days, which was thus; the creditors, if more than one, deſired leave of the pretor to have one of them nominated to ſell the goods by auction, which being obtained, and the ſale over, the creditors again requeſted authority from the pretor to have the uſual privilege of their caſe, which being granted, proclamation was made, that whoever bought or purchaſed any thing belonging to the debtor, ſhould anſwer about half part of the value to the creditors, ſo that they received about 40 or 50 *per Cent.* The *Cornelian* law mentions a *proſcription* that forfeited the lands of the proſcribed or out-lawed perſon to the government; in this latter caſe, the names of the parties, and the crime were engraved on braſs or marble, &c. and ſet up in the publick market place, &c. Among the *Greeks*, it was uſual to ſet a price upon the heads of enemies and malefactors that were not in their power, and to encourage the killing of them, by publiſhing a reward for ſuch ſervice by the common crier, and ſometimes by engraving it upon publick pillars, &c.

PROSCRI'PTION (S.) an out-lawry or confiſcation of goods, or a reward promiſed by publick authority for the ſeizing or killing a perſon that is declared an enemy to any government.

PRO'SE (S.) the natural and free manner of ſpeaking or writing, without regard to the rules or reſtraints of poetical meaſures.

PRO'SECUTE (V.) to puſh forward, or vigorouſly carry on any buſineſs or affair whatever, particularly ſuing a perſon in the courts of law, either as a debtor or felon, &c.

PROSECU'TION (S.) a law-ſuit for ſome offence, &c. alſo the earneſt purſuit of any thing, or the ſtudy of an art or ſcience, &c. alſo a continuance in the ſtudy and practice of any thing.

PROSECU'TOR (S.) the acting perſon in a law-ſuit, who is commonly called the plaintiff.

PRO'SELYTE (V.) to convert or bring a perſon over to make profeſſion of, and practiſe what before he did or would not.

PRO'SELYTES (S.) properly ſignifies ſtrangers; among the *Jews* there were two ſorts, one called *proſelytes* of righteouſneſs, the other ſojourning *proſelytes*, or *proſelytes* of the gate; the firſt conformed in all things to the law of *Moſes*, or were thorough converts, the others lived among the *Jews* and were obliged only to obſerve the ſeven precepts of the ſons of *Noah*, which were eſteemed the law of nature, and obligatory to all perſons, *viz.* The firſt forbad idolatry. 2. To hallow or reverence the name of God. 3. To forbid murder. 4. To condemn adultery and inceſt. 5. Forbidding theft. 6. To do juſtice and ſubmit to it. 7. To forbid the eating things ſtrangled, and blood: The *Jews* maintained the firſt ſix were given immediately by God to *Adam*, and the ſeventh to *Noah*, and that this was all the revealed religion till *Abraham*'s time. But now the word means any perſon that comes over to another ſect or opinion in religion, which he did not before profeſs.

PRO'SODY (S.) a *Grammatical* term for that part of grammar, which is employed about the quantity of ſyllables, in reſpect of being long or ſhort.

PROSOPOPOE'IA (S.) a *Rhetorical* figure, by which the ſpeaker or orator ſtands ſilent, while he makes the perſon to whom he is ſpeaking anſwer to what he has ſaid of or about him.

PRO'SPECT (S.) the appearance, view, or repreſentation of any thing, as to immediate ſight, or probability of ſucceſs, &c.

PROSPE'CTIVE (A.) ſomething belonging to a view, ſhew, repreſentation, aim, or deſign.

PRO'SPER (V.) to thrive, ſucceed, improve, grow rich &c.

PROSPE'RITY or PRO'SPEROUSNESS (S.) the condition or ſtate of life in which a perſon grows rich, thrives, or increaſes in wealth, &c.

PRO'SPEROUS (A.) thriving, improving, growing rich, ſucceſsful, favourable, or according to one's own wiſh or deſire.

PRO'STITUTE (S.) a vile, diſſolute woman, or common whore, &c.

PRO'STITUTE (V.) to ſacrifice a perſon's honour, chaſtity, and body, to gratify the vicious inclinations of others, for the ſake of gain, or a mean reward; alſo the ſubmitting to, or complying with any mean, baſe action or office.

PROSTITU'TION (S.) the act of proſtituting a perſon's body to commit whoredom for hire; alſo the applying of any thing that was intended for a virtuous and uſeful purpoſe to the quite contrary.

PRO'STRATE (A.) all along, or flat upon the ground with the face downwards, as if ſupplicating ſomething in the moſt ſubmiſſive manner.

PRO'STRATE (V.) to throw one's ſelf down in the preſence, or at the feet of another by way of humiliation, &c.

PROSTRA'TION (S.) a throwing one's ſelf down at another's feet in the moſt ſubmiſſive manner.

PRO'STYLE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a building that has pillars or columns only in the front.

PROTE'CT (V.) to defend, comfort, ſupport, ſave harmleſs, ſcreen, &c.

PROTE'CTION (S.) the act of defending, comforting, ſupporting, ſaving harmleſs, &c. in *Law*, it is the defence that every ſubject has a right to claim under the government of the king and the laws; and ſometimes it has a particular meaning, as that in time of war a perſon that has certain writings ſhall not be liable to be impreſſed into his majeſty's ſervice, or ſhall not be arreſted for debt, &c.

PROTE'CTOR (S.) one that is a defender againſt inſults or other harms or inconveniencies that might happen.

PROTE'CTRIX (S.) a woman that is the ſupport or defender of any perſon whatever.

PROTE'ST (V.) to vow, affirm, to ſolemnly promiſe or ſwear to do or forbear any thing.

PROTE'ST (S.) in *Parliament*, is the act of the members of the houſe of lords declaring their diſſent to, or againſt ſome particulars of the proceedings of that houſe in matters debated before them, which is drawn up in writing, and regiſtered, with the names of the parties ſubſcribed; in *Trade*, it is a ſummons made by a publick notary to a merchant, &c. to diſcharge a bill drawn on him, after his having refuſed to accept it, when the time it is drawn at is come.

PRO'TESTANCY or PRO'TESTANTISM (S.) the religion or principles of thoſe diſſentients from the church of *Rome*, commonly called the reformed churches, of which there are various ſorts, ſuch as the Lutherans, Calviniſts, church of *England*, and the ſeveral ſects within the dominions where the others are the eſtabliſhed or national church.

PRO'TESTANTS (S.) now commonly means all Chriſtians that deny the pope's ſupremacy, and ſeveral other doctrines of the church of *Rome*, but firſt given to the Reformed in *Germany* of ſeveral imperial towns in 1529, becauſe they proteſted againſt a decree made in the diet of *Spire*, by *Ferdinand* archd-uke of *Auſtria*, and other *Roman* Catholick princes, and deſired liberty of conſcience, till the holding of a council, in purſuance of a decree made in 1526.

PROTESTA'TION (S.) a ſolemn vow or publick aſſurance, alſo an open declaration againſt the proceedings of others.

PROTEVANGE'LION (S.) the name of a book attributed to St. *James*, which treats of the birth of the Virgin *Mary*, and her Son Jeſus Chriſt; but the many fables wherewith it is ſtuffed, makes it apparently an impoſition.

PRO'TEUS (S.) by the *Poets* is ſaid to be the ſon of *Neptune*, and that he could change his ſhape at his pleaſure.

PROTHE'SIS (S.) in the *Greek Church* was the name of a ſmall table, upon which the bread and wine were ſet before they were carried up to the great altar to be conſecrated.

PROTHO'NOTARY (S.) a principal clerk or chief ſcribe; and in *Law Courts*, ſuch as the *Common Pleas*, he enters and enrolls the proceedings, pleadings, aſſizes, judgments, actions, &c. in the *King's Bench*, he records all the civil actions ſued in that court; in the *Greek Church*, it means a principal officer, that takes place next to the patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, writes all the diſpatches he ſends to the grand ſeignior; beſides which, he has a power to inſpect over the proceſſors of the law, into purchaſes, wills, and the liberty given to ſlaves; in the *primitive Latin Church*, they were thoſe who wrote the acts of the martyrs, and the circumſtances of their death; but now it is a title of honour in the court of *Rome*, to which is annexed the privilege of legitimating baſtards, making apoſtolick notaries, doctors of divinity, and doctors of canon and civil law; their number is twelve.

PRO'TO-MARTYR (S.) one that is or was the firſt that ſuffered death for being a witneſs to, or promoter of any particular doctrines or religious opinions, as St. *Stephen* for Chriſtianity.

PRO'TOPLAST (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the Original or firſt Former of all things; and ſometimes the thing firſt formed, as God the Former, and *Adam* the firſt formed of men.

PRO'TOTYPE (S.) the original draught or pattern of a thing.

PROTRA'CT (V.) to delay, put off, prolong or continue; alſo to draw, or lay down the draught of any thing, whether of houſes, lands, &c.

PROTRA'CTING (S.) the act of delaying or putting a matter off from time to time, the making a thing long and tedious; alſo the drawing, plotting, or laying down an actual ſurvey of a field, eſtate, &c. upon paper.

PROTRA'CTOR or PROTRA'CTER (S.) a *Surgeon*'s inſtrument, uſed to draw out ſplintered bones, dirt, &c. from a wound or ulcer; alſo a ſmall mathematical inſtrument

uſed

uſed to draw any ſort of angles with, eſpecially in ſurveys of land, that is to be plotted or laid down on paper, parchment, &c. alſo a perſon that delays or puts off buſineſs from time to time.

PROTRU'DE (V.) to force, thruſt or puſh any thing forward.

PROTU'BERANCE (S.) a bunching, ſwelling, growing, projecting, or ſtanding out beyond the plane of any thing, as the knob of a bone, &c.

PROTU'BERANT (A.) ſtanding, projecting, or bunching out.

PROUD (A.) elated, puffed up with too much conceit of one's ſelf, either upon account of riches, or real or imaginary qualifications.

To be proud, to behave or act in a lofty and imperious manner towards others, having too mean an opinion of them, and too great or lofty a one of ourſelves; alſo a term for dogs when they have mutual deſires of copulation.

PROU'DISH (A.) inclined to, or having a degree of pride.

PROU'DNESS or PRIDE (S.) haughtineſs, loftineſs, &c.

PROVE (V.) to demonſtrate or make any thing plainly appear to be true or falſe, &c.

PROVE'DITOR or PROVI'DER (S.) one whoſe particular buſineſs is to go before others, and ſee and prepare all ſorts of proper proviſions for them.

PRO'VENDER (S.) properly ſignifies food for cattle, but means alſo frequently the ſame for men.

To be Provender-pricked, to be wanton, proud, ſaucy, or vicious, upon account of having plenty of food or rich victuals, &c.

PRO'VERB (S.) a conciſe, ſhort witty ſpeech or ſentence, commonly grounded upon experience, and uſually containing either a ſatyrical deſcription, or cautionary advice againſt the follies of the world; alſo the name of one of the books of the Old Teſtament, written by *Solomon*, king of *Iſrael*, in the ſententious way, and containing a great many inſtructions and moral maxims for the conduct of life, as well regarding politicks and œconomy, as the worſhip of God, and the innocent and regular behaviour of ourſelves in civil life; ſome of them held forth in a plain open meaning, and others of them wrapped up in allegories and emblematical repreſentations; but all of them written in a noble, ſublime, and poetical manner.

PROVE'RBIAL (A.) of the nature, or like to a proverb.

PROVI'DE (V.) to furniſh, or take care to get proper neceſſaries for the well-being of any perſon, or the regular doing of any thing.

PROVI'DED (A.) furniſhed or aſſiſted with proper and convenient neceſſaries; alſo a term uſed in writing, importing a condition or reaſon why a thing ſhould, or ſhould not be done.

PRO'VIDENCE (S.) among the old *Romans* was a deity which they repreſented by the figure of a *Roman* lady with a ſceptre in one hand, and pointing to a globe, which lies at her feet, importing that ſhe governs the world like a good miſtreſs of a family; the emperor *Titus* figured her with a rudder and a globe; *Maximian* by two ladies, with ears of corn in their hands, and this legend, *Providentia Deorum quies Auguſtorum*; *Severus* with a cornucopia, with a large veſſel at her feet full of ears of corn; ſometimes an ant, with three ears of corn in her mouth, is a repreſentation of *Providence*; in *common Speech* among *Us*, it means the powerful and regular management of the world by God; and ſometimes it means only that careful and diligent management or behaviour, that wiſe men uſe in their affairs.

PRO'VIDENT (A.) thrifty, ſaving, careful cautious, diligent, &c.

PROVIDE'NTIAL (A.) ſomething that happens or comes to paſs unforeſeenly, or as it were by the immediate interpoſition of God, and commonly in a merciful and preſerving manner from ſome imminent danger.

PRO'VINCE (S.) in *Church Government*, is ſometimes meant of an archbiſhoprick, and ſometimes of the extent of his juriſdiction; alſo the proper ſphere of any perſon's activity; alſo a large diviſion or part of an empire, kingdom, &c. comprehending ſeveral towns, cities, &c. under one general governor.

The United PRO'VINCES (S.) now commonly called the ſtates-general, are thoſe countries or provinces, that in the 16th century revolted from the tyrannous government of the *Spaniards*, united together, and formed a republick ſtill ſubſiſting, and perhaps the greateſt in the world; they are ſeven in number, *viz. Holland*, *Zealand*, *Lower Guelderland* and the county of *Zutphen*, *Friezland*, *Over-Yſſel*, the lordſhip of *Utrecht* and *Groningen*; theſe provinces lie about the mouth of the *Meuſe* and *Rhine*, in the northern part of the *Low Countries*, between the territories of the king of *Spain* in *Flanders*; each province ſends deputies to the *Hague*, where they form three aſſemblies or colleges, the ſtates-general, the council of ſtate, and chamber of accounts; all the provinces muſt agree in the reſolutions taken in the aſſembly of the ſtates-general, becauſe nothing is carried there by plurality, but univerſality of voices; each province in particular preſides a week; the province of *Guelderland* is the chief, becauſe the moſt ancient, and the firſt that propoſed the union; commerce and manufactories render this people ſo very powerful, that they have footing in all the parts of the world; the province of *Holland* has two famous companies of merchants, the one for the *Eaſt*, and the other for the *Weſt-Indies*; upon the whole, this ſtate is become very

powerful, eſpecially by ſea; all opinions in religion are tolerated, but the ſtate one is *Calviniſm*.

PROVI'NCIAL (A.) ſomething relating to a province, as the meeting or aſſembly of a particular province, or under the direction of a primate, archbiſhop, &c. is called a *provincial* ſynod.

PROVI'NCIAL (S.) among the religious of the church of *Rome*, is a ſort of general ſuperviſor of all the monaſteries, &c. in a province.

PROVI'SION (S.) ſometimes means all ſorts of food, ſuch as bread, fleſh, fiſh, &c. ſometimes it means a certain allowance, or yearly income left to a perſon for life by ſome friend, ſuch as a huſband, father, &c. for their maintenance; and ſometimes it means a laying in a large ſtock of any commodity againſt the time it may, or will be called for; in the *Canon Law*, it ſometimes means the pope's nominating a ſucceſſor to a biſhoprick, or ſpiritual living, before the preſent incumbent is dead; and ſometimes it means the title, deed, or inſtrument in writing, whereby an incumbent holds a living, &c. in *Trade*, it means the ſame with commiſſion, or the reward or premium paid to a factor for the buying or ſelling any ſort of goods for another.

PROVI'SIONAL (A.) conditional, or done by way of prevention or caution.

PROVI'SO (S.) a condition, article, agreement, or exception in a deed, by virtue whereof ſomething may be done or omitted, that ſeems contrary to the general ſcope of the deed, inſtrument, or contract.

PROVOCA'TION (S.) an affront, or injurious treatment, an enraging or making angry, an incenſing or ſtirring up, &c.

PROVO'CATIVE (A.) affrontive, abuſive, apt to incline or ſtir a perſon up to anger.

PROVO'CATIVE (S.) in *Phyſick*, a medicine compoſed to ſtrengthen nature, and ſtir up a perſon to the frequent act of copulation.

PROVO'KE (V.) to urge, abuſe, or ſtir a perſon up to anger, to cauſe or incline.

PRO'VOST (S.) a chief magiſtrate of a city, head, or preſident of a college, &c. in *Armies*, *Navies*, *&c.* they are a ſort of goalers or executioners, having the care of deſerters, or other criminal offenders.

PROVO'STSHIP or PROVO'STRY (S.) the office, dignity, or power of a provoſt.

PROW (S.) in a *Ship*, is the foremoſt part conſidered aloft, and between the decks; ſo to go or enter into the *prow*, is to go into the fore caſtle, &c.

PRO'WESS (S.) valour, courage, ſtoutneſs; and ſometimes applied to exploits or feats of arms themſelves.

PRO'XIES (S.) in the *Canon Law*, is the annual payments made by the parochial clergy to the biſhop, &c. on viſitations, but in *common*, it means ſuch parties as act for or in behalf of another, a delegate, ſubſtitute, attorney, &c.

PROXI'MITY (S.) the nearneſs of place, or nigh relation of blood or kindred.

PRUDE (S.) a nice, over-preciſe, coy, finical woman.

PRU'DENCE (S.) the moſt uſeful of all the ſocial virtues, or that wiſe conduct of a perſon's ſelf in the ſeveral circumſtances he is concerned, that cauſes him always to conſider and reflect ſeriouſly and judiciouſly, what will be the event of any precipitate or raſh action, and to make proper allowances for the weakneſs of others.

PRU'DENT (A.) diſcreet, thoughtful, conſiderate, wiſe, judicious, &c.

PRUDE'NTIAL (A.) ſomething done by way of prevention, thoughtful, wiſe, diſcreet.

PRUNE (V.) to dreſs or trim any thing by cutting off, or taking away any ſuperfluous matter, as *Gardeners* do to vines or other trees, by cutting off the dead or ſuperfluous ſprigs or branches, &c.

PRUNES (S.) dried plumbs brought from the *Levant*.

PRURI'GINOUS (A.) itchy, inclined to, or affected with the diſtemper called the itch.

PRURI'TUS (S.) the itch, or any ſcabby or ſcurfy diſtemper on the outward coats of the ſkin, exciting a great uneaſineſs to the party by the gnawing of an innumerable quantity of *animalcula*, that are generated between the coats of the ſkin from ſharp corroſive humours.

PRUTE'NICK TABLES (S.) aſtronomick tables calculated to find the motions of the heavenly bodies, by *Rheinoldus*, and dedicated to the duke of *Pruſſia*.

PRY (V.) to ſearch or look narrowly into any thing, to be inquiſitive and deſirous of knowing.

PRY'ING (S.) the act of ſearching, enquiring, or ſtriving to come at the knowledge of ſomething.

PRYTANÆ'UM (S.) the place in *Athens*, where the judges and magiſtrates ſat, and where thoſe were maintained at the publick charge who had done any conſiderable ſervice; there was alſo an altar whereon fire was continually burning, conſecrated to the goddeſs *Veſta*; but they were not virgins, but widows that attended and looked after it, who were called *Prytanitides*.

PRY'TANES (S.) the name of the 50 judges, among the *Athenians*, which were choſe out of each tribe in *Attica*, and which made up the council of 500.

PSALM (S.) a divine hymn, or ſong upon religious matters, but now commonly reſtrained to thoſe contained in that book of the Old Teſtament, called the *Book of Pſalms*, conſiſting of 150, generally called *David's*, tho' it is ſuppoſed they were not all wrote by him, ſome having the name of *Aſaph*, *Ewan*, *Ethan*,

Ethan, *&c.* at the head of them, which ſome ſuppoſe were only either muſicians, that compoſed proper tunes to ſing them in, or chief ſingers, to lead the tune, &c. Much debate has been among the learned, whether and what ſort of verſe they were compoſed in; but that part of *Hebrew* knowledge is not exactly known, ſo that it probably was only a poetical ſort of proſe the authors made uſe of, to make them more eaſily conform to the muſick of thoſe times, which together with their inſtruments, are wholly unknown to us.

PSA'LMIST or PSALMO'GRAPHIST (S.) a compoſer or ſinger of pſalms, hymns, or divine ſongs; and among the *Divines*, commonly means *David*, king of *Iſrael*.

PSA'LMODY (S.) the art of ſinging or playing the muſical tunes of the pſalms upon inſtruments.

PSALMO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of writing or compoſing divine ſongs, hymns, or pſalms.

PSA'LTER (S.) the book of pſalms in the Old Teſtament, printed and bound up by itſelf.

PSA'LTERY (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the pſalter or book of pſalms; and ſometimes a muſical inſtrument uſed by the ancients to play the pſalm tunes on; and by us now is generally underſtood the latter, which was an inſtrument of wood, having ſtrings ſomewhat like our harp; the modern *pſaltery* is a flat inſtrument in a triangular form, ſtrung with three rows of ſtrings of iron, or braſs wire, tuned to an uniſon, or an octave, raiſed upon two bridges, which are upon the two ſides, and the ſtrings extended from ſide to ſide.

PSEUDAPO'STLE (S.) a falſe apoſtle, &c.

PSEUDEVA'NGELIST (S.) a falſe meſſenger, or counterfeit, a cheat, or impoſtor.

PSEU'DO (A.) a *Greek* particle, ſignifying falſe, counterfeit, &c. frequently added to other words, to make them have the direct or oppoſite meaning to what they naturally have.

PSEUDO'GRAPHY (S.) a falſe writing, or counterfeiting the hand of another.

PSEUDOMA'RTYR (S.) a falſe witneſs, or counterfeit martyr.

PSYCHO'LOGY (S.) a diſcourſe or treatiſe upon the ſoul.

PSY'CHOMANCY (S.) a pretended divination by the ghoſts, ſouls, or ſpirits of dead perſons.

PSYCHRO'METER (S.) an inſtrument to meaſure the degree of humidity or moiſture of the air.

PTI'SAN (S.) a phyſical cooling diet-drink, made of the decoction of barley huſked, raiſins, and liquorice.

PTOLEMA'ICK SYSTEM (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is what is now commonly called the old ſyſtem, which divided the world into two regions, the ethereal and elementary; the firſt begins at the *primum mobile*, which in the ſpace of 24 hours moves from eaſt to weſt, and includes ten heavens, *viz.* the double cryſtalline, the firmament, and the ſeven planets; the two cryſtallines between the *primum mobile* and the firſt firmament, are ſuppoſed to ſolve ſome irregularities of the *primum mobile*; the elementary region reaches to the concavity of the moon, and comprehends the four elements of fire, air, water and earth; the terreſtrial globe is ſuppoſed to be made up of water and earth, and immoveably fixed in the center of the world, the element of air encompaſſing the earth, and the element of fire encompaſſing the air, and that the whole heavens moved round the earth from eaſt to weſt; but the abſurdity and inaccuracy of this ſyſtem is now almoſt univerſally known and exploded, and that of *Copernicus* ſubſtituted in its room, which is much better adapted to anſwer the ſeveral phænomena of the heavens, &c.

PTOLEMAI'TES (S.) a ſect among the *Gnoſticks*, that maintained that the *Moſaick* law came partly from God, partly from *Moſes*, and partly from the traditions of the *Jewiſh* doctors.

PTYALY'SMUS (S.) a ſalivation excited by medicine on purpoſe, or a diſorder that occaſions the ſpittle to run uncommonly from the glands of the mouth.

PU'BERTY (S.) that age when the hair begins to grow viſible upon the privities of either ſex; among the *Romans*, it was reckoned from 14 to 16, ſo that at the entrance of the 17th year, they took the *toga virilis* as beginning then to be men; among the *Athenians*, it extended to the end of the 18th year; but among the *Jews*, it was reckoned from thirteen to thirteen and a half, and then they were ſubject to all the precepts of the law, as being eſteemed men, and in particular, were obliged to marry; their girls time of *puberty* began at twelve years old, and ended at twelve and a half, unleſs nature was ſo backward as ſo ſhew no viſible marks; as ſoon as the time of her pubertiſhip was ended ſhe was at liberty, and her father had no longer any power to hinder her from marrying.

PU'BLICAN (S.) among *Us*, now means a perſon that keeps a houſe of entertainment for travellers, ſuch as ale-houſes, inns, &c. anciently it was a farmer of the publick revenues, or a tax-gatherer, which were generally looked upon as the vileſt of men, by their too frequently abuſing their truſt and power, and by vile impoſitions, getting the appellations of extortioners, thieves, or pick-pockets; the *Jews* were ſo averſe to theſe people, that they would not allow them to come into their temple or ſynagogue, nor admit them to partake of their publick prayers or offices of judicature, nor even take their evidence in their courts of law.

PUBLICA'TION (S.) a declaring abroad, or making any thing openly known.

PU'BLICK (A.) common, open, free for every body's uſe, &c.

PU'BLISH (V.) to ſet forth, make an open declaration of any thing, that every body may ſee and know it.

PU'BLISHER (S.) one who declares or makes any thing known; and among the *Bookſellers*, is one that has his name put at the bottom of pamphlets, news-papers, &c. though the property is in another perſon, to whom he is accountable for the ſale, &c.

PU'CKER (V.) to draw any thing up irregularly, or in furrows, as in ſewing linen to make it lie as if it was plaited, &c. alſo to be in a hurry or confuſion of mind, for fear of ſomething being known, or not ſucceeding, &c.

PU'CKER (S.) a hurry, fright, ſurprize, ſtraight, difficulty, &c. alſo a garment or cloth drawn up in wrinkles like plaits, where it ſhould not.

PU'DDER (S.) a hurry, buſtle, noiſe, or ſtir; alſo a confuſed or aukward doing any thing.

PU'DDING (S.) a compoſition of flour, ſuet, eggs, &c. boiled or baked; and ſometimes plumbs, apples, &c. are put in it and boiled; but when baked with apples, or other green fruit, it is called a pye or paſty, &c. in a *Ship*, thoſe ropes that are faſtened round to the yard arms of the main and fore-yards, cloſe to the end to ſave them from galling; alſo the ſerving of the ring of the anchor with ropes to ſave the clinch of the cable from galling, are called the *puddings* of the yard and anchor; alſo pads worn upon the heads of young children, to prevent their hurting themſelves by falls.

PU'DDLE (S.) a ſettling of a ſmall quantity of water upon the ground or road, where the earth or ſtones are worn away.

PU'DDLE (V.) to play with water, by cauſing it to move with the hands; alſo to go on with doing things in a coarſe ordinary way.

PU'DDOCK (S.) a ſmall field or incloſure.

PUDICI'TIA (S.) a goddeſs adored by the ancient heathens, under the form of a veiled woman, with an exceeding modeſt countenance, as being eſteemed the goddeſs of chaſtity, modeſty, and other female virtues; ſhe had two temples at *Rome*, one belonging to the *Roman* ladies, the other to the plebeians, and tradeſmens wives.

PUDI'CITY (S.) modeſty, chaſtity, temperance, regularity, &c.

PU'ERILE (A.) childiſh, young, fooliſh, weak, trifling.

PUERI'LENESS or PUERI'LITY (S.) boyiſhneſs, childiſhneſs, weakneſs, injudiciouſneſs, &c.

PUE'RITY (S.) childhood, infancy, &c.

PUFF (S.) a ſudden blaſt of wind, or throwing out of the breath; alſo an inſtrument made of thrums of ſilk, worſted, &c. to take up powder, and put on hair, perriwigs, &c. with; alſo a vaunting, boaſting, or over-valuing of any thing; alſo thoſe perſons that attend at auctions or ſales, to bid money for the goods there offered, to draw in others to out bid them; alſo a perſon kept at a gaming-houſe, to play for a decoy to others.

PUFF (V.) to pant and blow, or fetch one's breath ſhort, by reaſon of haſty running, &c. alſo to advance the value, character, or price of any thing privately, to make others buy it, or have a good opinion of a perſon's ſkill, &c.

PUG or PU'GGY (S.) the name given to a monkey; alſo ſometimes given to favourite children, by way of fondneſs and familiarity.

PU'GIL (S.) with the *Apothecaries*, is ſo much as may be taken up between the thumb and two fore-fingers.

PUI'SSANCE (S.) power, might, ſtrength, force.

PUI'SSANT (A.) powerful, mighty, ſtrong, of great force, &c.

PUI'SSANTNESS (S.) powerfulneſs, mightineſs, &c.

PUISNE' (A.) a younger child; alſo a young pleader or councellor, &c.

PUKE (S.) a vomit.

PU'LCHRITUDE (S.) fairneſs, handſomeneſs, beauty, &c.

PU'LHELY (S.) in *Caernarvonſhire*, *North-Wales*, ſeated on the ſea-ſhore between two rivers, is a pretty large bailiwick town, that has a conſiderable ſea-trade, and a good market weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 177 computed, and 213 meaſured miles.

PU'LING (A.) ſickly, weak, faint, &c.

PULL (V.) to drag, hale, or force along by main ſtrength.

PU'LLET (S.) a young hen that has never ſat upon eggs, in order to hatch them; and ſometimes applied to a young unmarried woman, maid, or virgin.

PU'LLEY (S.) one of the mechanick powers uſed to raiſe great weights, conſiſting of a wheel or block in channels for a rope to run in it.

PU'LMONARY or PULMO'NEOUS (A.) ſomething belonging to the lungs.

PULMO'NES (S.) the lungs or organs of reſpiration, and of mixing and accending the nitre, that is ſucked in at the mouth, &c. with the blood; the ſubſtance whereof is ſaid to be nothing but a heap of little bladders, the contexture whereof is ſo ordered, that there is a paſſage into them from the wind-pipe, and into one another, till they all open into the membrane which cloaths the lungs.

PULMO'NICK (S.) a perſon diſordered in breathing, or one that is conſumptive.

PULP (S.) the fleſhy or inward part of plumbs, &c. after the outward ſkin or rind is pared or ſtripped

ſtripped off; alſo the ſoft part of fruits, roots, &c. that is got by infuſion, decoction, &c.

PU'LPIT (S.) a little pew made for a perſon to ſtand and preach, or ſpeak to a publick audience in.

PULSA'TION (S.) a beating, knocking, or throbbing of the arteries, &c.

PULSE (S.) the motion or tremor occaſioned in the arteries, &c. and is the immediate index of the heart, by the mediation whereof the blood is diffuſed thro' the whole body, and is differently affected thereby, according to the different influx of the animal ſpirits, the motion whereof is chiefly to be attributed to the circular and direct fibres that compoſe the ſeveral parts; the *pulſe* is ſometimes ſtrong, weak, ſwift, ſlow, equal, unequal, intermittent, &c. and is generally a pretty ſure informaton of the health or ſickneſs of the party, &c. alſo the common name for rice, barley, wheat, and other vegetable food.

PU'LVERIZATE or PU'LVERIZE (V.) to pound, break, or reduce to powder.

PULVERIZA'TION or PU'LVERIZING (S.) the pounding, breaking ſmall, or reducing to powder.

PU'MICE-STONE (S.) a calx or light ſpongy matter thrown out of the burning mountains or ſubterraneous fires, uſeful to rub out ſcratches, &c. of copper-plates, &c.

PU'MMEL (V.) to thump, beat, or threſh with the fiſt.

PUMP (S.) a machine to raiſe water out of pits, wells, and other low places, of which there are various ſorts, that go by as many different names; alſo a thin, light ſhoe, with none, or very low heels, wore by rope-dancers, &c.

PUMP (V.) to ſound a perſon, in order to get ſecrets out of him; alſo to raiſe or get water out of a well, &c. by the working of a pump.

PU'MPING (S.) the act of raiſing water by a pump; alſo a cunning artificial manner of getting ſecrets out of a perſon.

PUN (V.) to droll, quibble, or play with words in a merry manner.

PUN (S.) an arch, merry, and ingenious playing or quibbling with words.

PUNCH (S.) the name of an inſtrument uſed to ſtrike marks upon iron, copper, wood, &c. alſo the name of a compound liquor in great requeſt among all the ſea-faring people in particular, made of water, brandy, rum, arrack, &c. the juice of lemons, oranges, &c. and ſugar; alſo the nick or mock name to the principal puppet in a puppet ſhew; alſo the name of any very ſhort and thick perſon.

PUNCH (V.) to cut or force a hole through metal, leather, wood, &c. with a punch; alſo to ſtrike or thruſt one with the fiſt, elbow, a ſtick, &c.

PU'NCHEON or PU'NCHION (S.) the name of a veſſel that holds 84 gallons of wine; alſo ſteel engraved with letters or devices for money, &c. ſtamping the matrices to caſt for printing, &c.

PUNCTI'LIO (S.) a ſmall trifling matter, or mere nicety, &c.

PU'NCTUAL (A.) exact, careful to do or perform a promiſe, bargain, or contract,

PU'NCTUALNESS (S.) exactneſs, doing or performing a contract, &c. according to the time and conditions ſpecified.

PUNCTUA'TION (S.) that part of grammar that teaches the true method of ſtopping or pointing a paragraph or diſcourſe, &c.

PU'NCTURE (S.) a prick or ſmall wound made with any ſharp-pointed inſtrument; and among the *Surgeons*, any ſmall hole made in the fleſh, either to let out the blood or other humours, eſpecially one made in the belly, to tap a dropſical perſon.

PU'NGENCY or PU'NGENTNESS (S.) the prickingneſs, ſharpneſs, or piercingneſs of any diſeaſe, inſtrument, &c.

PU'NGENT (A.) ſharp, pricking, piercing.

PU'NINESS (S.) weakneſs, tenderneſs, &c. in children or grown perſons.

PU'NISH (V.) to afflict, chaſtiſe, or torment a perſon for a real or imaginary fault.

PU'NISHABLE (A.) liable to, or deſerving of puniſhment.

PU'NISHMENTS (S.) the ſeveral chaſtiſements or corrections that are, or have been inflicted upon offenders for their ſeveral miſdemeanors againſt the ſeveral ſtates of the world they lived in, which are, and have always been various, and more or leſs intenſe, according to the œconomy or diſpoſition of the government or people, where they are, or have been practiſed; but no crimes, how wicked ſoever, have ever been puniſhed with ſo much ſeverity, as diſſenting in judgment or opinion from the national churches of the ſeveral reſpective nations, even tho' they were ſelf-evidently abſurd.

PUNK (S.) a ſcandalous, naſty, whoriſh, wicked woman.

PU'NNING (S.) inverting or uſing words in a bantering ſatyrical ſenſe.

PU'PIL (S.) the ball or apple of the eye; alſo any perſon that is a learner of any art or ſcience of another; and in a *Law Senſe*, a woman till ſhe be 14 years old, and a man till he is 21.

PU'PILAGE (S.) the age or time a perſon is under the care, direction, or inſtruction of another.

PU'PPET (S.) the repreſentation of a man or woman, boy or girl, by little babies that are moved by wires, &c. in ſhews.

PU'PPY (S.) a young dog or bitch, properly one that ſucks or laps milk; alſo a term of reproach for a ſilly, ſcandalous, fooliſh, idle fellow.

PU'RBLIND (A.) one that is ſhort-ſighted, or

or that cannot ſee things but when they are very near.

PU'RCHASE (V.) to buy any thing; and in *Law*, means the acquiring lands or tenements with money, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe that go by hereditary deſcent.

PU'RCHASE (S.) any thing bought or acquired by means of money.

PURE (A.) ſimple, uncompounded; alſo chaſte, or free from corruption; alſo exact, poſitive, downright, &c. and when applied to *Mathamaticks*, means arithmetick and geometry in the abſtract, without being applied to any particular name or matter.

PU'RENESS or PU'RITY (S.) ſimpleneſs, unmixedneſs, innocency, and chaſtity.

PU'RFLE (S.) the ornament upon muſical inſtruments, ſuch as baſs-viols, &c. alſo the ornament of womens garments made of tinſel, &c.

PURGA'TION or PU'RGING (S.) the cleaning, ſcouring, or taking away all ſorts of impurities or ſuperfluities; and in *Law*, is the proving one's ſelf innocent of any crime or accuſation by oath, or otherwiſe, before a judge; in *Phyſick*, it is the exciting the frequent going to ſtool by proper medicines, in order to carry off any diſeaſe or morbifick matter that is ſuppoſed to lodge or remain in the body.

PU'RGATIVE or PU'RGATORY (A.) of a cleanſing nature or purifying quality.

PU'RGATORY (S.) a middle place between the grave and hell, where the Papiſts ſay the ſouls paſs thro' the fire of purification before they enter heaven; alſo any place of puniſhment or uneaſineſs.

PURGE (V.) to clear one's ſelf of a crime or accuſation laid againſt one; alſo to ſcour, clean, or rectify any thing from the filth or impurities that are in or about it; alſo to throw out the humours of a dead carcaſe after one, two, or more days.

PURGE (S.) ſo much phyſick as is proper to be taken at one time, in order to make a perſon go to ſtool, &c.

PURIFICA'TION (S.) the act of cleanſing, &c. and eſpecially conſidered as relating to ſome religious performance; as among the *Jewiſh Women*, it was ordained by that law, that a woman ſhould keep within her houſe 40 days after her lying in, if ſhe had a ſon, and 80 if ſhe had a daughter, at the expiration whereof ſhe was to go to the temple, and offer a lamb with a young pigeon or turtle, and in caſe of poverty, two pigeons or turtles. Among the *Chriſtians*, the feaſt of *Purification* was inſtituted in honour of the Virgin *Mary*'s going to the temple, where according to cuſtom, ſhe preſented her Son Jeſus Chriſt, and offered two turtles for him. Pope *Sergius* I. ordered the proceſſion with wax tapers, from whence it is called *Candlemas-day*.

PU'RIM, PUR, or PHUR (S.) lots or chances, the name of a very ſolemn feaſt among the *Jews*, inſtituted in memory of the lots that were caſt by *Haman* their enemy in *Ahaſuerus*'s court, who ſuperſtitiouſly caſt them the firſt month, and marked out the 12th month for the execution of his purpoſe, which was the deſtruction of all the *Jews* in the kingdom of *Perſia*; but there being ſo much time between the intent and the execution, *Mordecai* got intelligence thereof, and by the means of his niece *Eſther*, who for her extraordinary beauty and wiſe behaviour was advanced to be queen, ſet aſide the whole project, and deſtroyed *Haman* the contriver, and his abettors; this feaſt was firſt celebrated by the *Jews* at *Sbuſan*, on the 14th, and by thoſe in other parts of the kingdom, on the 15th of the month *Adar*, anſwering to our *February*; from whence to the preſent time, they have religiouſly kept up the obſervation of this feaſt with the following ceremonies; on the eve of this feaſt, if it be a day on which they may faſt, they do it ſtrictly, or elſe obſerve this faſt the day before the true time, *viz.* 12th of *Adar*, at which time they give alms to the poor liberally, and on the feaſt day they give them part of their proviſions; on the evening of the 13th the feaſt begins, when they light up their lamps, and upon the appearance of the ſtars, they begin to read the book of *Eſther*, which they read quite through, at five places whereof the reader ſets up ſuch a dreadful howling, as is ſufficient to fright the women and children; then they return to their houſes, where they make a meal of milk meats rather than fleſh; the next morning they go to the ſynagogue, and read proper portions of ſcripture, and the whole book of *Eſther* as before, and then return home, and keep holiday, with all the expreſſions of joy imaginable, even to exceſs and impurity: This feſtival continues for two days, but only the firſt is kept with a religious ſolemnity.

PU'RITAN (S.) a name given to ſuch perſons as in the reigns of queen *Elizabeth*, king *James*, and king *Charles* I. pretended to greater holineſs of living and ſtricter diſcipline than any other people, who at firſt were members of the eſtabliſhed church, but afterwards became Separatiſts upon account of ſeveral ceremonies that were by the regidneſs of thoſe times ſeverely inſiſted upon.

PURL (S.) a ſmall, narrow edging or lace ſet or made upon the edge of a broad lace; alſo beer or ale made bitter by infuſing wormwood in it; alſo the fine, clear, reſounding tone of a muſical inſtrument.

PURLIEU' (S.) in the *Foreſt Law*, is all that ground near any foreſt, which formerly was a part of the foreſt, but is now ſeparated from it, and quitted of the ſervices thereunto belonging.

PU'RLING (S.) the gentle murmuring noiſe made

made by running of waters in a ſtream or brook.

PU'RLINS (S.) thoſe pieces of timber that lie acroſs the rafters on the inſide, to preſerve them from ſinking in the middle of their length.

PURLOI'N (V.) to thieve or ſteal privately.

PU'RPLE (S.) a very curious and rich reddiſh colour, ſaid to be firſt found out by a dog's having by chance eaten a ſhell-fiſh called *murex* or *purpura*, and upon returning to his maſter *Hercules Tyrius*, he obſerved his lips tinged, whereupon ſearch was made after what had done it, which being found, proper uſe was made of the diſcovery; it was anciently uſed by the princes and great men for their garments by way of diſtinction, and to this day is the livery of the biſhops, &c. alſo the dignity of an archbiſhop or great magiſtrate is frequently meant by the *purple*.

PUR'PORT (S.) the general ſenſe, meaning, or tenor of a writing, book, argument, &c.

PU'RPOSE (V.) to deſign, intend, reſolve.

PU'RPOSE (S.) a deſign, reſolution, intention, matter, or ſubject of a diſcourſe.

PU'RPOSING (S.) intending, deſigning, reſolving, &c.

PURR (V.) to make a murmuring noiſe like a cat when ſhe is pleaſed.

PU'RRING (S.) the noiſe or ſong of a cat when ſhe is pleaſed.

PURSE (S.) a ſmall curious net or bag to put money in; and in the grand ſeignior's court, is a gift or preſent of 500 crowns, it being uſual or cuſtomary for that monarch to keep his treaſure divided in bags or purſes with ſuch ſums in them.

PU'RSER (S.) in a large *Ship*, is an officer who has the care and charge of the proviſions, to ſee that they are good when brought in, and carefully ſtowed, ſo as to get no hurt; he is alſo to keep a liſt or roll of the ſhip's company, and to enter the day of each man's admittance into pay.

PU'RSINESS (S.) ſome diſeaſe or diſorder that prevents an animal's free and natural reſpiration; and in *Men*, is commonly applied to thoſe who are over-grown with fat, either through want of exerciſe, or too high living.

PU'RSLAIN (S.) a fine, pleaſant, cooling ſallad herb; alſo a fine ſort of earthen ware.

PURSU'ANCE (S.) in conſequence of or according to ſomething laid down before.

PURSU'ANT (A.) in obedience to the orders, commands, deſigns, &c. of another.

PURSUE' (V.) to follow eagerly, or run earneſtly after any creature or thing, to ſtudy hard an art or ſcience, or to carry on ſome deſign; to acquire.

PURSU'ER (S.) one that runs or follows eagerly after another; alſo a diligent or hard ſtudent in arts and ſciences.

PURSU'IT S.) the earneſt and diligent following after, or pains-taking in any thing.

PU'RTENANCE (S.) ſomething belonging or appertaining to a thing.

PURVEY' (V.) to take care of, and provide for others, eſpecially in relation to food &c.

PURVEY'ANCE (S.) the act of procuring or providing corn, fuel, and other neceſſaries for the king's houſe.

PURVEY'ER (S.) one that provides food, &c. for others, eſpecially the king's houſhold, ſhips, armies, &c.

PU'RVIEW (S.) a *Law* term for the body of an act of parliament.

PU'RULENT (A.) full of corruption or ſores, from whence white, thick, and corrupted matter runs.

PUS (S.) the thick, white, corrupted matter that iſſues from an ulcer, &c.

PUSH (V.) to thruſt, ſhove, or run againſt another in a rude manner.

PU'SHERS (S.) young canary-birds that cannot feed themſelves.

PU'SHING SCHOOL (S.) a fencing-ſchool; alſo a bawdy houſe.

PU'SH-PIN (S.) a childiſh ſport or play with ſuch pins as are uſed to ſtick in womens cloaths.

PUSILLANI'MITY (S.) cowardlineſs, fearfulneſs, faint-heartedneſs, &c.

PU'SLE or PUZZLE (S.) a ſlatternly, dirty, ſluttiſh woman.

PUSS (S.) a cat, hare, or rabbit; alſo a contemptuous name for a woman.

PU'STLES (S.) ſmall wheals or pimples that riſe in the ſkin, which contain a watry matter within them, eſpecially in the diſeaſe called the itch.

PU'STULOUS (A.) full of bliſters, wheals, or watry pimples.

PUT (S.) a game at cards.

PUT (V.) to lay or place any thing where one intends it to be or remain.

PU'TANISM (S.) the trade or practice of whoring.

PU'TATIVE (A.) reputed, eſteemed, ſuppoſed, or imagined.

PU'TID (A.) ſtinking, naſty, unſavory, unpleaſant, diſagreeable in ſmell.

PU'T-OFF (V.) to delay, excuſe, or prolong.

PU'T-OFF (S.) an excuſe or trifling anſwer.

PUTREFA'CTION (S.) the act of corrupting, ſpoiling, waſting, or going to decay; and in fleſh, cheeſe, &c. cauſes maggots or ſmall worms to engender in great quantities.

PU'TREFY (V.) to corrupt, rot, decay, waſte and breed worms, &c.

PU'TRID (A.) corrupt, rotten, &c.

PU'TRIDNESS (S.) the ſtate of corruptedneſs, rottenneſs, &c.

PU'TTOCK (S.) a long-winged kite; and in a *Ship*, ſmall ſhrouds that go from the main, fore, and mizzen-maſts to the round tops, for the men to get into the caps or tops of thoſe maſts.

PU'TTY (S.) a compoſition uſed by *Painters* to ſtop up holes in the wainſcot, &c. and by *Glaziers* to faſten in the pannels of faſh-glaſſes;

glaſſes; alſo a powder uſed to poliſh metals, marble, &c. made of calcined tin.

PU'ZZLE (V.) to put or throw difficulties in a perſon's way, to propoſe queſtions very difficult to be anſwered, &c.

PU'ZZLE (S.) a ſtrait or difficulty; alſo a naſty, ſluttiſh woman.

PU'ZZLING (A.) cramping, teazing, perplexing, &c.

PY-BALD (A.) patched or made up of ſeveral colours, eſpecially ſpoken of a horſe, &c. whoſe ſkin is ſpotted.

PYCNO'TICKS (S.) medicines of a cooling, watry, and condenſing nature.

PYE (S.) the name of a bird; alſo meat, fruit, &c. baked in cruſt.

PY'GMY (S.) a man or woman of a very ſhort ſtature; alſo the name of a fabulous poetical nation of people, the height of whoſe ſtature was about half a yard.

PYLO'RUS (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the lower orifice of the ventricle or mouth of the ſtomach, which lets the meat out of the ſtomach, into the inteſtines.

PY'RAMID (S.) in *Geometry*, is a ſolid figure contained under divers plains, which terminate in one common point, being drawn from another plain, which is for its baſe; one thing remarkable is, that all bodies whether opacous or luminous, tranſmit their ſhadow in a pyramidal form, only the luminous body caſts it ſo, that the vertex of the *pyramid* formed is in that point of the luminous body, from whence the light proceeds, and the baſis on the ſuperficies of the body enlightened, and the opacous body directly contrary.

PYRA'MIDAL or PYRAMI'DICAL (A.) having the form or properties of a pyramid, ſomething like or belonging to a pyramid.

PY'RAMIDS (S.) ſeveral ſtately buildings within three leagues of *Cairo* in *Egypt*, eſteemed by the antients to be one of the ſeven wonders of the world, whereof there are three principal ones differing both in height and thickneſs; the two firſt are ſhut up, and the third, which is the largeſt, is open, which has 208 ſtone ſteps, each ſtone about three foot thick, being every way extraordinary large and high; they are ſuppoſed to have been built by the children of *Iſrael*, during their bondage, for ſepulchres for the kings of *Egypt*, &c.

PYRE'TICKS (S.) medicines that are applied to cure fevers.

PYRETO'LOGY (S.) a diſcourſe or deſcription of fevers.

PY'ROMANCY (S.) a divination by the fire of the ſacrifice, in which if the flames immediately took hold of and conſumed the victims, if they were bright and pure, without noiſe or ſmoak, if the ſparks tended upwards in a pyramidal form, and the fire kept in till all was reduced to aſhes, they promiſed themſelves good ſucceſs, and the contrary preſaged the diſpleaſure of the gods, misfortunes and ill ſucceſs.

PYROTE'CHNY (S.) the art of making or compoſing artificial fire-works with gunpowder, &c. both for ſervice in war and diverſion; alſo the art of chymiſtry, which performs moſt of its operations by means of fire.

PYRO'TICKS (S.) medicines that are virtually hot, and which being applied to human bodies, occaſion a great heat or burning in it, or at that part they are applied to, and are vulgarly called cauſticks, of which ſort are all thoſe that cauſe redneſs in the fleſh or ſkin, bliſters, that ripen, or rot ſores, ulcers, or ſwellings, that bring wounds to a cruſt, and that pull hairs out of the body, &c.

PYTHAGO'REAN SYSTEM (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is the ſame with what is now commonly called the *Copernican* ſyſtem; which ſee.

PYTHAGO'REAN TABLE (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is that now commonly called the multiplication table.

PYTHAGO'REAN THE'OREM (S.) in *Geometry*, is the famous one that is the 47th of the firſt book of *Euclid*, which demonſtrates that in every right angled triangle the ſquare of the hypotheneuſe, or that ſide oppoſite to the right angle, is equal to the ſum of the ſquares of the other two ſides.

PY'THIA, PYTHONI'SSA, or PY'THONESS (S.) the preſteſs of *Apollo*, who pronounced oracles at *Delphos*, in a temple conſecrated to that god; alſo a common name to all thoſe women that pretended to prediction, and boaſted they were inſpired by this god.

PY'THO (S.) the name of certain diviners imagined by the heathens to be inſpired by *Apollo*; alſo a common name to all who pretended to foretel future events.

PY'THON (S.) in the *poetical Fables*, was a ſerpent of a monſtrous ſize, produced by the earth after *Deucalion*'s flood, which *Apollo* killed with his arrows, and was thereupon called *Pythius*, in honour whereof, there were alſo certain games inſtituted, called the *Pythian* games.

PYX (S.) a box or veſſel the *Roman Catholicks* keep the hoſt, or conſecrated *Agnus Dei*'s in.

Q.

IS a mute letter, and in the judgment of ſome is altogether as uſeleſs as the K, affirming that the C may have the ſame ſignification, and ſerve in their ſtead, and by the *Latins*, is frequently changed into C, as *ſequor*, *ſecutus*, *loquor*, *locutus*, &c. in the old *Roman Numeration*, Q ſtood for 500, and when it had a daſh over it, thus, $\bar{Q}$ for 500,000: there are many contractions in arts and ſciences, which this letter makes a

part of, as *Q. D.* with the *Grammarians*, ſtands for, *as if it were ſaid*; *Q. E. D.* with the *Geometricians* for, *which was to be done, proved* or *demonſtrated*; *Q. S.* with the *Phyſicians* for, *as much as is neceſſary*, &c.

QUACK (V.) to cry out, or make a noiſe like a duck.

QUACK (S.) a pretender to an art or ſcience, eſpecially to that knowledge in phyſick, that a perſon's education and practice can no way ſuppoſe him to be maſter of.

QUA'CKERY (S.) the practiſing arts or ſciences by thoſe not ſufficiently ſkilled, eſpecially phyſick.

QUA'DRANGLE (S.) any figure conſiſting of four ſides and four angles.

QUADRA'NGULAR (A.) having four ſides and angles, or ſomething belonging or relating to that which has.

QUA'DRANT (S.) ſignifies the fourth part of a circle or any thing elſe; but is particularly applied to a mathematical inſtrument in the form of a quarter of a circle, and which for its excellence may juſtly have the preference of all others, by reaſon that almoſt all operations of geometry, aſtronomy, and other parts of the mathematicks, may be eaſily and truly effected by it, but eſpecially in aſtronomy and geography, by finding the elevation of the pole, the height of the ſun or ſtars above the horizon, their declination, diſtance from each other, place in the zodiack, &c.

QUA'DRAT (S.) a ſquare or four-cornered figure, whoſe ſides are of an equal length; alſo a ſquare blank piece of metal uſed by the *Printers* to fill up ſhort lines, &c.

QUA'DRATE (V.) to ſhape, faſhion, ſquare, or make one thing agree to, or with another.

QUADRA'TICK EQUATION (S.) an *Algebraick* term for ſuch equations, whoſe higheſt power of the unknown quantity is a ſquare, expreſſed by *aa*, *xx*, &c. and theſe are divided into ſimple *quadraticks*, or ſuch where the ſquare of the unknown root is equal to the abſolute number or known part given; and adfected *quadraticks*, or ſuch as have ſome intermediate power of the unknown quantity between the higheſt power of the unknown number, and the abſolute number given.

QUADRA'TICK (S.) a ſquare, or ſquared figure; alſo a mechanical line by help whereof right lines may be found equal to the circumference of a circle or other curve, and the ſeveral parts of it.

QUA'DRATS (S.) thoſe ſquare pieces of metal with which the *Printers* fill up the void ſpace of a line at the end of a paragraph, &c.

QUA'DRATURE (S.) the making any thing regularly ſquare, or the finding out a ſquare that ſhall be equal to the area of any other given figure; ſo the *quadrature* of the circle is finding a right-lined figure, whoſe area is equal to the area of a circle; alſo a right line that ſhall be equal to the circumference of the circle, which is no otherwiſe to be performed than by approximation; in *Aſtronomy*, the *quadratures* of the moon are the medial points of her orbit, lying between the points of conjunction and oppoſition.

QUADRIE'NNIAL (A.) any thing that is repeated once in four years.

QUADRILA'TERAL (A.) four-ſided, or any thing that has four ſides.

QUA'DRIN (S.) a ſmall piece of coin valued like our farthing, at the fourth part of a ſuperior coin.

QUADRINO'MIAL (A.) any quantity that conſiſts of four names or parts; and in *Algebra*, is a root expreſſed by four different letters.

QUADRIPA'RTITE (A.) any thing divided into four parts, or an inſtrument wherein four perſons or parties are concerned.

QUADRISY'LLABLE (S.) a word compoſed of four ſyllables.

QUADRU'PEDAL or QUADRU'PEDOUS (A.) four-footed.

QUA'DRUPEDE (S.) any creature that has four feet.

QUA'DRUPLE (A.) four-fold, or one quantity four times as much as another.

QUA'DRUPLE (V.) to increaſe, make or multiply any thing four times as much as it was before.

QUADRU'PLICATE (V.) to fold or repeat a thing or number four times.

QUADRUPLICA'TION (S.) the act of multiplying or increaſing a thing to four-times as much as it was before.

QUAFF (V.) to drink merrily, to ſwallow large draughts, &c.

QUA'GMIRE (S.) a boggy, thick, muddy place, that is not ſufficiently firm to walk on.

QUAIL (S.) the name of a bird that is mentioned to be miraculouſly brought to the camp of *Iſrael*, when they wanted fleſh in the wilderneſs, in ſuch numbers as were ſufficient to ſuſtain above a million of people more than a month.

QUAINT (A.) neat, curious, fine, delicate; alſo uncommon, whimſical, ſtrange, fantaſtical.

QUAI'NTNESS (S.) ſtrangeneſs, oddneſs; alſo neatneſs, delicacy, curiouſneſs, &c.

QUAKE (V.) to tremble, ſhake, or ſhiver, either with cold, fear, or ſome other ſudden emotion of the mind.

QUA'KER (S.) one that ſhakes or ſhivers with cold, fear, or ſome other agitation of the mind, from whence a large ſect of Chriſtians are ſo called, eſpecially in *England*, and the dominions thereof, that at their firſt appearing about the year 1650, ſeemed to be agitated by ſome ſupernatural power, and acted and behaved as if poſſeſſed, pretending to the immediate and extraordinary inſpiration of God's

God's holy Spirit, that external ordinances are aboliſhed, and that no ſacraments are neceſſary, but that in every action the ſpirit of God guides the faithful, and inſpires them with the true knowledge and underſtanding of the ſcriptures, &c.

QUA'KERISM (S.) the principles or tenets of the people called Quakers.

QUA'KING (S.) ſhaking, ſhivering or trembling with cold, fear, &c.

QUALIFICA'TION (S.) ſomething that enables or empowers a perſon to do that which otherwiſe he could not.

QUALIFICA'TORS (S.) a name given to the divines of the inquiſition, who when a perſon is tried for hereſy in that court, and the queſtion ariſes concerning the quality of a propoſition either maintained by hereticks or thoſe ſuſpected of hereſy, are to pronounce, *Whether it is downright hereſy, or has not a tincture of it? Whether it is erroneous, or ſounds ill, and is offenſive to pious diſpoſitions? Whether it is raſh, ſcandalous, or ſchiſmatical?* Or laſtly, *Whether it is ſeditious, blaſphemous, or dangerous?* They are likewiſe judges of the priſoner's defence, *Whether their anſwers to the matters objected are ſufficient and reaſonable, or abſurd and wide of the point?* They are alſo conſulted by the inquiſitors, when they are debating about the apprehending of any perſon informed againſt, and here they are obliged to deliver their opinion in their own hand writing, to be inſerted into the proceſs, as being the ground and warrant upon which their trial proceeds; but the inquiſitors are not neceſſitated to follow their opinion, which is not concluſive in the court, but only taken as advice.

QUA'LIFY (V.) to teach or inſtruct perſons in knowledge proper to diſcharge particular functions of life; alſo to ſwear perſons into an office, or to do or perform ſomething before a perſon can be admitted to execute a charge, &c. alſo to moderate, temper, appeaſe, or ſoften a perſon's ſour and angry diſpoſition, or the ſourneſs or harſhneſs of liquor, &c.

QUA'LITY (S.) the kind, ſort, or manner of any thing; alſo that rank or order of perſons called nobility; alſo the name of a particular ſort of binding, uſed by women for the bottoms of their petticoats.

QUALM (S.) a ſickniſh or fainting fit; alſo a ſcruple, or conſcientious doubt.

QUA'LMISH (A.) ſickiſh, troubled or afflicted with qualms.

QUA'LMISHNESS (S.) the being ſubject, inclined to, or afflicted with fainting fits, &c.

QUA'NDARY (S.) a ſuſpence or doubtfulneſs of mind what to ſay or do.

QUA'NTITIES (S.) are thoſe that are expreſſed by a ſingle letter with the ſigns + or —, &c. in *Algebra*, and are called ſimple *quantities*, when there is only one, and compound, when there is more than one, connected by the ſigns + or —; thoſe which have the ſign + are called poſitive *quantities*, and thoſe with the ſign —, negative *quantities*, &c. In *Trade* it means any large parcel of goods.

QUA'NTITY (S.) whatever may be meaſured, or otherwiſe eſtimated.

QUARANTAI'N or QUA'RANTINE (S.) a cuſtom obſerved at *Venice*, by virtue whereof all merchants, or others, coming from the *Levant*, are obliged to remain 40 days in the houſe of St. *Lazarus*, before they are admitted into the city; but if the paſſengers bring letters of health, this time is frequently ſhortened; but without ſuch teſtimonials, or if the plague happens to be in the place from whence the ſhip came, then the whole company are obliged to ſtay the whole time in the houſe of health, to be purified, tho' not one of them be ſick, and likewiſe all the cargo, which they fancy capable of infection from the air, &c. and if any of the quarantineers fall ſick of any diſtemper within the 40 days, the time is doubled. This houſe is built in the water, and ſurrounded with a wall in which there are ſeveral apartments; ſome are ſhut up and reſtrained in their converſation, and thoſe whoſe time is nearly finiſhed, are not permitted to talk with thoſe who are but juſt come in: If any perſon is deſirous to ſee a friend ſhut up in this *Lazaretto*, he muſt ſtand at ſome diſtance; and if any viſitor touch a perſon that is performing *quarantine*, he muſt be confined, and ſtay as long as the director ſhall pleaſe to appoint, to be thoroughly purged; all manner of proviſions are brought hither from the city, and every perſon may have his food dreſſed as he pleaſes. In the times of the plague, *England* and all other nations, oblige thoſe that come from the infected places to perform *quarantine* with their ſhips, &c. a longer or ſhorter time, as may be judged moſt ſafe; alſo the privilege allowed to the widows of landed men, to ſtay or remain 40 days after their deceaſe in their chief manſion-houſe or meſſuage; alſo the time of *Lent*, or abſtaining from fleſh 40 days, according to the church appointment annually.

QUA'RREL (S.) a ſtrife, difference, variance, diſpute, battle, aſſault, &c. alſo a ſquare pane of glaſs ſet upon the angles.

Quarrel-Picker, a nick-name for a glazier; alſo one that delights in ſtrife, contention, fighting, &c.

QUA'RREL (V.) to fall out, wrangle, diſpute, fight, &c.

QUA'RRELSOME (A.) an uneaſy, turbulent, find-fault diſpoſition, ready, apt, or inclined to quarrel.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS (S.) a natural ſurlineſs or ill-natured diſpoſition, that delights in tumults, battles, wranglings, &c.

QUA'RRY (V.) to feed upon the game killed or caught by falconing.

QUA'RRY (S.) a rock or mine from whence ſtone is dug, for the uſes of building, &c. in *Falconry*, it is any bird or fowl that is flown at and killed.

QUART (S.) a common name for the fourth part of a gallon, whether of liquids or dry goods, &c. alſo a term in *Gaming*, ſignifying a ſequence, or four cards immediately following one another, as the 7, 8, 9, 10, or the 4, 5, 6, 7, &c.

QUA'RTAN (S.) the name of an ague or fever, that returns every fourth day inclusive.

QUA'RTER (S.) the fourth part of any thing; alſo any particular perſon or place, from whence any thing comes; alſo eight buſhels of wheat, barley, &c. in *Carpentry*, thoſe pieces of timber that are four-ſquare, and four inches thick, uſed for the partitions of rooms to nail the laths to, in order to be plaiſtered; and in a *Ship*, it is that part of the hull, which is from the ſteerage to the faſhion piece; alſo an inn or other place where a perſon lodges, is called his *quarters*; in *War*, ſometimes the ground where a body of men are encamped, and ſometimes the troops themſelves are called *quarters*; ſometimes the interval of time between two campaigns, is called winter *quarters*, and ſometimes the places where they are lodged for that ſeaſon, &c.

QUA'RTER (V.) to cut any thing into four equal parts; alſo to cut off the arms, legs, &c. from off a perſon's body, as a puniſhment for treaſon; alſo to put ſoldiers into a proper place for the winter, &c. where they may have neceſſaries; in *War*, it means variouſly, as when an enemy is overcome, and throw down their arms, to ſpare their lives, &c. is to give them *quarter*, *&c.*

QUA'RTERAGE (S.) any ſalary, penſion, or ſum paid quarterly.

QUA'RTER-DAYS (S.) four fixed and certain times of the year, whereon tenants pay, or ought ſo to do, their landlords their rent, which in different places are at different times and called by different names; but the moſt general are the 24th day of *June*, commonly called *Midſummer*; the 29th of *September*, called *Michelmas*; the 25th of *December*, called *Chriſtmas*; and the 25th of *March*, called *Lady-day*.

QUA'RTER DECK (S.) in a *Ship*, is that aloft the ſteerage, reaching to the round houſe.

QUA'RTERING (S.) in *Gunnery*, is when a piece of ordnance lies ſo, and may be ſo traverſed, that it will ſhoot in the ſame point of the compaſs as the quarter bears; in *Navigation*, when a ſhip ſails with quarter-winds, we ſay, ſhe goes *quartering*, in order to which the weather-tack is raiſed, the ſheet to the fore-maſt ſhrouds is haled aſt, and the lee-ſheet is a little veered out; when this is done with judgment ſhe ſails the faſteſt, becauſe now all the ſheets draw together; in *Heraldry*, it is the partition of an eſcutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be on it, or the ſeveral diviſions that are made in it, when the arms of ſeveral families are borne all together in one; in *Travelling*, it is the croſſing the roads with coaches and other carriages, ſo as to avoid ſloughs, hillocks, &c. in *common Affairs*, it ſometimes ſignifies putting ſoldiers into a private houſe, there to be fed, lodged, &c. and ſometimes it ſignifies the cutting of eatable carcaſſes into four parts, ſuch as ſheep, lambs, hogs, &c.

QUA'RTERLY (Part.) every three months, or four times in the year; alſo a ſhield divided into four equal parts.

QUA'RTER-MASTER (S.) an officer in an army, whoſe buſineſs it is to ſee that the ſoldiers have convenient quarters or places to lodge and be in, eſpecially in the winter-time, for which purpoſe there is one general officer for the whole army, and alſo ſubordinate ones for every particular regiment of foot, and every troop of horſe; in *Large Ships*, the *quarter-maſter*'s buſineſs is to rummage, ſtow, and trim the ſhip in the hold, to over-look the ſteward in delivering out victuals to the cook, and the pumping and drawing out the beer, &c.

QUA'RTERN (S.) a ſmall meaſure containing the eighth part of a quart, or the fourth part of a pint, and uſed by the retailers of brandy and other ſtrong and ſpirituous liquors; in *Wine Meaſure*, it is called a gill; with the *Bakers*, a loaf that is the fourth part of a peck of bread, is called a *quartern* loaf.

QUA'RTER-ROUND (S.) in *Architecture*, is any ſort of ornament, whoſe contour is either a perfect quarter of a circle, or near it; it is ſometimes called *ovolo* or *echinus*.

QUA'RTERS (S.) the four principal parts of the heavens and earth; when ſpoken of the moon is the ſpace of ſeven days, during which ſhe increaſes or decreaſes, is at the full, or change, &c. ſometimes it means a carcaſs cut into four parts; ſometimes the diviſions of the year into four times three months, &c. generally any thing divided into four equal parts, are called *quarters*.

QUA'RTER-SESSIONS (S.) an aſſembly of the juſtices of the peace in every county, at which time a court is held to determine civil and criminal cauſes.

QUA'RTER-STAFF (S.) ſometimes means only a ſtaff or inſtrument about ſeven or eight foot long, chiefly carried as a weapon offenſive and defenſive, by park-keepers, foreſters, &c. and ſometimes it means the art of uſing their ſtaff in a dextrous manner peculiar to thoſe who practiſe it, whereby they are able to defend themſelves, and offend their opponents.

QUA'RTER-WIND (S.) ſuch a one as comes in abaft the main-maſt ſhrouds juſt with the quarter.

QUA'RTILE (S.) with the *Aſtrologers*, is an aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other, and marked thus, □.

QUA'RTO (S.) a term among the *Bookſellers*, for ſuch books whoſe leaves are a quarter of a ſheet of paper each.

QUARTODE'CIMANS or PA'SCHITES (S.) a name that was given in the ſecond century to thoſe Chriſtians, who would celebrate the feaſt of *Eaſter* on the fourteenth day of the moon, what day of the week ſoever it happened, in imitation of the *Jews*; the diſpute at firſt was only among the Catholicks, and made no breach of charity; but in a council held at *Rome* 196, pope *Victor* excommunicated thoſe who celebrated *Eaſter* on any other day than a Sunday. In 325, this diſpute was intirely quaſhed by the council of *Nice*, who ordered, 1. that the feſtival of *Eaſter* ſhould not be celebrated till after the vernal equinox. 2. That the vernal equinox ſhould be fixed to the 21ſt of *March*. 3. That that Sunday ſhould always be pitched upon, which immediately followed the 14th day of the moon. 4. That if the 14th day of the moon happened upon a Sunday, then the Sunday following ſhould be *Eaſter*-day, on purpoſe to prevent our celebration of *Eaſter* at or upon the ſame day with the *Jews*; ſo that the full moon which regulates the feaſt of *Eaſter*, either falls upon the 21ſt of *March* or ſome days after; from whence it follows, that the new moon immediately preceding is the paſchal new moon; and that the new moon might be known in every month, they found out the golden number, which was inſerted in the calendar over-againſt the firſt day of every lunar month, which afterwards was changed for the epact.

QUASH (V.) to ſtifle, knock down, ſtop, overthrow, deſtroy, &c.

QUATE'RNION (S.) a file of four ſoldiers.

QUA'VER (S.) the name of a muſical note uſed to prick ſongs, &c. in, or the eighth part of a bar in common time; alſo the manner of ſhaking or ornamenting notes in a ſong, by what is called the trill or ſhake.

QUA'VER (V.) to ornament a ſong or note by ſhaking or expreſſing the trill, or deſcanting or dividing upon a note with the voice.

QUEAN (S.) the name of a ſcandalous woman, a ſlut, a harlot, &c.

QUEA'SINESS (S.) ſickiſhneſs, qualmiſhneſs, a readineſs or propenſion to vomit.

QUEA'SY (A.) ſickiſh, qualmiſh, inclined or ready to vomit.

QUEEN (S.) the wife of a king; alſo in *England*, ſhe who holds the crown by right of ſucceſſion, for want of male heirs.

Queen Dowager, the widow of a deceaſed king, who has not the right of reigning or governing, but only an allowance or ſtipend to live on.

QUEE'NBOROUGH (S.) in the *Iſle of Sheppey*, in *Kent*, was formerly a noted place, being built by king *Edward* III. about the year 1369; and by his letters patent, dated *May* 10, 1369, made a corporation, and endowed with many privileges, *viz.* that of holding two markets weekly, *viz.* Monday and Thurſday, ſending two members to parliament, and annually chuſing two bailiffs, who, while the caſtle was remaining, took the oath of allegiance before the governor; but by the demolition of the caſtle the town is become poor and inconſiderable, tho' it ſtill ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* about 34 miles.

QUEER (A.) odd, out of the way, whimſical, fantaſtical; alſo ſickiſh, maukiſh, &c.

QUEE'RNESS (S.) oddneſs, whimſicalneſs, &c.

QUEINT or QUAINT (A.) humorous, uncommon, odd, &c.

QUELL (V.) to allay diſorders, ſubdue riots, ſtill complaints, &c.

QUENCH (V.) to put out or extinguiſh fire, to ſtop and hinder the motions of the mind to luſt, &c.

QUE'NCHABLE (A.) that is capable of being, or that may be put out or extinguiſhed.

QUE'RENT or QUE'RIST (S.) a perſon that inquires after ſomething, or aſks a queſtion.

QUE'RIST or QUE'STIONIST (S.) one that aſks queſtions,

QUERK or QUIRK (S.) a pretence, ſhift, fetch, or cavil.

QUE'RRY (S.) ſometimes means the ſtables or places where a king's or prince's horſes are kept, and ſometimes the groom or perſon that looks after them.

Gentlemen of the Querry, ſuch whoſe office it is to wait upon and hold the ſtirrup of a king or prince, when he mounts on horſeback.

QUE'RULOUS (A.) complaining, finding fault, mournful, doleful, &c.

QUE'RY (S.) a queſtion, or ſomething inquired about or aſked after.

QUE'RY (V.) to examine ſearch into, or aſk queſtions of, about, or relating to a perſon or thing.

QUEST (S.) an examination of, or inquiry for or after any perſon or thing; alſo the inquiry made upon or about any thing upon oath, or by a jury impannelled for that purpoſe.

To go in QUEST (V.) to hunt about for, or run in ſearch after any thing, as privateering ſhips go or hunt after merchant-ſhips, dogs after hares, by the wind or ſcent, &c.

QUE'STION (S.) any thing aſked as a doubt to be anſwered, a propoſition in arithmetick propoſed to be calculated or anſwered; alſo any theſis propoſed to be debated, &c.

QUE'STION (V.) to ſuſpect, doubt, or miſtruſt the honeſty, fidelity or ability of a perſon; alſo to aſk queſtions, and require anſwers, &c. in order to try a perſon's ability

QUE'STIONABLE (A.) doubtful, ſuſpicious, &c.

QUE'STIONABLENESS (S.) doubtfulneſs, ſuſpiciouſneſs, liableneſs to be called to an account, or queſtioned.

QUE'STIONLESS (Part.) without all doubt, ſuſpicion, or ſcruple.

QUE'ST-MEN (S.) a certain number of perſons choſe annually in each ward of the city of *London*, to go from houſe to houſe, and in the markets, to weigh and meaſure the ſeveral tradeſmens weights and meaſures by a ſtandard beam and meaſure, to ſee thoſe uſed by the ſhop-keepers are juſt, and thereby to prevent abuſes prejudicial to trade.

QUE'STOR (S.) among the *Romans*, was a perſon who had the charge of the publick treaſury. *Pub. Valerius Publicola*, the conſul, having eſtabliſhed the place of the publick treaſury in the temple of *Saturn*, ſettled there for the ſecurity of it two *queſtors* or treaſurers choſen out of the ſenate, and afterwards would have them created by the ſuffrages of the people; but in proceſs of time, the people willing to have a ſhare in this office, created four, two for the city, to have the care of the publick treaſury, and the other two to attend the conſuls when they went to war; and enacted, that plebeians ſhould be elected into this number; but the reveaue of the republick increaſing by their great conqueſts, the number of theſe officers was increaſed to twenty, ſome of whom were to attend the conſuls and generals in the wars, and to take an account and receive the ſpoils of the enemy, to take tribute of the provinces, and to pay the army; under theſe were clerks and comptrollers choſe from among the moſt reputable people, ſo that even thoſe who had ſerved conſuls eſteemed it an honour to be admitted a *queſtor*; there was alſo another ſort of *queſtors*, who were ſent by order of the ſenate into the provinces to judge of criminal cauſes; their authority was great, having the power to keep lictors, and have other marks of chief magiſtrates in their particular provinces; they had alſo ſometimes the conduct of the army as well as the conſuls and prætors, but the *queſtors* of the city had not ſo great a power, having no lictors nor chair of ſtate, nor other marks of authority, being themſelves liable to be called to an account before the prætors; their buſineſs was to receive ambaſſadors and kings, princes or foreign lords, to make them preſents, and to do all that was commanded by the ſenate upon theſe occaſions; this office was annual, tho' ſometimes it was continued to ſome particular perſons for three years.

QUI'BBLE (V.) to ſay one thing and mean another, to endeavour to trifle and anſwer a perſon doubtfully, to play with words, to equivocate, &c.

QUI'BBLE (S.) an equivocation or doubtful expreſſion, an evaſion, &c.

QUICK (A.) nimble, ſwift, briſk, lively, ſharp, &c.

QUI'CKEN (V.) to come to life, or into a ſtate of motion, as the young of all creatures do in the womb; alſo to ſpur forward, haſten, or ſtir up.

QUI'CKNESS (S.) nimbleneſs, agility, briſkneſs, livelineſs, diſpatch, readineſs, &c.

QUI'CK-SANDS (S.) ſuch as contain or lodge the water within them, and ſo become boggy, and let in or ſwallow up thoſe who go on or paſs over them.

QUICK-SCA'B (S.) in *Farriery*, is a ſharp, piercing diſeaſe in horſes.

QUI'CK SET (S.) a thorn that thrives and grows apace, and is commonly planted for fences or hedges, to encloſe or part one man's ground from another's.

QUI'CK SILVER (S.) a liquid metal commonly called *mercury*, endowed with very extraordinary properties, and uſed to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere, and its continual variations, &c.

QUICK-SI'GHTED (A.) having very exquiſite, ſharp, and piercing eyes; alſo being very intelligible or ready at underſtanding any thing.

QUICK-WI'TTED (A.) ſharp, ready at taking in the meaning or deſign of any thing, intelligible, one that does not want much teaching.

QUID (S.) ſo much tobacco as a perſon can take between his thumb and two forefingers, when cut ſmall, in order to put into his mouth to chew.

QUI'DDITY (S.) ſometimes means the real eſſence of a thing, whereby it is called or denominated what it is.

QUIE'SCENCE or QUIE'SCENCY (S.) that ſtate of being called reſt, or without viſible motion, or change of place.

QUIE'SCENT (A.) ſilent, without motion, being at reſt, &c.

QUIE'SCENTS (S.) ſuch letters as are wrote and not ſounded.

QUIET (S.) reſt, peace or tranquillity, without noiſe, trouble, or violent motion.

QUI'ETISM (S.) the doctrines and religious opinions of *Molinus* the *Spaniard*, whoſe principal tenet was, that the purity of religion conſiſted in an internal ſilent meditation and recollection of the merits of Chriſt, and the mercies of God, &c.

QUI'ETNESS (S.) a ſtate or condition of life wherein a perſon enjoys ſatisfaction and peace of mind, and is freed from the external troubles and incumbrances of the world.

QUILL (S.) that part of the feather of a bird that goes into the fleſh or ſkin, and eſpecially into the wings of the larger ſorts, ſuch as geeſe, turkeys, &c. uſed to write with; alſo thoſe ſmall reeds upon which the weaver's ſilk, &c. is wound to put into his ſhuttle, &c.

QUI'LLETS (S.) quibbles, evaſions, ſubtleties, &c.

QUILT (S.) the upper covering for a bed, &c.

commonly made of various ſorts of ſtuffs with wool between the two coverings, and ſewed together in the form of a chequer or diamond work.

QUILT (V.) to ſtitch or ſew coverings together for beds, womens under petticoats, &c. in the form of chequers, flowers, &c. with wool between two covers.

QUINCE (S.) a particular ſort of apples eſpecially uſed in conſerves.

QUI'NCUNX (S.) the name of an aſpect in *Aſtrology*, when planets are diſtant from one another five ſigns, or 150 degrees; alſo the $\frac{5}{12}$ of any whole thing whatever; in *Phyſick*, the ſeventh part of an ounce; alſo five trees ſo ordered and ſet together, that a regular angularity and thorough proſpect is left on every ſide.

QUINDE'CAGON (S.) in *Geometry*, is a plane figure that has fifteen ſides and angles, &c.

QUINDECE'MVIRI (S.) *Roman* magiſtrates, whoſe buſineſs it was to take care of the Sibyls books, to conſult thoſe oracles when ordered by the ſenate, and make their report to them, adding alſo their own opinion upon the matter; it was their buſineſs alſo to execute whatever was contained in thoſe books, and to cauſe the ſecular plays to be celebrated.

QUINQUA'TRIA (S.) certain feaſts in *Rome*, that were celebrated in honour of *Pallas*, being like to thoſe of the *Athenians* called *panathenea's*; they laſted five days, on the firſt whereof they offered ſacrifices, on the ſecond, third, and fourth, were ſhewed the combats of gladiators or prize-fighters, and on the fifth was made a cavalcade thro' the city; they begun on the 18th of *March*.

QUINQUENNA'LIA (S.) feſtivals celebrated among the *Romans* in honour of their deified emperors every fifth year.

QUINQUE'NNIAL (A.) ſomething done once in five years, or every five years.

QUINQUI'NA (S.) in *Phyſick*, is what is vulgarly called the jeſuits bark or powder.

QUI'NSEY or QUI'NSY (S.) the name of a diſorder or inflammation of the jaws or throat, attended with a continual fever and difficulty of reſpiration and ſwallowing.

QUI'NTAL (S.) a foreign weight of about one hundred pounds.

QUI'NTESSENCE (S.) the marrow or choiceſt part of any thing.

QUI'NTILE (S.) in *Aſtrology*, is one of the new aſpects invented by *Kepler*, which is, when the planets are a fifth part of the zodiack, or 72 degrees diſtant from one another.

QUINTI'LIANS (S.) a ſect of hereticks, the diſciples of *Montanus*, taking their name from one *Quintilia*, whom they followed and eſteemed as a propheteſs; they made the euchariſt of bread and cheeſe, and allower women to be prieſts and biſhops, &c.

QUI'NTUPLE (A.) five fold.

QUIP or EQUI'P (V.) to clothe or furniſh a perſon with all ſorts of neceſſaries for any buſineſs or expedition whatever.

QUIRE (S.) ſometimes means that part of a church where the ſervice is performed, called alſo the *Choir*; and ſometimes it means the ſingers who perform the ſervice; and ſometimes it means 24 or 25 ſheets of paper folded up in a parcel.

QUIRINA'LES (S.) feaſts which the *Romans* celebrated on the 17th of *February*, in honour of *Romulus*; the feaſt of fools was alſo kept the ſame day.

QUI'RISTER or CHO'RISTER (S.) a ſinger, eſpecially of anthems and other church muſick; alſo a fine ſinging-bird, &c.

QUIRK (S.) a pretence, ſhift, cavil, put-off, excuſe, &c.

QUIT (A.) free of, diſcharged from, &c.

QUIT (V.) to leave, forſake, or voluntarily part with.

QUITE (Part.) wholly, altogether, fully, thoroughly, &c.

QUI'T-RENT (S.) a ſmall allowance paid by tenants to the lord of the manor.

QUI'VER (V.) to ſhake or ſhiver with cold, fear, &c. alſo to warble or ſing melodiouſly and ornamentally.

QUI'VER (S.) a caſe or ſhaft to put arrows in, to go a hunting, or to war with, &c.

QUO'DLIBETS (S.) queſtions, or curious theſes debated or propoſed to be argued at univerſities, colleges, &c. among the ſtudents, to try their abilities.

QUOIL or COIL (S.) a round of cable or other rope, ſo turned up as to run out again eaſily.

QUOIL (V.) to turn or wind up ropes after the manner of ſeamens cables, hawſers, &c.

QUOINS (S.) in *Architecture*, are the large corner ſtones in the wall of a building, eſpecially where the front is brick, in order to ſtrengthen it; alſo wedges or pieces of timber to faſten great guns to a ſhip's ſide.

QUOITS (S.) horſe-ſhoes or round irons made on purpoſe to throw or toſs at a mark or iron ſtake; alſo the play or game itſelf.

QUO'RUM (S.) an aſſembly or commiſſion of the juſtices upon any particular affair, among which one, two, or more particular perſons are mentioned in the commiſſion, without a ſufficient number of which being preſent the bench can't act; ſo that a juſtice of the *Quorum* is one without which the reſt cannot proceed to buſineſs.

QUO'TA (S.) the ſhare or quantity of money arms, men, proviſions, &c. that any party is to furniſh.

QUOTA'TION (S.) a certain part of ſpeech or book referred to.

QUOTE (V.) to cite or bring the words of another, to prove or diſprove any thing in diſpute.

QUOTI'DIAN (A.) daily, conſtantly, or every day repeated.

QUO'TIENT (S.) an *Arithmetical* term for that number that comes out, or is the reſult of one number being divided by another; or it is the number that tells us, how often one number is contained in another.

R

SOME call this the dog's letter, upon account of its harſh and rough pronunciation; it is called alſo a liquid or ſemi-vowel; it is the ſeventeenth letter in the order of our alphabet, and frequently ſtands for various contractions, as in *Phyſick*, for *Recipe*, or take; and ſometimes for *Rex* or *Regina*, the king or the queen, &c. It was anciently a numeral, importing the number 80, and when daſhed thus, $\overline{R}$ 80,000.

RA'BBET (S.) a ſmall eatable creature that breeds very faſt, they are deemed game, and are ſometimes hunted; in *Carpentry*, it is a ledge nailed on a board, or made by cutting channels in boards; in *Ship-building*, it is the hollowing away of the keel, in order to let the planks in the cloſer.

RA'BBI or RA'BBIN (S.) a name of dignity among the *Jews*, for one that is a ſtudent in, commentator upon, and teacher of their law; alſo the maſters of a claſs, or chief officers of their kings, &c. alſo any learned man, eſpecially a divine, is frequently called by this name.

RABBI'NICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the rabbins, or in imitation of them, &c.

RA'BBLE (S.) the loweſt, meaneſt, and leaſt cultivated part of any people or nation; a mob, an irregular or diſorderly rout, &c.

RA'BBOTH (S.) a name given by the *Jews* to certain allegorical commentaries upon the five books of *Moſes*, of great authority among them, and eſteemed very ancient, even as old as the 30th year of Chriſt; they have abundance of fabulous ſtories concerning them.

RA'BINET or RA'BANET (S.) the ſmalleſt piece of cannon but one, being one inch and a half diameter in the bore, five foot ſix inches long, 300 pounds weight, takes a charge of ſix ounces of powder, and carries a ſhot one inch and three eighths diameter, and eight ounces weight; its point-blank range is 70 paces.

RACE (S.) the ſtock, family, lineage, or generation proceeding from father to ſon, &c alſo a piece of ginger; alſo a courſe or running match by horſemen or footmen, ſtriving who ſhall be foremoſt, or at the end firſt.

RA'CHA or RA'CA (S.) a word uſed in the ſcriptures for the ſtrongeſt expreſſion of contempt, for an empty, vain, beggarly, fooliſh, ſilly fellow.

RA'CHAT or RA'CHET (S.) a compenſation or ſatisfaction for a theft, &c. alſo a particular wheel or pully in clock-work, ſo made or contrived, that it will not permit the line or wheel to run back, being ſtopped by many notches or dents made for that purpoſe.

RACK (S.) an inſtrument of torment, or the torture itſelf undergone by perſons broke upon the wheel, &c. in order to extort confeſſions from real or imaginary offenders, or as a puniſhment for ſome real offences; alſo in *Building*, that part of a ſtable where the hay is put for the horſes to draw down, and eat thro' a ſort of wooden lattice or frame made for that purpoſe.

RACK (V.) to torture perſons extremely, to compel or force them to confeſs their accomplices in treaſon, &c. alſo to draw off wine out of one veſſel into another, and leaving the lees or ſediment behind.

RA'CKET (S.) an inſtrument made of cords, guts, &c. to ſtrike a ball with at tennis; alſo a great noiſe or diſturbance, a quarrel or hurly-burly.

RA'CY (A.) the character of ſuch wine, as by age has loſt its ſweet, offenſive, luſcious, quality, and becomes agreeable to the palate.

RA'DDLINGS (S.) in *Building*, the ſlanting part or copings of the tops of walls.

RA'DIAL CURVES (S.) in *Geometry*, are curves of the ſpiral kind, whoſe ordinates all terminate in the center of the including circle, appearing like ſo many radius's of it.

RA'DIANCE or RA'DIANCY (S.) brightneſs, refulgence, gliſteringneſs, &c.

RA'DIANT (A.) any thing that caſts or throws out beams or rays of light.

RADIA'TION (S.) a throwing, caſting, or darting forth of beams, &c.

RA'DICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the root or foundation of a thing, or that comes from the ſpring or ſource, or origin of its being.

Radical Moiſture, that imaginary ſupport to human nature, that keeps the whole frame in order, and each part in particular, by means of an enlivening and fermenting moiſture, that is ſuppoſed to reſide in every other natural being.

Radical Queſtion, in *Aſtrology*, is ſuch an one as is propoſed, when the lord of the aſcendant and lord of the hour are of the ſame nature and triplicity.

Radical Sign, a particular mark uſed by the algebraiſts for ſuch quantities as are to have a root extracted out of them.

RADICA'LITY or RA'DICALNESS (S.) the firmneſs, ſoundneſs, or well-foundedneſs of any thing that is, as it were, faſtened by the roots, like a large tree, &c.

RA'DICATE (V.) to faſten or ſend forth roots, to firmly fix, or well place any thing.

RA'DICATED (A.) fixed, faſtened, riveted, rooted, &c.

RADICA'TION (S.) a rooting, fixing, or firmly faſtening any thing

RA'DISH (S.) a ſallad root, eaten much in the ſpring.

RA'DIUS (S.) a ray, beam or luminous ſtrait line, which is either directly from the luminous body, or reflexly tranſmitted from the illuminated body back again to the luminous body, or ſideways on ſome other object, or refractedly, which is when the medium is too thick, and ſo it glances into a thinner, or too thin a one, and ſo it chuſes a thicker; in *Aſtronomy*, a *radius* or ray it taken for the aſpect or configuration of two ſtars; in *Geometry*, it is the ſemi-diameter of a circle, or the greateſt line; among the *Anatomiſts*, it is the upper and leſſer bone of the arm, and the larger bone of the leg.

RA'DIX (S.) the root of a tree, the ſource, ſpring, or original of any thing; in *Aſtrology*, the nativity or figure erected for the time of any perſon's birth is called the *radix*.

RA'DNOR (S.) the chief town of *Radnorſhire*, in *South-Wales*, is built near the ſpring-head of the *Somergil*, in a fruitful valley, at the bottom of a hill, where abundance of ſheep are fed; it is a very ancient borough-town, whoſe juriſdiction reaches 10 or 12 miles about; it is governed by a bailiff and 25 burgeſſes, keeps a court of plea for all actions without limitation of ſum; it formerly was fenced with a wall and a caſtle, but they are now gone to decay; and the market, which was weekly on Thurſday heretofore, is now quite diſuſed; nevertheleſs, it ſtill ſends one member to parliament; diſtant from *London* 115 computed, and 150 meaſured miles.

RA'DNORSHIRE (S.) is one of the ſix counties of *South-Wales*, whoſe air is very ſharp and piercing, but by its being very mountainous is unfit for corn, the ſoil being hungry, tho' not barren, and by its being very well watered and graſſy, is fit for cattle, of which there are many bred here; it has 52 pariſh-churches, and four market-towns; it is in ſhape triangular, about 90 miles in circumference, contains about 3200 houſes, and about 10,000 inhabitants; it ſends two members to parliament, *viz.* the county one, and one for the town.

RA'FFLE (V.) to play with or caſt three dice, at which he that throws the greateſt pair, or pair royal, wins.

RA'FFLING (S.) a play with dice, much uſed at *Tunbridge*, *&c.* among the quality for china, plate, &c.

RAFT (S.) a ſort of boat or bridge, made by joining ſeveral large timbers together by ropes, &c.

RA'FTER (S.) a ſcantling of timber uſed to make the frame in a building to lay the tiling or covering on.

RAG (S.) a piece of linen or woollen cloth worn or torn to ſhivers, or in a jagged, mangled manner.

RAGGAMU'FFIN (S.) a ſorry, mean, vile fellow, one that is ready to commit any villainy; alſo a beggarly or poor fellow, all in dirt and rags.

RA'G-BOLTS (S.) certain iron pins in a ſhip that are jagged or barbed on the ſides, to prevent their being drawn out.

RAGE (V.) to bellow and make a ſtrange noiſe, to ſtorm, find fault, or be angry with or at ſomething.

RAGE (S.) madneſs, anger, fury.

RA'GGED (A.) torn, worn out, or tattered; alſo ſpoken of colts that have partly a new and partly an old coat or hide on, or birds, partly moulted, &c.

RA'GMAN (S.) a particular ſtatute appointed in the time of *Edward* III. for hearing and determining all complaints done 5 years before; alſo one that goes about the ſtreets to pick up rags off a dunghill, &c. to ſell to the paper mills; alſo one who keeps warehouſes, &c. to buy in, and ſort all ſorts of rags for the paper-makers.

RAGOO' (S.) a diſh of meat well ſeaſoned and reliſhed, in order to make it go down the pleaſanter.

RAIL (V.) to ſcold at, find fault with, ſpeak diſreſpectfully of, &c.

RAIL (S.) a poſt or partition laid long-ways before houſes, &c. to keep off carts, &c. alſo to part fields or parts of incloſures, &c.

RAI'LERY or RAI'LING (S.) ſcolding, finding fault with, uſing angry or opprobrious language.

RAILS (S.) a ſort of lattice, grate, or wooden fence put before houſes.

RAI'MENT (S.) any ſort of garment that perſons put on to keep them warm and hide their nakedneſs.

RAIN (S.) in the *Jewiſh Philoſophy*, was imagined to be the effect of great waters kept above the common clouds by God Almighty, for the purpoſe of watering the earth at proper ſeaſons, or to be poured down or reſtrained as judgments of the Almighty upon extraordinary occaſions; in *Scripture*, many ſimilies are made to it, as, God ſhall come to his people as the latter and former *rain* to the earth, by way of comfort and refreſhment, &c. But in the preſent ſyſtem of *Philoſophy* commonly received, *rain* is only a precipitated cloud broke into a large number of drops; for as the ſolar and ſubterraneous heats force up or exhale in ſteams, miſts, or vapours, large quantities of water in ſmall veſicula, that are ſpecifically lighter than the atmoſphere, theſe being buoyed up till they arrive in that region of the air, where they are juſtly balanced, there they float till ſome new agent converts them into clouds, and ſo into *rain*, ſnow, hail, miſt, &c. how this is performed, as it is a ſecret, ſo great numbers of conjectures have been vented about it among the curious, with which we will not here meddle.

RAI'NBOW

RAI'NBOW (S.) a meteor in a ſemi-circular form, and party-coloured, exhibited in a rainy or watry ſky oppoſite to the ſun, by the refraction of his rays in the drops of falling rain; it is obſerved that the *rainbow* never appears but where it rains in the ſun ſhine; it may be artificially repreſented by cauſing water to fall in ſmall drops like rain, thro' which the ſun ſhining, ſhews a bow to the beholder ſtanding between the ſun and the drops; the moon, when in its full, will alſo ſometimes occaſion a *rainbow* after the ſame manner as the ſun, ſaving that the colours will not be ſo ſtrong and diſtinct; there are what are called marine *rainbows*, occaſioned by an agitated ſea, when the wind ſweeping part of the tops of the waves, carries them aloft, ſo that the ſun's rays falling upon them are refracted, only theſe have not their colours ſo ſtrong and lively as the others.

RAI'N-DEER (S.) a ſort of ſtag very common in *Lapland*, *Muſcovy*, and other northern countries, uſed both to draw their ſledges, which they will do with prodigious ſwiftneſs over the ſnow, &c. and alſo to eat, &c. The leather commonly uſed for the covering of chairs, and which has a ſtrong agreeable ſcent, vulgarly called *Ruſſia* leather, is the hides of theſe creatures dreſſed in a particular manner.

RAI'NY (A.) moiſt or wet with rain; alſo the time or weather when it actually does rain, &c.

RAISE (V.) to lift up, build, promote, advance; alſo to levy or collect money by way of tax, &c. In *War*, to *raiſe a ſiege*, is to quit, leave, or forſake the works that an army had made before or round a town, and to march away from it, and thereby leave it at liberty to act and do as uſual.

RAI'SED (A.) erected, built, advanced, promoted, lifted up, &c.

RAI'SER (S.) in *Carpentry*, is the front board that ſtands up on the edge to ſupport the board, flat board or ſtep; alſo the name of a ſmall ſtick that is put a-ſlant into the hole with a ball upon it, which being ſtruck upon the end, cauſes a ball to fly or jump up, in order to be ſtruck with a ſtick, ready in the hand of him that did the former act; alſo a builder, promoter, lifter up, or advancer of another.

RAI'SINS (S.) dried grapes that are full ripe, either by the heat of the ſun, or in ovens, brought from abroad, and uſed here to put into puddings, mince-pies, &c.

RAI'STY or RE'STY (A.) an ill-natured diſpoſition in a horſe, &c. that will neither go backward or forward, when he ſhould; alſo a ſtubborn, ſurly, poſitive, ungovernable temper.

RAI'TING or RA'TING (S.) laying, putting, or ſteeping hemp, flax, timber, &c. while green, in a pond or running water, to ſeaſon or make them fit for uſe; alſo ſcolding at, or finding fault with any thing or perſon.

RAKE (S.) an inſtrument in *Huſbandry*, with wooden or iron teeth, to gather graſs, hay, &c. together, that is ſtrewed or ſcattered about; and in *Ship-building*, it is ſo much of a ſhip's hull, as hangs over or beyond both ends of the keel; and ſometimes it is an inſtrument without teeth, uſed to draw the dirt in the high-ways into heaps, to be taken away by carts, &c.

RAKE, RA'KE-HELL or RA'KE-SHAME (S.) a name given to a ſcandalous, wicked, debauched ſpendthrift, thief, whore-maſter, &c. alſo the name of a gardener's, ploughman's, and ſcavenger's inſtrument, with which they collect the weeds, graſs, hay, dirt, &c. into heaps.

RAKE (V.) to draw or gather together in heaps, &c. with a proper inſtrument, alſo to be very ſaving or covetous, &c.

RA'KER (S.) one that gathers graſs, hay, dirt, &c. together in a heap; alſo the ſcavenger or perſon that cleans the ſtreets.

RA'KISH (A.) looſe, diſorderly, lewd, debauched, &c.

RA'KISHNESS (S.) following bad company, committing diſorderly, drunken, debauched actions, living a wicked, extravagant life.

RA'LEIGH, RA'YLEGH or RA'GHLEY (S.) a pretty town, of great antiquity, in *Eſſex*, being an ancient honour, to which belong great privileges, and a court leet and baron of ſtrange prerogatives; its market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 30 computed, and 36 meaſured miles.

RA'LLERY (S.) joaking, jeſting, playing upon words, reproving a fault in a merry and diſguiſed manner.

RA'LLY (V.) to collect and put in order troops that are put to flight, and cauſe them to fight again; and to banter, joke, ſport, or play with words; alſo to reprove for a fault in a merry way.

RAM (S.) a he or male ſheep.

RAM (V.) to drive or force any thing down by main force, to puſh, thruſt, or beat.

RA'MADAN or RA'MAZAN (S.) the ninth month in the *Turkiſh* year, which is compoſed only of 12 lunar months, whereof this anſwers ſucceſſively to all the months of one year; during this month the *Turks* are forbid to eat, drink or lie with their wives from break of day till ſun-ſetting, which is ſignified by the lighting of lamps upon the towers of their moſques; then they ſpend good part of the night in feaſting; they do moſt of their buſineſs in the night, and ſleep in the day, upon account of the exceſſive heats; they call this month holy and ſacred, and affirm that the gates of paradiſe are open all this month, and the gates of hell ſhut; it is an unpardonable crime to drink wine during this month.

RA'MBLE (V.) to wander up and down from place to place, without determining to ſtay, or finiſh the journey at any particular time or place; to go a wantoning or aſtray.

RA'MBLE (S.) a wild, unſettled or undetermined irregular journey, or a wanton and extravagant going from place to place.

RA'MBLER (S.) a rover, wanderer, or irregular traveller from one place to another.

RAMBOO'SE or RUMBOO'SE (S.) an odd, fantaſtick mixture of various liquors together, ſuch as wine, ale, milk, eggs, ſugar, &c. more for pleaſure than uſe.

RAMIFICA'TION (S.) a ſpreading or iſſuing of ſmall branches out of a large one, or of ſmall veins out of a large one; and in *Painting*, thoſe figures that are repreſented metamorphoſed into trees, &c.

RA'MISH (A.) of a ſtrong, offenſive ſmell, like a fox, goat, or ram.

RA'MMER (S.) an inſtrument to drive down piles, ſtones, or the charges in guns, &c.

RAMP (S.) a briſk, wanton, jumping girl, one that delights in boys exerciſes rather than girls toys.

RAMP (V.) to play the hoiden, to jump, ſport, or exceed the modeſty of girls in external behaviour, to friſk or play at all ſorts of gambols.

RA'MPANT (A.) boiſterous, rude, friſky, wanton, &c. in *Heraldry*, a beaſt, eſpecially a lion, is ſaid to be *rampant*, when he ſtands ſo perpendicularly upon the plants of his hinder feet, that the crown of his head is in a right line with them.

RA'MPART or RA'MPIER (S.) in *Fortification*, is the great maſſy bank of earth raiſed about a place to receive and reſiſt the enemy's great ſhot, and cover the buildings; on it is raiſed a parapet towards the campaign; it is not to be above three fathoms high, and ten or twelve in thickneſs, unleſs more earth be taken out of the ditch, than can be otherwiſe beſtowed; the *rampart* of half moons is the better for being low, that the muſkets of the defendants may the better reach to the bottom of the ditch; but ſtill it muſt be ſo high, as not to be commanded by the covert way; ſometimes it means the ſpace between the wall of the city and the next houſes.

RA'MSEY (S.) in *Huntingdonſhire*, built among fens, ſeparated on the weſt ſide from the firm ground almoſt two bows ſhot, by rough quagmires, where formerly up a ſhallow river veſſels uſed to come, but of late years with great pains and coſt, a firm cauſeway is made, almoſt two miles in length; it is a good country town, which was formerly noted for its fine abbey; its market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 55 computed, and 67 meaſured miles.

RA'MS-HEAD (S.) a ſort of warlike engine, formerly uſed to batter down the walls of a city that was beſieged; alſo a lever or inſtrument to raiſe great weights; and in a *Ship*, a great block belonging to the fore and main halliards with three ſhivers in it, with a hole in the end of it, into which the ties are received.

RA'NATITES (S.) a ſect among the *Jews*, that worſhipped frogs becauſe God uſed them as an inſtrument of his wrath againſt *Pharaoh*, imagining God to be pleaſed with this ſuperſtition.

RA'NCID (A.) muſty, mouldy, of an ill ſavour, by reaſon of being kept cloſe.

RA'NCOUR (S.) a malicious, ſpiteful, concealed and ſecret grudge treaſured up in the heart, and ſeeking a proper opportunity to be revenged.

RA'NCOUROUS (A.) malicious, ſpiteful, angry, carrying reſentment long upon an old grudge, difference or quarrel

RA'NCOUROUSNESS (S.) malice, ſpite, revenge, anger, ill will, or a ſettled diſpoſition or diſſatisfaction at a perſon or thing.

RAND (S.) that part of the ſhoe where the ſeam is ſewed; alſo that piece of leather that covers and incloſes the wooden heel of a man's or woman's ſhoe.

RA'NDOM (A.) irregular, without care, aim, or deſign, at all adventures, &c. In *Gunnery*, all ſhots made when the piece forms an angle with the horizon, and does not lie point-blank, are called *random* ſhots.

RANGE (V.) to put in order or diſpoſe an army, &c. into proper ranks, &c. fit for battle; alſo to wander or rove from place to place without a ſettled determined place to finiſh the journey at.

RANGE (S.) a rank or row of any thing put in order for the buſineſs intended; alſo the grate in a kitchen for the fire to roaſt, boil, &c. alſo a beam that is placed between two horſes in a coach; and in *Gunnery*, the path of a bullet, or the line it deſcribes from its departure from the mouth of the cannon to the place where it lodges or firſt ſtrikes, when it moves freely without any ſtoppage or hindrance, till its force is ſpent.

RA'NGED (A.) diſpoſed or regulated into proper order for the purpoſe deſigned.

RA'NGER (S.) one that has the care of a park or foreſt, and whoſe buſineſs it is to go thro' and ſee whether any of the game has diſparked themſelves, and to drive them back, alſo to preſent all treſpaſſes committed to the next foreſt court; alſo one who roves or wanders from place to place.

RANK (A.) ſtrong, ill-ſcented, ſtinking, noiſome, &c. alſo corn or graſs, &c. growing very thick and cloſe together.

RANK (S.) a row or regular line of any number of perſons or things; and in *Military Affairs*, is the ſtrait line that the ſoldier that compoſe a battalion or ſquadron makes, as they ſtand ſide by ſide lengthways.

RA'NKISH (A.) ſomewhat frowſy, a little ill-ſcented, inclining to ſtink.

RA'NKLE (V.) to feſter, grow ſore, corrupt, &c. alſo to grow or ſmell ſtrong or rank, &c.

RA'NKNESS (S.) frowſineſs, offenſiveneſs of ſmell, noiſomeneſs; alſo the growing of graſs, plants, &c. too cloſe and thick, occaſioned by the over richneſs of the ſoil.

RA'NSACK (V.) to examine or look the whole houſe or bundle over, to rifle, plunder, or take away whatever is thought agreeable or advantageous.

RA'NSOM (S.) a certain ſum of money paid, or condition performed, in order to releaſe a perſon from captivity, either of war, debt or crimes, &c.

RA'NSOM (V.) to pay the price ſet upon a captive, in order to ſet him at liberty, &c.

RANT (V.) to roar, rave, or make a noiſe like a drunken or mad perſon.

RANT (S.) a bragging, pretending or affirming ſomething beyond nature or probability.

RA'NTER (S.) one who ſings, roars, affirms, and pretends to impoſſibilities; alſo a name given to a pretended religious ſect in the time of the grand rebellion in *England*, called the family of *ſin*.

RA'NTIPOLE (S.) a child that makes a hideous noiſe by crying, and is very troubleſome to dreſs, clean, or manage.

RAP (V.) to ſtrike or hit a perſon a gentle blow on the head, fingers, &c. with a ſmall ſtick; alſo to ſwear grievouſly when in a paſſion.

RAP (S.) a ſtroke or blow.

RAPA'CIOUS (A.) greedy, covetous, deſirous of taking away another's property, &c.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS or RAPA'CITY (S.) violence, forcibleneſs, hoſtility, ravenouſneſs.

RAPE (S.) a violent forcing a virgin or woman to carnal copulation againſt her will, for which crime the old puniſhment in *England* was loſs of eyes and ſtones; it is now death; alſo a treſpaſs committed in a foreſt by violence; alſo the wood or ſtalks of grapes when dried, and the fruit picked off; alſo a diviſion or part of a county, which in ſome places is called a hundred.

RA'PHAEL (S.) the name of a man; in the *Theological Diviſions of the Angels*, he is one of the ſeven arch-angels, that are continually before the throne of God, and are always at hand to perform his commands, as appears at large by the hiſtory of *Tobit*.

RA'PID (A.) violent, boiſterous, quick, ſwift, haſty, like a torrent or water running down hill.

RA'PIDNESS or RAPI'DITY (S.) ſwiftneſs, violence, haſty or quick in motion, &c.

RA'PIER (S.) a long ſword worn by *Spaniards*, *&c.*

RA'PINE (S.) violence, robbery, theft, pillaging in war, &c.

RAPPAREES (S.) any ſet of people that openly and violently rob all they can overpower, &c.

RA'PPER (S.) a notorious or great lie, an oath or thundering ſort of ſpeech, &c.

RA'PSODY (S.) a collecting or repeating a great number of fragments or compoſitions relating to different ſubjects; alſo a tedious, dry ſpinning out a diſcourſe to a troubleſome length.

RA'PTURE (S.) a ſudden ſnatching or taking away of a thing or perſon; alſo the ſudden exceſs of joy, pleaſure or ſatisfaction that a perſon falls into upon hearing of ſomething exceedingly pleaſing or advantageous, &c. and in *Poetry*, it is the heat, ſpirit, or fire of a poet in his compoſitions.

RA'PTUROUS (A.) delightful, pleaſing, raviſhing with joy, &c.

RARE (A.) ſeldom, uncommon, ſingular, eſpecially in extraordinary performances; and in *Philoſophy*, it ſignifies a medium that is very thin, or that has many or large interſtices between its parts.

RAREFA'CTION (S.) the expanding of a body ſo, as to make it take up much more ſpace than it did before, as water being raiſed into a ſteam by fire, &c.

RA'REFY (V.) to make thin, as in thick, foggy weather in a room or chamber, to reduce the air to quite another temperature by means of heat.

RA'RITY or RA'RENESS (S.) ſomething very curious, beautiful or uncommon; alſo fleſh not well boiled or roaſted; alſo the thinneſs of the air, &c.

RA'SCAL (S.) a baſe, wicked, vile fellow, a cheat, thief, &c.

RASCA'LITY or RA'SCALNESS (S.) any ſort of baſeneſs, ſuch as cheating, forging, lying, &c. alſo the meaner and more uncultivated part of the people, the ſcum or rabble.

RASE (V.) to throw down, demoliſh, or totally deſtroy a caſtle, city, houſe, &c. alſo any writing, &c. ſcraped or blotted out, ſo that it cannot poſſibly be read.

RASH (A.) unadviſed, fooliſh, haſty, thoughtleſs, precipitate, &c.

RASH (S.) a diſeaſe that ſhews itſelf in the ſkin, by an innumerable number of ſmall pimples, &c.

RA'SHER (S.) a thin ſlice of bacon cut in order to be broiled or fried.

RA'SHNESS (S.) unadviſedneſs, over-haſtineſs, thoughtleſſneſs, &c.

RA'SIN, RA'SON or MA'RKET-RA'SIN (S.) a ſmall town in *Lincolnſhire*, near the ſpring head of a little muddy river, called the *Ankam*, which abounds with very good eels; its market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 114 computed, and 140 meaſured miles.

RA'SOR or RA'ZOR (S.) an inſtrument made of the beſt ſort of ſteel finely tempered, and very thick on the back, thin on the edge, and ground hollow.

RASP (S.) a coarſe-tooth'd file, uſed to cut away

away wood, horn, &c. alſo a broad, flat file with a handle, ſomewhat repreſenting a ſmoothing-iron, which the bakers uſe to rub off the cruſt of their loaves with.

RASP (V.) to file away, to make ſmooth or even.

RA'SP-HOUSE (S.) a priſon or place of puniſhment in *Holland*, like our *Bridewell*, for ſmaller crimes, where the priſoners are obliged to raſp logwood for their living, &c.

RA'SURE (S.) a ſcraping, ſhaving, or blotting any thing out, or pulling down, &c.

RAT (S.) an amphibious four-legged vermin, that very much infeſts ſhips, barns, malt-houſes, bake-houſes, butchers, &c. The phyſicians are ſaid to have paid a great veneration to theſe animals; the *Egyptians* in their hieroglyphicks, repreſented deſtruction by a *rat*; alſo a drunken ſtrolling perſon taken up by the watch, and carried to the *Compter* by the conſtable, till the morning, is called a *rat*.

To ſmell a rat, is to diſcover or ſuſpect ſome roguery, trick, or ill deſign againſt a perſon.

RATA'N (S.) a piece of ſmall *Indian* cane, uſed to beat boys with at ſchool, &c.

RATE (S.) a determinate value or price that any goods are, or may be charged at; alſo a tax or impoſition laid upon a perſon's houſes or goods; alſo the ſize of a ſhip of war is called the firſt, ſecond, &c. *rates*.

RATE (V.) to tax or charge perſons or goods at a certain price; alſo to chide, brawl, or ſcold at a perſon for faults committed really or imaginarily.

RA'TEABLE (A.) any thing that may be valued or charged at a certain rate or price.

RA'THER (Part.) to chuſe, or be more inclined to one thing than another.

RATIFICA'TION (S.) the approving or confirming ſomething done by another.

RA'TIFY (V.) to approve or confirm any thing by a publick act.

RA'TIO (S.) in a *Mathematical Senſe*, is the relation of two magnitudes of one kind compared to one another according to quantity; it is alſo called reaſon or proportion.

RATIO'CINABLE (A.) any thing that is done regularly according to the dictates of reaſon, or that hath the uſe of reaſon.

RATIO'CINATE (V.) to argue, reaſon, diſpute, weigh, conſider.

RA'TION (S.) ſo much proviſion, ammunition, or forage as is allowed to one man in an army, which for a foot ſoldier is a pound and a half of bread a day.

RA'TIONABLE or RA'TIONAL (A.) that may be borne with, that hath the uſe of reaſon and acts accordingly.

RATIONA'LE (S.) an expoſition of ſome doctrine or opinion; alſo a ſacerdotal veſtment worn by the *Jewiſh* high prieſt.

RA'TIONALIST (S.) one that acts upon the principles of reaſon; and among the *Divines*, it is one that prefers reaſon to revelation.

RA'TIONALNESS or RATIONA'LITY (S.) reaſonableneſs, probability, &c.

RA'TLINGS (S.) the lines or cords that make the ſteps to go up the ſhrouds and puttocks, and ſo to the top-maſt ſhrouds in great ſhips: when they are made they repreſent a ladder.

RA'T-TAIL (S.) a term for a horſe whoſe tail has no hair upon it; alſo ſpoke of thoſe perſons whoſe hair is very ſtraight, and hangs in long ſtraight lines.

RA'TTLE (V.) to brag, boaſt, make a vain noiſe and thumping; to talk idly and improbably, &c.

RA'TTLE (S.) a toy to make a noiſe with, to pleaſe children; alſo a noiſy, talkative, empty fellow.

RA'VAGE (V.) to waſte, deſtroy, plunder, ſpoil, ruin, &c.

RA'VAGE (S.) havock, ſpoil, waſte, ruin, deſtruction.

RAVE (V.) to ſcold, talk idly, or madly, to be light-headed, mad or diſtracted.

RA'VEL (V.) to unweave, or pull out the thread of any thing knit or ſlightly wove.

RA'VELIN (S.) in *Fortification*, is like the point of a baſtion with the flanks cut off, as conſiſting only of two faces, which make an angle ſaliant; it is placed before a curtain to cover the oppoſite flanks of the two next baſtions, or to cover a bridge and gate, being always beyond the moat; the ſoldiers commonly call it a half-moon.

RA'VEN or RA'VIN (V.) to devour or deſtroy greedily; to covet, ſnatch, or ſeize upon violently, &c.

RA'VENGLASS (S.) a well-built maritime town in *Cumberland*, ſeated between the rivers *Ert*, *Eſke* and *Mute*, which, together with the ſea, encompaſſes three parts of the town; the meeting of the *Mute* and *Eſke* forms a very good harbour, which encourages ſeveral ſhips and barks to carry on a tolerable trade; its market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 214 computed, and 271 meaſured miles.

RA'VENOUS (A.) greedy, gluttonous, covetous, &c.

RA'VING (A.) mad, delirious, in a violent paſſion, &c.

RA'VISH (V.) to take or ſnatch any thing away by violence; alſo to deflower a virgin, or force a woman to carnal copulation againſt her conſent; alſo to delight or pleaſe exceedingly, to tranſport or elevate the mind with joy, ſatisfaction or wonder.

RA'VISHINGNESS (S.) delightſomeneſs, pleaſantneſs, joyfulneſs, &c.

RA'VISHMENT (S.) the act of violently compelling a woman to copulation; alſo a rapture, or tranſport of pleaſure, joy, or ſatisfaction; in *Law*, it is the taking away a woman, or heir in ward.

RAVI'SSANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is a term for a wolf

wolf half reared, and juſt ready to leap or ſpring upon his prey.

RAW (A.) the quality of meat undreſſed; alſo a perſon unſkilful in art or ſcience, &c.

RA'WNESS (S.) the condition of fleſh with the ſkin off; alſo meat, &c. undreſſed; alſo the condition of a perſon unqualified in any buſineſs, art, or ſcience.

RAY (S.) a beam of the ſun or a ſtar, repreſenting a line; alſo the luſtre or brightneſs of a thing.

RAY'MI or YNTIP-RAY'MI (S.) a ſolemn feaſt which the ancient *Yncas* of *Peru* celebrated in the city of *Cuſco*, in honour of the ſun; this ſolemnity was performed in the month of *June* after the ſolſtice, when all the generals and officers of the army, and all the curacas, or great lords, of the kingdom being aſſembled in the city, the king began the ceremony, as being the ſon of the ſun, and chief prieſt, although they had always another chief prieſt, of the royal family; They all prepared themſelves for this feaſt by a faſt of three days, during which time they abſtained from their wives, and no fire was ſuffered to be kindled in the city; the faſt being ended, the *Ynca* being followed by all the princes of the blood, and lords of the court, went into the great piazza of *Cuſco*, and there turning towards the eaſt, and being all bare-footed, they waited for the riſing of the ſun; as ſoon as they perceived it, they worſhipped the ſame; then the king holding a great golden bowl in his hand, drank to the ſun, and afterwards gave it to thoſe of the royal family to drink; the curacas drank another liquor prepared by the veſtal virgins, or prieſteſſes of the ſun; this ceremony being finiſhed, they all returned towards the temple, whereinto the *Ynca* alone, with the princes of the blood, entered, there to offer to the ſun divers golden veſſels, and ſeveral animals made in ſilver and gold; and after that the prieſt ſacrificed the victims, which were lambs or ſheep; and ſo the whole ceremony ended with extraordinary feaſtings and rejoicings.

RAYO'NNANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, caſting or darting forth beams.

REACH (S.) the ſpace or diſtance that a perſon, line or thing can get or attain to; alſo the extent of a perſon's capacity or underſtanding; and in the *Sea Language*, it is the diſtance of any two points of land, which bear to one another in a right line, and is principally uſed in navigable rivers, as *Limehouſe Reach*, *Greenwich-Reach*, *Long-Reach*, *Chelſea-Reach*, *&c.* in the river *Thames*.

REACH (V.) to ſtretch out the hand, and take any thing from off a ſhelf, &c. alſo to comprehend or underſtand the meaning of any propoſition or diſcourſe; alſo to ſtrive or endeavour, or to have motions that excite vomiting, &c.

RE-A'CTION (S.) the reciprocal action that any two bodies have one upon another, when they meet each other, which is more or leſs, as the motion is greater or leſſer.

READ (V.) to expreſs in proper words any thing, matter, or diſcourſe, that is written, engraved, or printed; alſo to direct how to put into the loom any figure that is drawn upon paper in checked lines, which expreſs the ſeveral cords or threads uſed in the work of a weaver.

REA'DER (S.) any one that reads either his own or another's works, but particularly reſtrained to thoſe who read or pronounce lectures upon law, phyſick, philoſophy, &c. in univerſities, colleges, inns of courts, &c. alſo thoſe miniſters in churches, whoſe peculiar buſineſs is to read the prayers or common ſervice, &c.

REA'DINESS (S.) preparedneſs, quickneſs, dextrouſneſs, willingneſs.

REA'DINGS (S.) the different manners that criticks conjecture any old manuſcript or text ought to be read in; alſo commentaries, expoſitions, or gloſſes on a law-text or book, &c.

RE-ADMI'SSION (S.) the permitting or admitting a perſon again to act and do what he had voluntarily laid down, or was diſcharged from.

REA'DY (A.) willing, inclined, or deſirous to do any thing; alſo expert, quick, perfect, &c.

To make Ready, to prepare matters or things for the reception or execution of another.

RE'AL (A.) true, actual, directly contrary to imaginary or ſuppoſitious.

REA'LITY or RE'ALNESS (S.) the truth, the poſitive matter of fact, the actual exiſtence or being of any thing.

REALI'ZE (V.) to make, cauſe, or produce any being or thing; to ſuppoſe or admit any thing for truth.

REALM (S.) a kingdom or dominion of a ſovereign prince.

REAM (S.) a parcel of paper conſiſting of 20 quires, each of which ought to contain 25 ſheets, and in *Printing* does, ſo that ſo many ſheets as a work contains, ſo many *reams* are ſufficient for what is called a common impreſſion, conſiſting of five hundred books, &c.

RE-A'NIMATE (V.) to bring to life again any thing that was dead; alſo to put freſh courage, life, or vigour into a perſon or thing.

REAP (V.) to cut down, and gather in corn, hay, &c. alſo to receive the benefit or advantage of any thing at any time.

REA'PER (S.) one that mows or cuts down corn, graſs, &c.

REAR (V.) to build up, erect, nouriſh, preſerve, or keep from harm; in *Hunting*, to diſlodge or rouſe a boar is to *rear* him; alſo when

when a horſe riſes ſo high on his hindar feet as to endanger his falling backward or coming over, he is ſaid to *rear* an end.

REAR (S.) the hinder part of an army or company of ſoldiers, fleet of ſhips, &c.

REAR-A'DMIRAL (S.) the commander of the third and laſt ſquadron of a royal fleet.

REAR-GUARDS (S.) that part of an army which follows the main body to hinder or ſtop deſerters.

RE-ASCE'ND (V.) to mount or go up again from whence a perſon came down.

REA'SON (S.) that faculty of the mind that weighs and conſiders the nature and property of things, and makes concluſions accordingly, and alſo diſtinguiſhes between good and evil; in *Mathematicks*, it is the ſame with *ratio*; which ſee.

REA'SON (V.) to argue or diſpute any point, to diſcourſe upon a ſubject, &c.

REA'SONABLE (A.) agreeable to the rules of reaſon, juſt, right, and fit to be done.

REA'SONABLENESS (S.) juſtice, equity, &c.

RE-ASSEMBLE (V.) to ſummon or meet together again.

RE-ASSI'GN (V.) to aſſign or make any thing over again.

RE-ASSU'ME (V.) to take up a thing that has been laid down before.

RE-ASSU'MPTION (S.) a taking or aſſuming the ſame ſhape, ſtation, or condition as a perſon had once laid down.

RE-ATTA'CHMENT (S.) a ſecond attachment of one that was formerly attached and diſmiſſed the court without pay.

RE-BAPTI'ZE (V.) to baptize a perſon over again, that has already been baptized.

REBA'TE (V.) to cut into hollows or channels; alſo to check, blunt, &c. in *Commerce*, it is to diſcount or pay money before the time agreed upon, for which the receiver allows the payer ſo much as the intereſt of the ſum paid would amount to at the rate agreed upon for the time the note or contract is yet unexpired; in *Heraldry*, it is the inſerting ſome mark of diſhonour in an eſcutcheon.

REBA'TE or REBA'TEMENT (S.) in *Architecture*, is the cutting channels or flutings in columns or pilaſters, &c. and in *Trade*, it is the ſum abated out of a parcel of money due at a diſtant time, for paying it down immediately; alſo the diminution of figures in a coat of arms.

RE'BEL (S.) one that takes up arms againſt his lawful prince or government, or that is obſtinately diſobedient to his parents, maſters, or ſuperiors.

REBE'L (V.) to riſe in arms againſt a lawful prince or government, or to be ſtubborn, and diſobedient to parents, maſters, or ſuperiors.

REBE'LLION (S.) originally meant the riſing up in arms of thoſe provinces or kingdoms that had been conquered, in order to regain their liberty; but it is now applied to all traiterous or open taking up of arms againſt any lawful prince or government; and alſo the ſtubborn and undutiful behaviour of children to their parents, and of ſervants to their maſters and ſuperiors.

REBE'LLIOUS (A.) ſtubborn, diſobedient, reſiſting lawful authority, or hatching or contriving miſchief againſt any lawful government.

REBOU'ND (V.) to leap, bounce, or jump up again, after having been thrown upon the ground, &c. as a marble being toſſed upon a pavement, a ball ſtruck or thrown againſt a wall, &c.

REBU'FF (V.) to deny, repulſe, ſcorn, diſdain, &c.

REBU'FF (S.) the refuſing an inferior ſuit by a ſuperior with ſcorn; a poſitive denial, or ſtrong oppoſition, a ſnappiſh, diſdainful, or angry anſwer.

REBUI'LD (V.) to build up a houſe, city, palace, &c. that had been pulled or burnt down, or any other ways deſtroyed.

REBU'KE (V.) to chide, find fault with, check, reprove, &c.

RE'BUS (S.) an hieroglyphick or enigmatick repreſentation of ſomething, with explanatory motto's of words added to it, for the fuller and perfecter underſtanding the deſign or intent of the author; in *Heraldry*, it is ſuch a coat as bears an alluſion to the ſurname of a perſon, as three eagles for *Eagleſton*, three caſtles for *Caſtleton*, *&c.*

RECA'L (V.) to call back or over again, as if a prince ſhould ſend for his ambaſſador at a foreign court home ſuddenly, &c.

RECA'NT (V.) to deny or unſay what a perſon had formerly ſaid, done, or wrote.

RECANTA'TION (S.) a diſowning what has formerly been ſaid or done, or acknowledging that to be wrong, which heretofore was maintained to be right.

RECAPA'CITATE (V.) to enable a perſon again to do what he formerly uſed to do, but for want of ability had lately left it off.

RECAPI'TULATE (V.) to ſum up briefly the heads of a trial, argument or diſcourſe.

RECE'DE (V.) to give way, fall back, retire, or depart from what had been before promiſed, done, or ſaid.

RECEI'PT (S.) the act of taking in, or receiving any thing whatever; alſo a memorandum in writing, wherein is acknowledged the payment of a ſum of money, or the delivery of goods, &c. alſo directions for the making or compounding a remedy for diſeaſes, or the method of making wine, ink, &c.

RECEI'VABLE (A.) any thing that is to be, or may be received.

RECEI'VE (V.) to take into poſſeſſion from another; alſo to lodge or entertain a perſon; alſo to bear, ſuſtain, or ſuffer the affronts or injuries of others.

RECEI'VER (S.) an officer appointed to take and collect the money that is or ſhall be due upon account of any tax, &c. alſo a veſſel placed to catch or receive the diſtillations in chymiſtry, &c. alſo the large glaſs in an air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and within which animals, &c. are put to ſhew the ſeveral experiments.

RE'CENT (A.) new, freſh, juſt done, lately, or of a ſhort ſtanding.

RECE'PTACLE (S.) any thing or place appointed for the reception of a perſon, goods, cattle, &c. alſo a hiding or lurking hole for ill purpoſes.

RECE'PTION (S.) the kind or ill uſage that a perſon gives or receives from another; alſo the receiving any thing.

RECE'PTIVE (S.) a place or veſſel that is fit to receive perſons or things.

RECE'SS or RECE'SSION (S.) a retreating, going back, or withdrawing; alſo a place of retirement, eaſe, or hiding; and in *Aſtronomy*, the going back of the equinoctal points every year about 50 ſeconds, occaſioned by the axis of the earth's ſweiving from that parallelism with the ſun, that it apparently keeps with itſelf, during the whole time of its annual revolution.

RE'CHABITES (S.) a ſect among the *Jews*, founded by *Rechab* the father of *Jonadab*, whoſe original or the time when he liv'd is to us unknown; ſome imagine him to have been of *Judah*, others, that he was a prieſt or at leaſt a *Levite*; others imagine that they were only attendants in the temple, and waited upon the prieſts and *Levites*, the deſcendants of the *Kenites*, who were derived from *Midian*, ſon of *Cuſh*, who was of the iſſue of *Hobab* or of *Jethro*, the father of *Zipporah*, the wife of *Moſes*, who entered into the promiſed land along with the *Hebrews*, and dwelt in the portion of the tribe of *Judah* about the dead Sea; they were diſtinguiſhed from the *Iſraelites* only by their retired ſort of life, and by their contempt of cities and houſes; ſome have thought that *Jethro* himſelf firſt founded the *Rechabites*, and that *Jonadab*, one of his deſcendants, made a new order, and enjoined his poſterity neither to drink wine nor dwell in houſes, to ſow no grain, to plant no vineyards, to have no lands, and to dwell in tents all their lives; this injunction did not oblige all the *Kenites*, but only the particular deſcendants of *Jonodab*, which they continued to obſerve 300 years; in the laſt year of the reign of *Jehoiakim* king of *Judah*, *Nubuchadnezzar* coming to beſiege *Jeruſalem*, the *Rechabites* were forced to leave the country, and to take refuge in the city, yet however without quitting their cuſtom of lodging in tents; during this ſiege, *Jeremiah* was commanded by God to cauſe the *Rechabites* to enter into the temple, and to offer them wine to drink, which he did accordingly, but they remained ſtedfaſt in their ancient perſuaſion, and refuſed; upon which the prophet ſets before the *Iſraelites* the unreaſonableneſs of their revolt from God, and doing contrary to his commandments, and ſhews them how ſtedfaſt the *Rechabites* were to the inſtitutions of their founder, who had impoſed ſuch ſevere reſtraints upon them.

RECHA'NGE (S.) a ſecond payment of the price of exchange, or rather the price of a new exchange due upon a bill of exchange, to refund the bearer by the drawer or endorſer; alſo extraordinary ſtores kept on board a ſhip, to ſupply any accident that may happen in the cordage, tackle, &c. of that already in uſe.

RECHA'RGE (S.) a charging again of any piece of ordnance, or ſmaller fire-arms, to be ready for uſe.

RE'CHLESS (A.) careleſs, negligent, improvident, &c.

RE'CIPE (S.) a phyſical receipt, or phyſician's preſcription.

RECI'PIENT (S.) any veſſel, &c. that is made or appointed to contain or receive any thing.

RECI'PROCAL (A.) mutual, alternate, interchangeable, any thing that affects different parties equally.

RECIPROCA'TION (S.) the act of returning or interchanging.

RECI'TAL or RECITA'TION (S.) a naming or repeating the particulars of which any thing conſiſts, a pronouncing or ſaying by heart.

RECITATI'VE (A.) ſomething relating to a recital; and in *Muſick*, it is a ſort of ſpeaking in a plain but muſical ſinging manner, much like the plain chant uſed in cathedrals at reading the pſalms, confeſſion, creed, &c. and particularly uſed at the rehearſing or acting dramatick performances in operas, &c.

RECI'TE (V.) to repeat or ſay by heart, to enumerate or particularize.

RE'CKON (V.) to compute, value, caſt up, or account; alſo to judge, think, or imagine.

RE'CKONING (S.) the adjuſting an accompt; or caſting up the value of work, wages, &c. alſo the accompt itſelf; and in *Navigation*, it is the method of eſtimating a ſhip's way, thereby to know where ſhe is, and how far ſhe has run, &c.

RECLAI'M (V.) to call back, to amend, to perſuade to leave off bad practices; alſo to grow better, and leave off vicious courſes.

RECLINA'TION (S.) a leaning or bending backwards, a term principally uſed in dialling, and ſpoke of ſuch whoſe planes lean backward from a vertical plane.

RECLU'SE (A.) ſhut up, or retired from the world; and chiefly ſpoke of nuns, monks, &c. that live in cloiſters or religious houſes, and are not at liberty to go in and out at pleaſure.

RECLU'-

RECLU'SION (S.) a retiring from the world, to live in a lonesome place, or religious house.

RECO'GNISANCE or RECO'GNIZANCE (S.) a bond or obligation upon record, acknowledged in some court of record, before some judge, testifying the recognisor to owe to the recognisee a certain sum of money.

RECOGNI'SE or RECOGNI'ZE (V.) to own or acknowledge; also to take notice or knowledge of a person or thing.

RECOGNISEE' or RECOGNI'ZER (S.) the person that is bound in a bond or recognisance to another.

RECOGNI'TION (S.) an acknowledgment, examination, or review.

RECOI'L (V.) to fall back, give way, to draw or run backward as a gun does when fired.

RECOI'L (S.) the motion or running back of a gun after it is fired or discharged, the starting or flying back of any thing.

RECOI'N (V.) to melt down old or broken coin, and to coin it over again, as when the broad and clip'd money was called in.

RECOLLE'CT (V.) to bethink one's self, or call to mind any thing that is passed or slipt out of one's mind, or that was forgotten; to summon or gather things together again that are scattered.

RECOLLE'CTION (S.) a manner or mode of thinking, whereby those notions, actions, or ideas that were forgot are again brought to mind and visible to the perception, memory, or understanding.

RE'COLLECTS (S.) a branch or part of the *Franciscan* friers.

RECOMME'NCE (V.) to begin a suit or thing afresh after it had lain still for some time.

RECOMME'ND (V.) to offer or lay a person or thing to or before another with the advantage of a good character, in order to induce the person to whom the recommendation is made, to favour, encourage, or employ the undertaking or person.

RECOMME'NDABLE (A.) that deserves encouragement, that is worthy of praise.

RECOMMENDA'TION (S.) an offering, commending, praising, or setting forth a person or thing to advantage.

RECOMME'NDATIVE or RECOMME'NDATORY (A.) any thing that serves to promote a person's interest, or render him acceptable, &c.

RE'COMPENCE (S.) a gratuity or reward given for some service done.

RE'COMPENCE (V.) to reward, requite, or make a person satisfaction or amends for something already done.

RECOMPO'SE (V.) in *Printing*, it is to compose or set a page, &c. over again; in *Physick*, it is to give such medicines as may cause the patient to rest or sleep after bleeding, vomiting, &c.

RECONCI'LE (V.) to compose differences, to make those friends that were before at variance; to interpret or explain seeming contradictions.

RECONCI'LEABLE (A.) that may be accounted for, a capableness of being made friends, or reconciled.

RECONCILIA'TION or RECONCI'LEMENT (S.) the act of composing differences, quarrels, or disagreements, and making those friends that before were enemies.

RECO'NDITORY (S.) a ware-house or store-house, a repository or place to lay up goods, &c. in.

RECONDU'CT (V.) to bring an army or single person back again from any strange place or country where they were carried.

RECONNOI'TRE (V.) in *War*, is the going to view and see the situation of a camp, &c. in order to make a report thereof; at *Sea*, it is the coming so near a fleet, as to see and distinguish of what nation, strength, &c. it is.

RECONVE'NTION (S.) among the *Civilians*, is a contrary action brought by the defendant.

RECO'RD (V.) to register, enrol, or memorandum any proceedings, so as they may be always kept in memory, and applied to upon any occasion; also to sing like birds, or to play upon an instrument now commonly called the flute.

RE'CORD (S.) a memorial or thing entered by the authority of a court, to preserve the memory of any proceedings had upon any suit; also a testimony, witness, or evidence.

RECO'RDER (S.) a person well skilled in the laws, that the mayor or other chief magistrate of a city or town corporate, having jurisdiction, or a court of records within his precincts, takes or associates to himself for the better managing and executing matters of justice according to law; also the ancient name of a musical instrument now called the flute.

RECO'VER (V.) to restore to health one that is sick; also to get again any thing that was lost.

RECO'VERABLE (A.) any thing that may be restored to its former condition, or that may be amended or improved, or that may be got or found again after having been lost, or well nigh spoiled.

RECO'VERY (S.) a getting something again that had been lost; the being amended or restored from a sickness to a state of health; in *Law*, it is the obtaining any thing sued for by decree or judgment in law.

RECOU'NT (V.) to recite, relate, or tell the several particulars of a matter or thing; also to tell or count money over again.

RECOU'RSE (S.) a refuge or application made to a person for help, assistance, or protection; also a passage, return, or going back again.

To

To have Recourſe, to have the liberty of going to a perſon, place, or thing; to quote a book, &c. as an authority; to appeal or apply to a perſon for help, &c.

RE'CREATE (V.) to divert, amuſe, pleaſe, delight, refreſh, make merry, &c.

RECREA'TION (S.) ſport, paſtime, pleaſure, a ſatisfactory or pleaſing amuſement, &c.

RECREA'TIVE (A.) pleaſing, divertive, amuſing, ſatisfactory, &c.

RE'CREMENT (S.) any ſort of ſuperfluous matter in the blood or body, or any of its parts; alſo a liquor ſeveral times diſtilled over again; and in *Phyſick*, the ſeveral juices appointed by nature for particular uſes, which are ſeparated in the ſeveral glands.

RECREMENTI'TIOUS (A.) thick, muddy, full of dregs, coarſe, mean, ordinary.

RECRI'MINATE (V.) to excuſe a fault or miſdemeanor laid to a perſon's charge, by charging the accuſer with the ſame, or a greater crime.

RECRIMINA'TION (S.) a re-charging or excuſing one's ſelf for a fault committed, by accuſing the accuſer with the ſame, or a greater crime.

RECRIMINA'TOR (S.) one that recriminates or charges others with the ſame or greater faults than he himſelf is charged with as an excuſe for himſelf.

RECRUDE'SCENCE (S.) a growing freſh, raw, or ſore again after the wound, ulcer, &c. had ſeemingly been cured, &c.

RECRUI'T (V.) to ſupply with what was wanting, a filling up a vacancy, or ſupplying a defect.

RECRUITS (S.) any freſh ſupply as in an *Army*, when freſh men are raiſed to ſupply the deficiencies of deſerters, or of the killed, wounded, &c.

RE'CTANGLE (S.) an angle whoſe meaſure is the quadrant of a circle, formed by the falling of two ſtraight lines, perpendicularly upon one another.

RE'CTIFIABLE (A.) that is capable of being amended or ſet to rights.

RECTIFICA'TION (S.) an amending, improving, or ſetting to rights; and in *Chymiſtry*, it is the diſtilling ſpirits over again to make them the purer; and in *Mathematicks*, it is the finding a ſtraight line equal to a curved one.

RE'CTIFIER (S.) one who amends or puts things to rights; and in *Navigation* it is an inſtrument contrived to determine the variation of the compaſs, in order to rectify the ſhip's way or courſe.

RE'CTIFY (V.) to put things in order that were out; to mend, correct, improve; to diſtil a ſpirit a ſecond time to render it more pure; alſo to bring the ſun's place in the ecliptick on a material globe to the brazen meridian, &c. in *Mathematicks*, to find a ſtraight line equal to a curved one, or a plane equal to a curved ſurface; in *Aſtrology* it is to bring the ſuppoſed time of a perſon's birth to the true time.

RECTILI'NEAL or RECTILI'NEAR (A.) figures or angles made by the meeting together of right or ſtraight lines.

RE'CTITUDE or RE'CTITY (S.) uprightneſs, equity, juſtice, honeſty; alſo ſtraightneſs or evenneſs, &c.

RE'CTOR (S.) a governor, director, or ruler; alſo the parſon or miniſter of a pariſh, whoſe office is to preach, adminiſter the ſacraments to, and viſit, inſtruct, and take care of the ſouls of his pariſhioners; alſo the head or principal of a univerſity or college, and of a convent of Jeſuits, &c.

RE'CTORY (S.) a pariſh church, parſonage, or ſpiritual living with all its rights, glebes, tythes, &c.

RECU'MBENCE, RECU'MBENCY, or RECU'MBENTNESS (S.) a depending or relying upon a perſon or thing.

RECU'MBENT (A.) lying along, lolling, or thruſting one's whole weight upon a thing.

RECU'R (V.) to return, run, or come back again.

RECU'RRENCY, RECU'RRENTNESS, or RECU'RSION (S.) the returning, running, or coming back again.

RECURVA'TION, RECU'RVEDNESS, or RECU'RVITY (S.) a bending or being bent backwards, like the upper part of an S.

RECU'SANCY (S.) a diſſenting from, or nonconformity with the ſtate, by not complying with certain conditions required by a government.

RECU'SANTS (S.) in a *Law Senſe*, properly means thoſe who deny the king's ſupremacy, and in a particular manner *Roman Catholicks*, though this has often been extended to Proteſtants of ſeveral denominations for diſſenting from the eſtabliſhed church, and holding their religious meetings againſt the leave or conſent of the government.

RECU'SSION (S.) a ſhaking, forcing, thruſting, or beating back.

RED (S.) a well known ſtrong colour, and one of the principal or primary colours of natural bodies, or rather an idea excited in the mind by the reflexion of the light falling in a particular manner.

RE'DDING or REA'DING (S.) in *Berkſhire*, is a very ancient town, and formerly very famous for its fine abbey; it is now a very large, wealthy, and handſome built town, ſituate on the river *Kennet*, but ſo near the *Thames*, that the largeſt barges come up to the town-bridge, where are wharfs to load and unload all ſorts of goods, by means whereof a great trade in malt and meal is carried on with *London*, and all ſorts of commodities with the inland counties which are brought from *London*; the town has three large churches, and two meeting houſes; the *Kennet* is exceedingly ſtored with pike, eel, dace,

dace, and particularly trout; it was formerly very much inhabited by clothiers, but now there are but few; it has conſtantly ſent two members to parliament, and in the time of the abbey's flouriſhing has had parliaments held in the refectory; the election of members of parliament of this borough is in the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, who are in all more than 600; it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, as many burgeſſes, with other officers; it has a large market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from London 32 computed, and 40 meaſured miles.

REDDI'TION (S.) ſubmiſſion, a giving again, reſtoring or ſurrendering a place; and in *Law*, is the judicial acknowledgment that the land or thing in queſtion belongs to the demandant.

RE'DDLE or RU'DDLE (S.) a ſort of red foſſil ſtone, commonly called red chalk, uſed by painters to draw or ſketch out figures, which works are commonly called drawings.

REDE (S.) an old word uſed by the *Poets*, and particularly in *Sternhold* and *Hopkins*'s verſion of the pſalms, ſignifying advice or counſel.

REDEE'M (V.) to bring out of ſlavery, bondage, priſon, &c. to ranſom or ſet at liberty.

REDEE'MABLE (A.) any thing that may be paid for, bought, purchaſed, or ſet at liberty.

REDEE'MABLES (S.) funds, lands, taxes, laid, appropriated, or ſold conditionally, reſerving the equity of redemption.

REDEE'MER (S.) a deliverer, ſaviour, purchaſer, or ſetter at liberty, &c. this name is given, by way of eminence, to Jeſus, Chriſt, the *Redeemer* and Saviour of the whole world; but in *Moſes's Law*, it was alſo given to him who had the right of redemption in any inheritance, or even the perſon of a near kinſman, that may redeem it out of the hands of a ſtranger, or of any other *Jew*, that had bought it, without waiting for the ſabbatical year, when it returned of itſelf to the family that originally owned it.

RE-DELI'VER (S.) to give or deliver a thing back again.

RE-DELI'VERANCE (S.) a returning, ſurrendering, exchanging, or giving a perſon or thing back again that was taken captive, &c.

RE-DEMA'ND (V.) to require, aſk for, or demand a thing again.

REDE'MPTION (S.) in *Law*, is a right that any perſon has, to enter upon, have, poſſeſs, and enjoy again, an eſtate that had been ſold, mortgaged, and enjoyed by another, upon paying a certain ſum, or performing certain conditions, &c. alſo the freeing and ſetting perſons at liberty that are in bondage, captivity, or priſon; this was eſteemed one of the principal inſtances of charity or generoſity among the *Jews*, and preferred to relieving the poor, or publick benefactions, ſuch as building ſynagogues, repairing the fortifications of town-walls, &c. becauſe under this circumſtance they conſidered their countrymen did not only want the conveniencies of life, but were under the abſolute command of infidels, and run a great hazard in their conſciences and religion; and if they could not ranſom all, they uſed to give the preference according to the regards of ſex, quality, &c. and here generally a *woman* was preferred to a *man*, a *prieſt* to a *Levite*, and a *Levite* to a *Lay-Iſraelite*, a *Lay-Iſraelite* to a *proſelyte*, a *proſelyte* to one *manumiſed*, and one *manumiſed* to a *ſlave*; if any man happened to be in a ſtate of captivity with his father, or a rabbin, his inſtructor, he was firſt to ranſom himſelf and his rabbin, before his father; but if his mother happened to be in that condition, ſhe was to be freed before either of the other two; among the old *Romans*, the offices of aſſiſtance and protection were due, in the firſt place to parents, and in the ſecond to thoſe under guardianſhip, after which relations, dependants, and gueſts were to be ſerved.

REDE'MPTION OF CAPTIVES (S.) a military order at firſt, and ſince a religious one, called alſo *Notre Dame de la Mercy*, founded by *Peter Nolaſque*, and *Raimond de Rochfort*, and *Peter* king of *Arragon*; the religious of this inſtitution, beſides the three ordinary vows of chaſtity, poverty, and obedience, make a fourth, to employ themſelves for the deliverance of Chriſtian ſlaves detained by the *Barbarians*, and alſo to enter into ſervitude for the redeeming of Chriſtians; the ſeveral popes have not only approved of this order, but alſo granted them divers privileges.

RE'DFORD or RE'TFORD-EAST (S.) in *Nottinghamſhire*, is a very ancient borough town, built on the eaſt of the river *Idle*, over which is a ſtone bridge; it ſends two members to parliament, and has been, by divers charters from ſeveral kings, endowed with large privileges, and by its laſt, granted the 5th of king *James* I, it was incorporated a-new, by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes, appointing the government thereof to be in two bailiffs, called the ſenior and junior bailiffs, and 12 aldermen; they have alſo a high-ſteward, who is commonly a nobleman; they have alſo two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace; the bailiffs are annually elected the firſt of *Auguſt*, and enter upon their office the 29th of *September* following; the ſenior bailiff is choſe out of the aldermen, and the junior bailiff out of the freemen that have ſerved the office of chamberlain; the market is very large weekly on Saturday, eſpecially for hops, barley, and malt; diſtant from *London* 110 computed, and 135 meaſured miles.

RED FU'STIAN (S.) a nick name for claret, or red port wine.

RE'DGUM (S.) a diſorder in new-born children,

dren, conſiſting of an innumerable quantity of little, ſmall, red-headed pimples, that come out upon the ſkin.

REDI'CULUS (S.) the name of a god to whom the *Romans* built a temple near *Rome*, upon the way to the gate called *Capena*, near unto which *Hannibal* approaching, in order to enter into *Rome*, the deſtruction whereof he had ſworn, was obliged to return haſtily with all his army, being ſeized with a ſudden terror, occaſioned by horrible ſpectrums that appeared in the air, as if it were for the defence of the city; in the ſame place, juſt as *Hannibal* had advanced, and from whence he returned when he left off his enterprize, the *Romans* built a temple, which they conſecrated to this god.

REDI'NTEGRATE (V.) to reſtore to make afreſh, to renew or begin again.

REDINTEGRA'TION (S.) a renewing, making up again, reſtoring, refreſhing, &c.

RED-LE'TTER MAN (S.) a great obſerver of church-holidays; a *Roman-Catholick*.

REDOU'BLE (V.) to come again with twice the force a perſon did any thing before, to encreaſe, grow greater, &c.

REDOU'BTABLE (A.) dreaded, feared, &c.

REDOU'BTS (S.) in *Fortification*, ſmall, ſquare forts, to lodge *corps de garde*, and are uſed to ſecure the lines of circumvallation and contravallation, and the approaches; they are alſo made ſometimes upon every traverſe of the trenches, to defend the work againſt the ſallies of the beſieged; they are often uſed before ſtrong towns, at ſmall diſtances before the counterſcarp, to keep the enemy at a diſtance, and cover the ſallies of the gariſon; they are ſometimes greater, and ſometimes leſſer, but their parapet being not to reſiſt cannon, is only eight or nine feet thick, with two or three foot banks; and the ditch about the ſame breadth and depth

REDOU'ND (V.) to abound, or be over and above, more than enough, ſuperfluous; alſo to turn to, or light upon.

RED-RA'G (S.) a mock name for that buſy member called the tongue.

REDRE'SS (V.) to relieve, or do juſtice to an injured perſon, to take away all cauſe of complaint.

RED SE'A (S.) a branch of the *Indian* or *Ethiopian* ocean, which parts *Arabia* from *Africa* and *Egypt*, running from north to ſouth about 1200 miles; towards the north it is but about eight or nine miles over, and is full of rocks, which, by reaſon of its narrowneſs, render it dangerous for ſailors, and therefore not much frequented, eſpecially now the way to the *Indies* is diſcovered by the ocean; the children of *Iſrael*'s paſſing over this ſea under the conduct of *Moſes* dry-foot, will make it for ever memorable; it is more like a river than a ſea, and in many places ſhallow, and univerſally ſtrewed over with rocks and ſands, ſome of which are viſible, and others covered with water; the veſſels uſed in this ſea are flat-bottomed; there are many iſlands in it, which are not inhabited in the winter, the middle of the water is clear, and from 25 to 50 fathoms deep; but the ſhores, eſpecially the eaſtern and weſtern, are ſo full of rocks and ſhoals, that it is impoſſible to paſs them but by day-light, and with an expert pilot; the *Turks* at this day rarely ſuffer any ſhips but their own to paſs and repaſs on this ſea, upon account of the depredations made ſome time ago by the *Portugueſe*.

RE'D-SHANK (S.) a mallard or duck.

REDU'BBERS (S.) certain perſons who buy ſtollen cloth, knowing it to be ſo, and then dye it of another colour, &c. to diſguiſe it.

REDU'CE (V.) to bring down lower, to make weaker, to humble, conquer, or ſubdue.

REDU'CIBLE (A.) that may be changed, altered, conquered, made leſs, &c.

REDU'CTION (S.) a bringing back again, a ſubduing, conquering, or changing out of one name or form into another; and in *Arithmetick*, is the name of a particular rule, which when it would change a larger ſpecies of coin, weight, meaſure, &c. into a leſs, but ſtill to retain the ſame value, multiplication is uſed, and is called *reduction deſcending*; to effect which, the quantity of the greater name is multiplied by ſo many of the leſſer as makes one of the greater; as in 20 ſhillings, to know how many pence, that number being multiplied by 12, the pence in a ſhilling, the product or anſwer is 240; and on the contrary, a leſſer name being given to find how many of a greater is contained therein, you muſt divide the given number by ſo many of the leſſer as makes one of the greater, and the quotient is the anſwer ſought; and this is called *reduction aſcending*; as if 240 pence were given, to know how many ſhillings were contained therein, that number being divided by 12, the anſwer will be 20; in *Algebra*, the clearing an equation of fractions, and other troubleſome and ſuperfluous quantities, and bringing down the quantities to their loweſt terms, the tranſpoſing of quantities from one ſide to the other, till the quantities known poſſeſs one ſide of the equation, and the unknown the other, whereby both are known, is called *reduction of equations*; in drawing of maps, figures, &c. it is the making them leſſer than the copies or originals, by the help of a ſcale, &c. and in *Surgery*, it is the putting a diſlocated or fractured bone into its proper place.

REDU'CTIVE (A.) any thing that may be leſſened or decreaſed.

REDU'NDANCY, REDU'NDANTNESS, or REDU'NDANCE (S.) ſuperfluity, abundance, an overflowing, &c.

REDU'NDANT (A.) abounding, exceeding, overflowing, &c.

REDU'PLICATE (V.) to double or fold over again.

REE (S,) a ſmall *Portugueze* coin, of about half a farthing *Engliſh* value.

REED (S.) thoſe ſtems, flags, or ſtalky graſs, that grow by or in the rivers or fenny places, hollow within; alſo a *Jewiſh* meaſure of 3 yards and 3 inches in length.

RE-E'DIFY (V.) to build up again that which had been pulled or thrown down.

REEK (V.) to ſmoak or caſt forth a ſteam like hot water, meat, &c.

REEK (S.) a ſteam, ſmoak, or vapour; alſo a ſtack of hay or corn.

REEL (V.) to ſtagger or totter, not to be able to ſtand or walk by reaſon of liquor, the vapours, &c.

REEL (S.) an inſtrument to wind thread, ſilk, &c. into ſkains, &c.

RE-E'NTER (V.) to come back again, and go into a place, houſe, &c. that a perſon had left the poſſeſſion of, &c.

RE-E'NTRY, RE-E'NTRING, or RE-ENTRANCE (S.) a going back or into a place again, that a perſon was come from; and in *Law*, to take the poſſeſſion of land, &c. that had been aſſigned over to another, &c. alſo to carry an article to a perſon's account again, after it had been wrote off or diſcharged.

RE-ESTA'BLISH (V.) to ſettle a perſon or thing again, that had been put out of the way, &c.

REEVE (V.) among the *Sailors*, is uſed for putting a rope in, through, &c. as when they would ſay, Put the rope through the block, they ſay, *Reeve* it through the block, &c. and the contrary is to *unreeve*.

REEVE (S.) the foreman, ſteward, or overſeer of a coal-pit or coal-mine, is called a *coal-reeve*; alſo the bailiff of a manor or franchiſe, &c.

RE-EXA'MINE (V.) to run or examine any thing over again.

RE-EXTE'NT (S.) a ſecond extent made upon lands or tenements, upon complaint made, that the firſt extent was partially executed.

REFE'CTION (S.) any meal or matter of eating and drinking, to refreſh a wearied or hungry perſon.

REFE'CTIVES (S.) enlivening, comforting, or refreſhing medicines, proper for weak or fainting perſons.

REFE'CTORY or REFE'CTUARY (S.) a common hall or dining-room, eſpecially in a monaſtery, college, &c. where the friars, nuns, ſcholars, &c. eat all together.

REFE'L (V.) to confute, diſprove, or demonſtrate by plain arguments the falſity, improbability, or diſadvantage of any propoſition.

REFE'R (V.) to ſend back to another perſon, to quote a particular paſſage of a book, &c. alſo to ſubmit a matter in diſpute to the judgment and determination of others.

REFEREE' (S.) one to whom a matter in diſpute is ſubmitted to be determined; an arbitrator, &c.

RE'FERENCE (S.) in *Writing* or *Printing*, is a mark that ſhews where ſomething ſpoken of is more fully treated of, &c. alſo a ſubmitting any matter in diſpute to the deciſion of other perſons choſe on purpoſe.

REFERE'NDARY (S.) formerly meant the maſter of requeſts, or keeper of the ſeals of a prince, or chancellor; but now in *France*, it means an officer of the Chancery, who makes report of the letters of juſtice, as of thoſe of reciſion, and ſuch like; at *Rome*, they are the prelates, who bring before the pope affairs and requeſts, or petitions for the ſignature of right and favour, who take cognizance of cauſes brought before them, and wherein they act for any ſum not exceeding 500 crowns of gold.

REFI'NE (V.) to make pure, or take away the droſs from any metal, liquor, &c. alſo to improve the manners or morals of a people, &c. alſo to make critical remarks upon a matter, to handle a ſubject curiouſly and with judgment.

REFI'NING or REFI'NEMENT (S.) the art of ſeparating gold and ſilver from any other metals it may be mixed with; alſo the improving upon any ſubject, by curiouſly and critically conſidering every part, and by adding to, or ſubſtracting from it.

REFI'T (V.) among the *Sailors*, is to clean, mend, repair, and make a ſhip fit for ſervice again, after coming from a long or hazardous voyage; alſo the mending or making up again a houſe, a coat, &c. fit for that ſervice, which before it was not.

REFLE'CT (V.) to beat or caſt back the rays of light or heat; alſo to ſpeak diſreſpectfully of a perſon, by cenſuring or ſpeaking ill of him; alſo to think, ponder, conſider, or meditate ſeriouſly upon a thing.

REFLE'CTION or REFLE'XION (S.) the returning back of rays of heat or light, by ſtriking upon a hard body; alſo that operation of the mind, whereby a perſon weighs and conſiders the ſeveral circumſtances of an object or affair, by means whereof the ſeveral ideas raiſed or excited in the mind are regulated and duly formed.

REFLEXIBI'LITY or REFLE'XIBLENESS (S.) the nature, condition, or circumſtance of a thing, that renders it capable of reflexion.

REFLO'W (V.) to roll or flow back again.

RE'FLUX or REFLU'XION (S.) principally ſpoke of the tide flowing back again after it is come to its full height, commonly called the ebbing of the tide.

REFO'RM (V.) to mend, new-mould, or rectify a perſon or thing, eſpecially ſpoken of bringing perſons over from a wicked, profligate life, to ſobriety and regularity; in an *Army*, it is to reduce a body of men, either by diſbanding the whole, and putting the officers

officers and men into other bodies, or only breaking a part, and keeping the reſt.

REFORMA'DO (S,) an officer whoſe company or troop is broke, and he continued only in half-pay; in a *Ship*, it is a gentleman who ſerves as a volunteer, in order to learn the duty of an officer.

REFORMA'TION (S.) the act of reforming or amending abuſes, errors, &c. and in an eſpecial manner is ſpoke both of the time and act of the Proteſtants ſeparating from, and forſaking of the ſeveral notorious abuſes crept into, and practiſed by the church of *Rome*, particularly the univerſal *reformation* in the 16th century.

REFO'RMED (A.) amended, reclaimed, new-made, or formed over again.

REFO'RMED (S.) thoſe who have left off the practice of worſhipping ſaints and angels, of adoring the hoſt, diſpenſing indulgences, owning the ſupremacy of the pope in foreign kingdoms, praying for the dead, and ſeveral other ſuperſtitious practices; and now called by the general name of Proteſtants.

REFO'RMER (S.) one who makes it his buſineſs to correct miſdemeanors, and cauſe bad practices to be left off.

REFRA'CT (V.) to reſiſt, force, or beat back again.

REFRA'CTION (S.) in *Aſtronomy* and *Perſpective*, is that diverſity of aſpect and error of the ſight which happens in our contemplating the ſtars, or beholding bodies or objects at a great diſtance, either by optick inſtruments, or any other interpoſed diaphanous body, when thereby the rays or ſpecies of the viſible object are broken, and repreſent the things otherwiſe than in truth they are, as is evident by looking-glaſſes, which according to their greater denſity or rarity greatly alter the object; the general cauſe of *refractions* is the obliquity of the ſight, and the thickneſs of the air, which the thicker it is, the greater will be the *refraction*; for which reaſon the ſun, moon, or ſtars nearer the horizon are moſt obnoxious to it; whereas in the meridian the air is freer from vapours, and conſequently clearer.

REFRA'CTORY (A.) ſtubborn, obſtinate, croſs, perverſe, ſelf-willed, &c.

RE'FRAGABLE (A.) any thing that may be oppoſed, withſtood, contradicted, or gainſaid.

REFRAI'N (V.) to with-hold or abſtain from any thing, to bridle or keep one's ſelf back from the doing any thing; to forbear.

REFRANGIBI'LITY or REFRA'NGIBLENESS (S.) the liableneſs or capacity of being refracted.

REFRA'NGIBLE (A.) that is capable of, or may be refracted.

REFRENA'TION (S.) a curbing, ſtopping, checking, with-holding, &c. and in *Aſtrology*, it is a ſort of weakening to a planet, by its going to an aſpect with another, which before it comes up to it becomes retrograde, ſo that nothing ſignified by the former conjunction will be effected.

REFRE'SH (V.) to recruit fainting or tired ſpirits, to renew broken or loſt matters, to comfort and relieve travellers in hot or ſultry weather; to water, invigorate, and improve ground, gardens, or flowers, &c.

REFRE'SHMENT (S.) a recruiting, renewing, or enlivening perſons or things grown faint, or languid, by reaſon of heat, labour, &c.

REFRI'GERATE (V.) to make cool.

RE'FUGE (S.) a place or perſon of ſafety and protection from danger or puniſhment; among the *Jews*, in order to provide for the ſecurity of thoſe, who by chance, and without any deſign, ſhould happen to kill a man, in whatever manner it ſhould be, God commanded *Moſes* to appoint ſix cities for ſuch to retire to, and have time to prepare for their defence before the judges, and to be protected from the fury of the deceaſed's relations, three on each ſide the river of *Jordan*, which ſerved not only for the *Hebrews*, but for all ſtrangers alſo that ſhould dwell in their country; they were commanded alſo, as their nation and people ſhould encreaſe, ſo they ſhould add three cities of *refuge* to the other ſix; *Maimonides* affirms, that not only theſe but alſo all the 48 cities appointed for the habitation of the prieſts and *Levites* were cities of *refuge*, with this difference only, that thoſe cities appointed by the law, were obliged to receive and lodge all thoſe that fled thither for nothing; but theſe might accept or refuſe them as they pleaſed, and upon what conditions they thought fit; the temple of the Lord, and eſpecially the altar of burnt-offerings, enjoyed the privilege of being an aſylum; thoſe who took ſanctuary here, were preſently brought before the judges, and if found guilty of wilful murder, they were forced away even from the altar, and put to death without the temple; but if innocent, they were ſent to one of the cities of *refuge*, under the protection of a guard; that the acceſs to theſe cities might be eaſy, the roads were to be kept conſtantly in good repair, and were to be at leaſt 42 feet broad; and if there were any croſs-roads, a poſt was ſet up to direct to the city of *refuge*; after a perſon's trial was over, and innocence appeared, he was to ſtay a while here, as it were in baniſhment, till the death of the then high-prieſt, and if he ventured to go away before, the relations of the deceaſed, called the avenger of blood, might ſafely kill him, but not afterwards, if he ſtaid his full time; the *Greeks* and *Romans* had alſo their aſylums or places for *refuge*, and the *Chriſtian* church, in imitation of the *Jewiſh* temple, had their churches ſacred, and by the favour of the emperors *Gratian*, *Valentinian*, and *Theodoſius the Great*, thoſe who by

their own authority ſhould go into a church and fetch out a perſon that had taken ſanctuary there, were condemned to baniſhment, whipping, the loſs of hair and beard, &c. *Honorius* and *Theodoſius the Younger* commanded they ſhould be puniſhed as if guilty of treaſon; but theſe privileges ſoon introduced ſuch inconveniencies, that certain crimes were not to be protected; *Juſtinian* allowed all wilful murderers, adulterers, raviſhers, &c. might be forced away; but future ages have left diſmal accounts of the church's extending this power, which by the Reformation is now wholly aboliſhed out of all proteſtant countries.

REFUGEE' (S.) any one that goes or flies to another for ſafety or protection, from the power or puniſhment of another; and particularly applied to thoſe *French* proteſtants that came over into *England* to ſcreen themſelves from the tyranny of *Lewis* XIV. king of *France*, over their perſons and conſciences.

REFU'LGENT (A.) bright, glorious, ſhining like the ſun at noon-day.

REFU'LGENTNESS or REFU'LGENCY (S.) ſplendor, brightneſs, ſhiningneſs, &c.

REFU'ND (V.) to pay back money that has been extorted wrongfully from perſons.

REFU'SAL (S.) a denial, rejection, or non-compliance with a propoſal or requeſt made to a perſon.

REFU'SE (V.) to deny compliance with a requeſt made, to reject a propoſal, &c.

RE'FUSE (S.) the ſediment of liquor or metals, the waſte, droſs, or leaſt valuable part of any thing.

REFUTA'TION (S.) a conviction or demonſtration that an argument advanced by another was falſe, abſurd or improbable, &c.

REFU'TE (V.) to prove a perſon is in the wrong, to convict of falſhood, or improbability.

REGAI'N (V.) to get or recover that which was loſt.

RE'GAL (A.) ſomething pertaining to a king or queen.

REGA'LE (V.) to treat, refreſh, feaſt, or entertain magnificently.

REGA'LE (S.) a great or princely feaſt; alſo the right which the king of *France* hath to enjoy the revenues of biſhopricks and archbiſhopricks, and vacant ſees, till the biſhop or archbiſhop hath taken his oath to the king, and it be regiſtered in the chamber of accounts at *Paris*; the king alſo during the vacancy of the ſee, names perſons to officiate in the prebendaries and other dignities, and in whatever benefices are in the gift of the biſhops or archbiſhops, except cures of pariſhes.

REGA'LIA (S.) the rights or enſigns of royalty belonging to kings, queens, &c.

REGA'LITY (S.) the royalty, ſtate grandeur, and magnificence of a king, queen, &c.

REGA'RD (V.) to look upon, to have a particular reſpect for; to conſider, &c.

REGA'RDANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is applied to thoſe creatures that turn their heads to look towards their tails, &c.

REGA'RDED (A.) eſteemed, valued, reſpected, or looked upon with tenderneſs, &c.

REGA'RDER (S.) an obſerver of what he is about, &c. alſo an officer belonging to the king's foreſt, who is obliged upon oath to look after it, and enquire of all offences and defaults that have been committed by the foreſters or others.

REGA'RDFUL (A.) mindful, careful, concerned for, or thoughtful of any thing.

REGA'RDLESS (A.) thoughtleſs, unconcerned, negligent, &c.

RE'GENCY (S.) the government of a kingdom by ſeveral lords, &c. during the abſence or minority of a king or queen, &c.

REGE'NERATE (V.) to be born again, to be renewed, amended, or called back from ſome practices that were not lawful.

REGENERA'TION (S.) a being born again; and in *Scripture*, is uſed in two ſenſes. 1. For that ſpiritual birth we receive at baptiſm. 2. For that new life expected at the general reſurrection.

RE'GENT (S.) the perſon that governs a kingdom during the abſence or minority of a king, queen, &c.

RE'GENT or RE'GNANT (A.) governing, reigning, commanding, ruling, &c.

REGE'RMINATE (V.) to bud or ſpring out a ſecond time.

RE'GIBLE (A.) that may be ruled, governed, commanded, or eaſily kept in order.

RE'GICIDE (S.) a murderer of a king or queen.

RE'GIMEN or RE'GIMENT (S.) regularity, rule, government, &c. in *Grammar*, thoſe caſes or variations of a noun directed or governed by a verb; and in *Phyſick*, it is the manner or way of a perſon's ordinary living, or of the phyſician's preſcription to behave or live, in reſpect of eating, drinking, &c.

RE'GIMENT (S.) in an Army, is a body of ſeveral troops of horſe, or companies of foot, and commanded by a colonel, the number whereof has never yet been abſolutely ſettled, but is in ſome places, and at ſome times more, and in and at others leſs.

REGIME'NTAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a regiment, as a ſoldier's cloaths, arms, &c. to diſtinguiſh him, &c.

RE'GION (S.) a country, coaſt, quarter, or particular diviſion of the heavens or earth.

RE'GISTER (V.) to enter, write down, record or memorandum any thing, ſo that the preſent ſtate or circumſtances thereof may be hereafter eaſily turned to or known; in *Printing*, it is ſo to order a form and pages as to fall exactly one upon another when folded up into books.

RE'GISTER (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the roll, record, or book wherein the memory of any

any thing is minuted or entered down; and ſometimes it means the officer or perſon, who has that charge; in *Chymiſtry*, it is a contrivance to increaſe or diminiſh the heat of a furnace by drawing out or ſhutting in an iron plate, whereby a greater or leſſer degree of air is let in or ſhut out, &c. alſo an inner part of a letter-founder's mould, whereby he enlarges or leſſens it, fit for a larger or ſmaller matrice for a larger or ſmaller fixed letter.

RE'GISTRY (S.) an office to keep or preſerve records, eſpecially thoſe relating to proceedings in Chancery, or ſpiritual courts; alſo the rolls or books themſelves.

REGRA'TER or REGRA'TOR (S.) a foreſtaller of a market; alſo one that ſells goods in the ſame market he bought them; alſo a retailer or ſeller in ſmall parcels of thoſe goods he bought by wholeſale or in large parcels.

REGRE'SS (V.) to return or go back again.

REGRE'T (V.) to be unwilling, or againſt doing a thing, to grieve after, or mourn for the loſs of a perſon or thing.

REGRE'T (S.) ſorrow, grief, reluctancy, unwillingneſs, &c.

RE'GULAR (A.) orderly, ſober, diſcreet, according to good rule, order, or manners.

Regular Bodies, in *Geometry*, are certain ſolids, whoſe ſurfaces are made up of regular and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal, the number whereof is five, called a tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and the icoſihedron.

Regular Curves, any of the conick ſections.

Regular Figures in *Geometry*, are ſuch as are equilateral and equiangular; to know which, ſet one foot of a compaſs in the center of the figure, and extend the other to one of its angular points, and ſweep it all round, and it will exactly touch all the other angles; but if it does not, then it is an irregular figure.

RE'GULARNESS or REGULA'RITY (S.) exactneſs, orderlineſs, the being or behaving according to rule and reaſon, &c.

RE'GULARS (S.) monks or religious perſons, who live a retired, rigid life, according to certain rules, &c.

RE'GULATE (V.) to put in order, ſet to rights, govern, or keep in order.

REGULA'TION (S.) a putting or ſetting things in order, or to rights.

REGULA'TOR (S.) in *Mechanicks*, eſpecially in *Clock-making*, is a ſmall ſpring to the balance of a watch, or a nut to draw or ſcrew up and down at the bottom of the pendulum; alſo a clock made and ſet on purpoſe to ſet other clocks and watches by, &c. alſo any perſon that has the power or ſkill to ſet perſons and things to rights that are out of order. In the *Jewiſh Temple*, the *regulator* of the lots was a conſiderable poſt or office, deſigned that there might be a proper diſtribution of the holy offices; for the ſervice of the temple was directed by caſting lots according to the weekly courſes of the ſacerdotal order; the prieſts, who were in the waiting week, were obliged to put on their habits; now, that every one might underſtand his buſineſs, they where all thrown into a circle, and when thus ranged, the *regulator* took off the cap of any one of them as he thought fit, and put it upon his own head, which was a ſign that they were to begin to reckon in their drawing of lots from this perſon; afterwards they agreed upon ſuch a number, as they thought ſufficient to manage the whole ſervice, and likewiſe for the ſettling of the lots; upon this they drew lots four times; the firſt was to chuſe thoſe who were to clean and prepare the altar, and to make the fire; the ſecond was to pitch upon thoſe that were to manage the ſacrifices; the third choſe perſons to offer the incenſe; and the fourth was for ſuch as were to lay the parts of the ſacrifice upon the altar.

RE'GULUS (S.) among the *Chymiſts*, is the pureſt part of a metal, which in or after melting, ſettles at the bottom of the crucible after the droſs is evaporated or ſcummed off from the top; alſo among the *Aſtronomers*, it is the name of a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation *Leo*.

REGU'RGITATE (V.) to ſwallow a thing over or down again.

REHEA'RSAL (S.) the repeating or ſpeaking over again a report, diſcourſe, &c. alſo the trying or private practiſing of players or muſicians of a play or concerto before they venture to play or act it openly upon the ſtage.

REHEA'RSE (V.) to ſay by heart, to repeat, to tell or relate; alſo to try or repeat a theatrical performance over privately, to ſee whether each perſon is perfect in his part.

REJE'CT (V.) to refuſe, caſt off, or away; to ſlight, deſpiſe, diſregard, &c.

REJE'CTABLE (A.) liable to, or that may be rejected, deſpiſed, turned away, caſt off, &c.

REJE'CTION (S.) a deſpairing, caſting away, a refuſing to have or continue, &c.

REIGN (V.) to rule or govern as the ſupream magiſtrate of a nation or people; alſo to conquer, ſubdue, or maſter; alſo the univerſal affecting all perſons like a common diſeaſe.

REIMBA'RK (V.) to go into a ſhip again, in order to go to ſome foreign country from whence a perſon was come ſome time before; in *Hunting*, it is ſaid of a deer when he returns to his lodge again.

REIMBARKA'TION (S.) the returning or going on ſhip-board again, &c.

REIMBA'RKED (A.) ſhipped, or ſent on board a ſhip again.

REIMBA'TTLED (A.) regulated, or put in order of battle again, after an army or company had been broken or ſcattered by the enemy, &c.

REIMBU'RSE (V.) to repay a perſon any charges he had been at.

REIMPRE'SSION (S.) a making a mark over again, in wax or other matter, that was worn out; alſo the printing of a book, pamphlet, &c. over again.

REINFE'CTED (A.) one that is infected with any noiſom diſeaſe, either of body or mind, after he has been once cured.

REINFO'RCE (V.) to recruit or add new ſtrength, power, or force to a perſon, army, or cauſe.

REINFO'RCEMENT (S.) an addition of new ſtrength by ſending recruits of men, ſhips, ammunition, &c. to an army, city, &c.

REINGA'GE (V.) to enter into a buſineſs, party, or affair again, after a perſon had quitted it.

REINS (S.) thoſe leather ſtraps that a rider holds in his hands, faſtened to the curb or bit of a horſe's bridle, to govern or turn the horſe which way the rider pleaſes; alſo that part of a human or animal's body, whoſe office is to ſtrain the urine into the pelvis or baſon, and cauſe it to run through the ureters into the bladder.

REINSTA'TE (V.) to put a perſon, place, or thing in the ſame or a like place or condition they were in formerly.

REJOI'CE or REJOY'CE (V.) to expreſs great pleaſure or ſatisfaction at the hearing or enjoying any thing; alſo to pleaſe, make merry, delight, or ſatisfy a perſon.

REJOI'N (V.) to mend a thing that was ſplit or broken, by gluing or otherwiſe joining it again; alſo to reply or anſwer to an objection or allegation made by another.

REJOI'NDER (S.) an anſwer or exception to a replication, eſpecially in law-matters.

REJOI'NTING (S.) the new ſhooting or fitting the joints or edges of boards that make liquor caſks, &c. which are either broke by bad uſage, ſhrunk by the weather, &c. alſo the filling up of joints or courſes of ſtones or bricks with freſh mortar, where time or weather had wore them away.

REI'TERATE (V.) to repeat or do the ſame words or actions over again.

REJUVENE'SCENCE or REJUVENE'SCENCY (S.) a recruting or growing young, ſtrong, or vigorous again.

RELA'PSE (V.) to fall or ſlide back again into a diſeaſe of body or error of mind, called by the church hereſy.

RELA'PSE or RELA'PSING (S.) the falling back, or becoming ſick again by reaſon of cold, &c. alſo the returning to and profeſſing of the ſame opinions that a perſon thro' fear or other preſent motives had ſeemingly forſaken.

RELA'PS'D PERSONS (S.) in the *Church of Rome*, are ſuch as return to hereſy after either confeſſing the fact, legal conviction, or publick abjuration; theſe by the council of *Tarracon* are ſentenced to confinement, but the council of *Narbonne* delivers them over to the civil magiſtrate for capital puniſhment, which rule the court of inquiſition follows; a penitent, in this condition, after his humble requeſt, having received the ſacrament, if he be a prieſt, or of any religious order, is firſt degraded, and his head ſhaven; then he is pronounced *relapſed*, and notwithſtanding his repentance, he is haled out of the eccleſiaſtical court, and delivered to the civil magiſtrate, with this clauſe of pretended compaſſion, *That the church will make uſe of her intereſt, that the rigour of the ſentence may be moderated, and ſhort of death*; after this, the biſhop and the inquiſitor ſend ſome perſons of character to acquaint him he muſt die, to confirm him in the orthodox faith, and exhort him to patience, and after ſentence paſſed, they go along with him, to the place of execution, pray with him, and never leave him till he has ſuffered, which is by being firſt hanged till he is dead, and then burnt; but thoſe who continue obſtinate are burnt alive; as for thoſe who abet hereſy, it is yet undetermined what they ſhall do with them, and therefore ſome are of opinion, the pope ought to be conſulted, how ſuch an one ought to be dealt with.

RELA'TE (V.) to tell a ſtory, repeat or give an account of any thing ſeen or heard; alſo to belong to the ſame family, or be of the ſame blood or kindred.

RELA'TION (S.) a repetition or rehearſal of any affair, or buſineſs, hiſtory, or matter of fact; alſo a perſon that is of kin to another as a father, child, brother, couſin, &c. alſo the mutual reſpect or regard of habitude that is between any two or more things.

RE'LATIVE (A.) ſomething that belongs or relates to another.

RELA'TORS (S.) in *Hunting*, are thoſe that ſtand advantageouſly to ſhoot or dart a ſtag, boar, or other creature that is hunted.

RELA'X (V.) to looſen, unbind, ſlacken, yield, comply, or give way.

RELAXA'TION (S.) a ſlackening, yielding, giving way, &c. alſo a ceſſation or reſpite; in *Surgery*, it is an overſtraining of a muſcle, tendon, nerve, &c. by a fall, overreaching, or lifting too great a weight; in a *legal Senſe*, it is a diſcharge or releaſe.

RELEA'SE (V.) to free, ſet at liberty, or let a perſon go from confinement or puniſhment, either perſonal or pecuniary.

RELEA'SE or RELEA'SEMENT (S.) a *Law* term for a deed or inſtrument, by which actions, titles, eſtates, &c. are ſometimes extinguiſhed, annulled, tranſmitted, abridged or enlarged; alſo a freeing or ſetting at

liberty from priſon, or all actions or claims whatever.

RELE'NT (V.) to become ſoft, compaſſionate, compliable, &c. to have pity, to repent of what is paſt.

RELE'NTLESS (A.) cruel, obſtinate, pitileſs, mercileſs, without all tenderneſs, or compaſſion.

RE'LICKS or RE'LIQUES (S.) venerable remains of real or pretended ſaints, which conſiſt either of actual parts of their bodies or effects, which the extravagant ſuperſtition of ſome, and the artifice, covetouſneſs, and intereſt of others have attributed the working of miracles to, ſtill practiſed to the ſhame of Chriſtianity in the church of *Rome* abroad openly; but in all proteſtant countries very ſparingly, and only among themſelves, being forbid here in *England* by ſeveral ſtatutes.

RE'LICT (S.) the widow of ſome married man that is dead; in the *Jewiſh* œconomy, if the deceaſed had no children by the wife, and ſhe was of an age, or otherwiſe likely to have children, the brother, or other near kinſman of the deceaſed, was to marry her; and, if he refuſed, there was a mark of infamy ſet upon him, but dowagers of their kings or prieſts were not ſubject to this law; among the *Romans*, widows were not permitted to marry till a year after the deceaſe of the huſband, without ſpecial leave of the magiſtrate, and thoſe who did were both branded with a mark of infamy, and alſo fined.

RELIE'F (S.) comfort, help, or any kind of charitable aſſiſtance given to perſons in any ſort of want or diſtreſs; in the court of *Chancery*, it is an order ſued out for the diſſolving contracts, &c. upon account of their being unjuſt, unreaſonable, or exceedingly prejudicial, &c. among the *Hunters*, it is the place where a hare goes to feed in an evening; in *Statuary*, *Carving*, *&c.* the uſing of any figure above the plane is ſo called.

RELIE'VE (V.) to comfort, help, aſſiſt, or ſupply perſons in any ſort of diſtreſs, trouble, or affliction; in *War*, it is the bringing freſh men to do the ſervice or duty of thoſe who have been a conſiderable time at the work.

RELIE'VO or RELIE'F (S.) a term in *Carving* or *Sculpture*, for all ſuch works as ſtand out above the plane or ground whereon they are made, which is differently named, according as it is done; ſo when a figure is made repreſenting nature, it is called *alta*, or *high relief*; but when it comes but a little way out from the ground, as the head upon a piece of coin, it is then called *baſſo-relievo*, *&c.* in *Architecture*, it is the projecture of any of the mouldings; and in *Painting*, it is the regular and bold diſpoſition of the lights and ſhades, that when the picture is viewed at a proper diſtance, the figures and ſoliages ſeem detatched from the ground, or as it were riſing out of it.

RELI'GION (S.) is properly that awful reverence and pure worſhip that is due to the ſupream Author of all beings, called God, though it is very often abuſed, and applied to the ſuperſtitious adorations too commonly paid to ſaints, angels, &c. among the Chriſtians, and to idols and falſe gods among the Heathens, &c.

Religions of Europe. The inquiſition has ſo great an influence in *Italy*, and the iſles thereabouts, that no hereticks are publickly allowed to dwell there, and all are called ſuch as diſown the pope for their head, and refuſe to ſubmit to all the ſuperſtitions of the church of *Rome*; only ſome *Jews* are tolerated, and for that they pay a tribute to the pope throughout the eccleſiaſtical territories; the *Venetians* tolerate no *Jews*; in *Naples*, a few profeſſors of the religion of the *Greek* church are allowed; *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Malta*, permit no profeſſion, but that of the *Roman-Catholicks*; *Dalmatia* is partly poſſeſſed by the *Venetians*, and partly by the *Turks*; the republick of *Raguſa* pay tribute to the *Turks*, but are of the *Romiſh* church, and have an archbiſhop of their own; the iſlanders of *Corfu*, though ſubject to the *Venetians*, are of the *Greek* church; the iſle of *Candia* is now under the dominion of the *Turks*, but beſides *Mahometans*, there are *Roman-Catholicks*, *Greeks* and *Jews*, who pay tribute for their liberty; in *Spain* and *Portugal* the inquiſition is ſo rigid, that none but *Romaniſts* are tolerated; in *France* they are univerſally *Romaniſts*, and alſo in all thoſe parts of the *Netherlands* that belong to *France* or *Spain*; in the ſtates of *Holland*, the reformed religion following *Calvin* is moſt univerſal, though all other opinions are tolerated, whether *Jews*, *Papiſts*, *Lutherans*, *&c.* only the *Papiſts* are not allowed the open and publick exerciſe of their religion; but the others are allowed to build ſynagogues, churches, &c. at *Geneva*, the reformed religion is general; of the thirteen *Swiſs* cantons, five are *Romaniſts*, viz. *Uri*, *Switz*, *Onderwald*, *Lucern*, and *Zurich*, alſo the generality of *Soulern*; the others either *Calviniſts* or *Zuinglians*, and in moſt a mixture of *Romaniſts* and Reformed; the *Vaudois* and *Griſons* partly Reformed, and partly Catholicks; the *Valtoline* all Catholicks; *Germany* has almoſt as many profeſſions as there are princes, ſtates, and free cities, but the emperor is a *Roman-Catholick*; but *Lutheraniſm* is moſt countenanced by authority; *Calviniſm* is moſtly profeſſed in the *Palatinates*, in the country of *Heſſe*, the dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, and the *Hans Towns*; *Hungary* is partly *Roman Catholicks*, and partly *Lutherans*, and a great number of *Arians*; *Poland* is generally *Catholicks*, excepting in *Lower-Poland* about *Lublin*, *Pruſſia* and *Livonia*, towards the *Baltick-Sea*, where there are many Proteſtants, and in the provinces bordering upon *Hungary*, *Moravia*, and *Si-*

ſia; and thoſe advancing towards the *South* and *Levant* are generally of the *Greek* church; *Tranſilvania* has all ſorts, but feweſt of the *Romaniſts*; *Swedeland* and *Denmark* follow the *Augſburgh* confeſſion, and are commonly called *Lutherans*; in *Great-Britan* and *Ireland*, and the territories thereunto belonging, the reformed religion is univerſally eſtabliſhed, and in *England* and *Ireland* the Epiſcopal government is obſerved; but in *Scotland*, Preſbytery, tho' in all there is the indulgence of other perſuaſions publickly allowed, except the Papiſts; the *Muſcovites* follow the *Greek* church, and though they have a patriarch at *Moſcow*, yet they acknowledge the church of *Conſtantinople*; the *Morduois*, that are upon the frontiers of *Muſcovy*, circumciſe like the *Jews* and *Turks*, though in other circumſtances they are not of their religion, nor are they profeſſed Chriſtians or idolaters, but live according to the laws of nature, and worſhip one God, Creator of the world, to whom they offer the firſt fruits of all that they gather, and caſt them up towards heaven; *Crim Tartary* profeſſes *Mahometaniſm*, there are alſo among them ſome *Jews* and *Roman-Catholicks*, to whom they give toleration upon their paying tribute; *Turkey* generally profeſſes *Mahometaniſm*, but *Jews* and *Chriſtians* are tolerated in many places, particularly thoſe of the *Greek* church, who have a patriarch at *Conſtantinople*, whoſe juriſdiction extends as far as *Aſia Minor* or *Natolia*.

Religions of Aſia. In *Turkiſh Aſia*, *Mahometaniſm* is uppermoſt, though other opinions are tolerated; the *Greeks* have two patriarchs here, one at *Antioch*, the other at *Jeruſalem*; in this empire principally are thoſe called *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Neſtorians*, *Jacobites*, and *Maronites*; there are alſo ſome *Roman-Catholicks*, *Sabeans*, *Coptes*, and a great number of *Jews*; the *Roman-Catholicks* are for the moſt part *French* and *Venetian* merchants, who are aſſiſted by the *Franciſcan* monks, whoſe common reſidence is at *Jeruſalem* and *Bethlehem*; in *Perſia*, *Mahometaniſm*, according to the ſect of *Ali*, is the national religion, but all ſtrangers have liberty of conſcience, ſo that there are all ſorts of *Chriſtians*, *Jews*, *Banyans*, and other idolaters; *Arabia* is ſubject to the grand ſeignior and *Mahometan* princes, who permit Chriſtians to live there, who have built a famous monaſtery upon *Mount Sinai*, poſſeſſed by the *Caloyers* or religious *Greeks* of the order of St. *Baſil*; the empire of *Mogul* in *India* is ſubject to a *Mahometan* prince of the ſect of *Ali*; in this dominion there are many idolatrous heathens, and alſo ſome *Roman-Catholicks*, *Jews*, and *Abyſſines*, all nations and opinions being tolerated; the peninſula of *Indus* on this ſide the gulf of *Bengal* comprehends many kingdoms, but moſt of them heathen idolaters, but the iſland of *Goa* belongs to the *Portugueſe*, who have divers churches and monaſteries in it; the archbiſhop of this iſle hath under him all the biſhops of the *Eaſt-Indies*, and here the inquiſition exerciſes its tyranny againſt all that they call apoſtates; but *Armenians*, *Jews*, *Moors* and *Banyans* are ſuffered to live there according to their religion, beſides *Arabs*, *Perſians*, and *Abyſſines*, who partly follow Chriſtianity, and partly the *Mooriſh Mahometaniſm*; the people of *Calecut* generally believe in God, Creator of heaven and earth; but they imagine him to be idle, and affirm it is an evil angel that governs the world; they pay divne honours to this angel, and call him *Deumo*, and alſo to ſeveral other imaginary and falſe deities; the kingdom of *Narſingua* practiſes the ſame ſuperſtitions, and have abundance of pagods and temples built in honour of their demons; the king of *Golconda* follows the religion of the *Perſians*, but the people are groſs idolaters; the main land of *India* beyond the *Ganges* is poſſeſſed by divers idolatrous princes; the peninſula of the ſame *Indus* on the eaſt ſide of the gulf, is alſo a country where they worſhip idols and falſe gods, the chief whereof are *Siam*, *Tonquin*, *Lao*, and *Pegu*; the king of *Siam* permits the exerciſe of all ſorts of religion, and ſhews particular marks of eſteem to Chriſtianity; the peninſula of *Malaca* is a dependant upon *Siam*, but the greateſt part of it is poſſeſſed by the *Hollanders*, who grant liberty of conſcience to all merchants trading among them; there are many *Roman-Catholicks* in the kingdoms of *Tonquin* and *Lao*, where the Jeſuits preach; the people of *Pegu* are ſo addicted to idolatry, that all attempts of converting them to Chriſtianity have hitherto proved fruitleſs; the *Chineſe* are idolaters, but Chriſtianity is tolerated among them, and the Jeſuits have divers churches there; there are alſo a great number of *Jews*, who have their ſynagogues by the permiſſion of the emperor of *China*; *Tartary* is ſubject to divers princes, the chief of whom is the great Cham, ſome of the ſovereigns are *Mahometans*, others are Pagans and idolaters; there are alſo *Neſtorians* and *Jews*, but ſuch as obſerve but little of the law of *Moſes*; idolatry reigns in *Japan*, and ſince the perſecution of *Ticoſama*, who reigned there in 1630, the Chriſtians have had no church in that country, though they formerly had; the *Philippine* iſlands belong to the king of *Spain*, who gives liberty of conſcience to all thoſe of the country who are idolaters, and to divers *Indian Chineſes*; the iſles of *Sonda*, called *Java* and *Sumatra*, are inhabited by people addicted to idolatry; there are alſo mixed with them *Mahometans* and *Chriſtians*; the *Hollanders* are very potent in the iſle of *Java*, wherein they have *Batavia*; the natives of *Ceylon* are idolaters, but there are many *Mahometans* and *Chriſtians* among them, the *Dutch* poſſeſſing

many

many cities there; the iſle of *Cyprus* is under the dominion of the *Turks*, but both the *Latin* and *Greek* Chriſtians live there, without moleſtation, as do alſo the *Armenians*, *Coptes*, and all ſorts of ſects, paying only a tribute for their liberty; the iſle of *Rhodes* is inhabited by *Turks*, *Jews*, and *Greeks*.

Religions of Africa. *Barbary* is inhabited by *Moors*, *Turks*, and *Arabs*, who are *Mahometans*; ſome places are poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh*, *Spaniards*, and *Portugueſe*; there are ſome towns where the infidels ſuffer the *Chriſtians* and *Jews* the exercise of their religion, upon paying tribute; the chief religion of *Egypt* is the *Mahometan*, obſerved by the *Turks*, *Moors*, and *Arabs*; the Chriſtian *Coptes* have their churches, and the *Jews* their ſynagogues; the people of *Zanguebar*, and on the coaſt of *Abex*, are *Mahometans*; but the *Portugueſe*, who have ſome places in *Zanguebar*, have there introduced Chriſtianity; there are alſo *Jews* and idolaters; the natives of the iſle of *Madagaſcar* believe there is one God, Creator of heaven and earth, but they alſo worſhip an evil ſpirit; the *French* who are eſtabliſhed there, endeavour to bring them over to Chriſtianity; *Caffraria* is peopled with idolaters, the *Hollanders* having only two forts towards the Cape of *Good Hope*, and the *Portugueſe* a caſtle in the kingdom of *Sofala*; there are many idolaters in the kingdom of *Congo*, ſome *Mahometans*, and divers Chriſtians, particularly in the province of *Angola*, of which the *Portugueſe* are maſters; the *Guineans* worſhip idols, but the *Engliſh*, *Hollanders*, and *Danes*, poſſeſs ſome places upon that coaſt, and the *Portugueſe* have habitations in the country, where they endeavour to introduce Chriſtianity; the *Negroes* mix with their idolatry ſome ceremonies of *Mahometaniſm*, as do alſo the inhabitants of *Zuara*; *Biledulgerid* are *Mahometans*; the people of *Nubia* have a mixture of the Chriſtian ceremonies with thoſe of *Judaiſm* and *Mahometaniſm*; the *Abyſſines* are the pureſt of all the oriental Chriſtians; heathen idolatry is the antient religion of *Monomotapa*, but the jeſuits have introduced Chriſtianity in many places.

Religions of America. *Canada*, or *New France*, is peopled with *Roman-Catholicks*, the greateſt part of the country being ſubject to the king of *France*; *New England*, *New-Holland*, and *New Swedeland*, are colonies of the reſpective nations, whoſe name they bear, and profeſs their own religion; the *Savages*, *Iroquoiſe*, *Hurons*, *Algonquains*, and others, have ſcarce any religion at all, except thoſe who converſe with the *Europeans*; the *Engliſh* have divers places in *Virginia*; the natives believe there are many gods of different orders, who depend upon one chief, which they called *Kewas*, who is their ſovereign, and hath been ſo from eternity; they eſteem the ſun, moon, and ſtars, as demi-gods; the *Salvages* of *Florida* are idolaters, and worſhip the ſun and moon, but the *Spaniards* and *Engliſh* having ſeveral colonies there, have introduced Chriſtianity in many places; *Mexico* or *New Spain* is well peopled with *Roman-Catholicks*, where there is an archbiſhop, and divers biſhops; the *Spaniards* are alſo maſters of *New Caſtile*, where they have introduced the Popiſh religion; the mountaineers of this country are ſtill idolaters, worſhipping the ſun and moon as their principal divinities, ſuppoſing them to be man and wife; the *Caribbee* iſlands and natives of *Guinea* adore idols, and ſome among them believe the immortality of the ſoul; the inhabitants of the country of the *Amazons* are idolaters, but the *Portugueſe* have a fine city there, called *San Salvadore*, where is an archbiſhop's ſee; the *Salvages* are daily converted to Chriſtianity; the country of *Plata*, and that of the *Patagons*, are moſtly idolaters; but the *Spaniards* have divers places there, and a town called *L'Aſſumption*, which is both a biſhop's ſee, and has alſo a college of jeſuits; there are ſeveral ſeminaries eſtabliſhed in *Chili*, on purpoſe to convert thoſe natives, who of themſelves have little or no religion; the *Roman-Catholick* religion is eſtabliſhed in *Peru*, which belongs to the king of *Spain*; there is an an archbiſhop at *Lima*, and divers biſhopricks in the other provinces, ſo that idolatry is almoſt rooted out from among the natives thereof.

RELI'GIONIST (S.) a devotee, or one that is, or pretends to be, a great admirer of religion.

RELI'GIOUS (A.) devout, holy, addicted to the ſtrict obſervation of piety, &c.

RELI'GIOUS (S.) all thoſe ſects or orders of monks, friars, nuns, &c. that under the pretence of devoting themſelves to the ſtrict obſervation of religion, withdraw themſelves from the world, and frequently live idly upon the labours of others.

RELI'NQUISH (V.) to quit claim to, or forſake any thing; to yield up, or part with.

RE'LIQUARY (S.) a ſhrine or place to put or keep the relicks or holy things belonging to ſaints in, ſuch as ſome attribute the virtue of working miracles to.

RE'LISH (V.) to like the taſte of any thing; alſo to approve of, or encourage the diſcourſe, uſage, or behaviour of another.

RE'LISHABLE (A.) any thing that taſtes ſavourily, or that may be liked or approved.

RELU'CT (V.) to diſapprove of, to be averſe to, to ſtrive againſt, &c.

RELU'CTANCY or RELU'CTANTNESS (S.) an unwillingneſs, a diſliking, a ſtriving againſt, an oppoſition, &c.

RELY' (V.) to put one's confidence in a perſon, to depend upon him, &c.

REMAI'N (V.) to ſtay behind, to be left, or be over and above the number or quantity wanted.

REMAI'NDER (S.) any perſon or thing that is left behind; in *Law*, it is an eſtate in land, tenements, or rents given to a perſon at ſecond hand, to be enjoy'd after the deceaſe of another, to whom they are given at the firſt hand; in *Mathematicks*, it is the difference between any two numbers or quantities that is left after the leſſer is taken from or out of the greater.

REMA'INS (S.) all that is left of a deceaſed perſon, or of any other thing.

REMA'NCIPATE (V.) to ſell or return a thing back again to him who firſt ſold it.

REMA'ND (V.) to ſend or command a perſon back again to priſon, either before or after taking his trial.

REMA'RK (V.) to take notice, obſerve, or mind the particulars of any thing.

REMA'RK (S.) an obſervation, note, or particular minded in any thing.

REMA'RKABLE (A.) worthy of being noted, obſerved, or minded.

REMA'RKABLENESS (S.) ſomething extraordinary or worthy of being noted, minded, or obſerved.

RE-MA'RRYING (S.) a marrying again after a divorce from, or the death of a huſband or wife.

REME'DIABLE (A.) that may be helped, amended or cured.

REME'DILESS (A.) without hope or poſſibility of help or cure.

RE'MEDY (V.) to help, cure, amend, or put to rights.

RE'MEDY (S.) any medicine, plaiſter, or manner of helping, curing, or ſetting a ſick, wounded, or afflicted perſon to rights again.

REME'MBER (V.) to call to mind, or carry any action or thing paſt in one's mind.

REME'MBRANCE (S.) the act of calling paſt things to mind.

REME'MBRANCER (S.) a perſon or thing that puts one in mind of paſt things; alſo certain officers in the exchequer, who are appointed to enter recognizances taken before the barons for any of the king's debts, for appearance or non-obſervance of orders, to put the treaſurer and judges in mind of ſuch things as are to be called on, and dealt in for the king's advantage, &c. and alſo take all compoſitions and bonds for firſt-fruits and tenths, and to make out proceſſes againſt thoſe who are delinquents.

REMI'ND (V.) to put in mind, to refreſh the memory.

REMINI'SCENCE or REMINI'SCENCY (S.) the faculty of the ſoul or mind, by which it calls paſt things to preſent remembrance.

REMI'SS (A.) negligent, careleſs, heedleſs, forgetful, &c.

REMI'SSIBLE (A.) that is capable of or that may be pardoned, forgiven, or put by.

REMI'SSION (S.) in *Law*, is the forgiving or pardoning a crime; and in *Phyſick*, it is the abating of a diſtemper, though it does not go quite off; and in *natural Philoſophy*, it is when the power or impetus of any body or thing is very much ſlackened or weakened.

REMI'SSNESS (S.) ſlackneſs, negligence, careleſſneſs, &c.

REMI'T (V.) to ſend back; and in *Trade*, is uſually a bill of exchange for money or goods ſent to a certain place; alſo to forgive a crime or fine, &c. to abate of the force or power of any thing.

REMI'TTANCE or REMI'TMENT (S.) forgiveneſs; alſo money or bills ſent from one country to another, either for money or goods formerly ſent, or then to be ſent by the other party.

REMI'TTER (S.) one who ſends money or bills to another in a diſtant place or country; alſo in *Law*, where a man has two titles, and is ſeized by the latter, which proving defective, he is reſtored or *remitted* to the other more antient title.

RE'MNANT (S.) a part of any thing that is left, and principally is ſpoke of cloth, ſilk, &c. that is left in cutting out a piece into garments, &c.

REMO'NSTRANCE (S.) a petition or humble requeſt made to a king, &c. wherein the hardſhips of the ſubjects in general, or of ſome perſons in particular are ſet forth, ariſing from the ſevere execution of ſome law, for which relief is prayed.

REMO'NSTRANTS (S.) a ſect in *Holland*, called alſo *Arminians*, very numerous and powerful, taking their name from a writing or remonſtrance preſented to the ſtates in 1609, wherein they reduced their doctrine to the five following articles. 1. That God in election and reprobation has a regard on the one ſide to faith and perſeverance, and on the other ſide to incredulity and impenitence. 2. That Jeſus Chriſt died for all men without exception. 3. That grace is neceſſary for the application of one's ſelf to good. 4. That grace does not act irreſiſtibly. 5. That, before affirming that the regenerate cannot totally fall off, this queſtion muſt be more accurately examined; the *Calviniſts* who oppoſed them, and had the governing power, uſed them very ſeverely, and at a ſynod held at *Dort*, their opinions were condemned in 1618.

REMO'NSTRATE (V.) to plead or endeavour to defend, by convincing a perſon of the reaſonableneſs or unreaſonableneſs of certain matters.

RE'MORA (S.) a lett, ſtop, hindrance, delay, or put-off; and ſometimes means a ſea lamprey or ſuck-ſtone, which is ſaid to eat into and ſtick in the keels of ſhips, and thereby hinder or ſtop its courſe; alſo the name of a ſurgeon's inſtrument.

REMO'RSE (S.) a check, ſorrow, horror, ſhame,

ſhame, &c. ariſing in a perſon's mind after the commiſſion of ſome unlawful act.

REMO'RSELESS (A.) without reſtraint, check, ſorrow, ſhame, &c. of mind or conſcience; hardened, ſtubborn, obſtinate.

REMO'TE (A.) diſtant, far, or a great way off.

REMO'VE (V.) to put a perſon or thing out of the place or buſineſs he or it is now in; to change the place of its ordinary dwelling or habitation.

REMO'VE or REMO'VAL (S.) a change of place or buſineſs, &c.

REMOU'NT (V.) to get on horſeback again, to aſcend, or get upon an eminence again, from which a perſon was come freſh down; and in *War*, it means the providing or furniſhing troopers or dragoons with freſh horſes, in the room of thoſe that have been killed, &c.

RE'MPHAN or RE'PHAN (S.) one of the falſe deities worſhipped by the *Iſraelites*, about which the learned are much divided; ſome ſuppoſing it to be the ſtar *Venus*; others that it was *Adonis*, in ſcripture called *Thammuz*; others that it was one of the deified kings of *Egypt*, or that he reigned in *Joſeph*'s time, who is ſaid to have amaſſed vaſt quantities of wealth, and that he left four millions of talents behind him.

REMU'NERATE (V.) to reward, pay, or recompenſe for a thing done.

RE'NAL (A.) of or belonging to the reins.

RENA'SCENCE or RENA'SCENCY (S.) a renewing, ſpringing up, or being born again.

RENA'SCENT (A.) ſpringing up, renewing or being born again.

RENASCIBI'LITY or RENA'SCIBLENESS (S.) the power or capacity of being born, renewed, or ſpringing up again.

RENCOU'NTER (V.) to meet accidentally, or by chance.

RENCOU'NTER (S.) in *War*, is when two ſmall parties or bodies of troops meet, and fight or ſkirmiſh together; alſo when two perſons accidentally meet, quarrel, and fight upon ſome ſudden quarrel.

REND (V.) to tear aſunder, to pull to pieces, &c. by violence.

RE'NDER (V.) to give, yield, return, &c. alſo to tranſlate out of one language into another; in *Law*, a returning or paying back rent, or giving up or allowing of land, &c. alſo in *Building*, it is the plaiſtering of walls, called alſo pargetting.

RE'NDEVOUS or RE'NDEZVOUS (S.) an appointed place for the meeting of ſoldiers, or others, a place of common or ordinary reſort.

RENDS or RENTS (S.) the ſeams between the planks of a ſhip; alſo the ſlits in cloth.

RE'NEGADE or RENEGA'DO (S.) one who forſakes the Chriſtian religion for Mahometaniſm.

RENE'W (V.) to do or begin a thing afreſh, as the leaſe of a houſe, &c.

RENE'WAL (S.) the actual beginning or making a thing over again.

RENI'TENCY (S.) a ſtriving againſt a thing, a reſiſting, &c.

RE'NNET (S.) the name of an apple; alſo a liquor that comes from a cow at the time of her calving, uſed for turning milk into curds for the making cheeſe, &c.

RE'NOVATE (V.) to renew or make afreſh.

RENOVA'TION (S.) a renewing, making, or doing any thing over afreſh.

RENOU'NCE (V.) to diſown, quit all claim or title to any thing, to forſake or leave off.

RENOW'N (S.) fame, honour, reputation, &c.

RENT (S.) a ſlit or place torn in a garment, &c. alſo a ſchiſm in the church, a rebellion in the ſtate, &c. alſo the money paid for the uſe of a houſe, land, &c.

RE'NTABLE (A.) that may be lett or rented at a certain annual ſum.

RE'NTAL or RENT-ROLL (S.) a liſt or catalogue of the ſeveral particular rents payable by the ſeveral tenants of an eſtate, &c.

RE'NT-CHARGE (S.) in *Law*, is where a perſon makes over his eſtate to another by deed, either in fee, fee-tail, or term of life, yet reſerves to himſelf a ſum of money by the ſame indenture to be paid annually, &c. with clauſe of diſtreſs for non-payment.

RE'NTERING (S.) the ſewing two pieces of cloth edge to edge without doubling them, ſo that when the wool is laid or teazed over the ſeam, the blemiſh is ſcarcely perceptible, and this is ſometimes called fine-drawing.

RE'NTER-WARDEN (S.) an officer in moſt corporations, part of whoſe buſineſs is to look after, receive, and pay the rents or profits belonging thereto.

RE'NT-SERVICE (S.) is where lands are held by fealty and certain rent, or that which the making of a leaſe to another for a term of years, reſerveth to be paid for them.

RE'NT-STOCK or DRY RENT (S.) is that which a perſon who makes over, reſerves to be paid yearly without any clauſe of diſtreſs.

RE'NVERSE (V.) to turn any thing topſy-turvy, or upſide down, and eſpecially uſed in *Heraldry*, of a chevron with the point downwards, or with a beaſt laid on its back, &c.

RENU'MERATE (V.) to number, reckon up, or repeat ſomething that had been formerly done.

RENUNCIA'TION (S.) a quitting, yielding, up, or forſaking all claim, right, or pretence to any thing.

RE-OBTAI'N (V.) to recover or get back again, to prevail with, or be reſtored to ſomething that was loſt or taken away.

RE-ORDINA'TION (S.) a conferring orders or qualifying a perſon a ſecond time or over again, to act in religious matters.

REPAI'R (V.) to mend, fit up, or put in order, &c. alſo to go to a certain place to meet others,

others, as of ſoldiers going to the parade, &c. and in *Founding* or *Caſting of Metals*, it is the clearing away the ſand, and touching up the deficiencies with a graver, &c.

REPAI'RABLE (A.) that is not ſo bad, but that it may be mended, and made fit for uſe without wholly pulling down and building afreſh; alſo any thing that may be made ſatisfaction for.

REPAI'RS (S.) the mending or fitting up of houſes by tiling, glazing, painting, &c. alſo the haunts or places which a hare runs to.

REPARA'TION (S.) an equivalent or ſatisfaction given to any perſon for an injury done him, &c. alſo the mending or fitting things up that were decayed.

REPARTEE' (S.) a pleaſant, witty anſwer, a ſmart or ſharp reply, full of humour, wit or raillery.

REPARTI'TION (S.) a re-dividing, parting, or ſharing any thing over again, or putting it in the condition it was at firſt; alſo the juſt and equable diviſion of a tax, to take away all juſt cauſe of complaint.

REPA'SS (V.) to go by or over again.

REPA'ST (S.) a refreſhment or meal of victuals taken after a journey, hard labour, or long abſtinence; in *old Times*, they ſet food upon the tombs of the dead, and ſometimes the friends and relations of the deceaſed went to the houſe and expreſſed their ſorrow by great cries and lamentations, and pretended a *repaſt* or refreſhment for the wandering ſouls, imagining that the goddeſs *Trivia*, who preſided over the ſtreets and highways, repaired or came thither in the night-time; but the truth was, that the beggars came and took away the proviſions from off the graves, tombs, &c. where it was laid; this practice was univerſal among the *Greeks*, *Jews*, *Romans*, and *Chriſtians*, but at laſt it degenerated into an abuſe, and the greateſt men in the church ſet themſelves to rectify it.

REPAY' (V.) to return back that which a perſon had borrowed.

REPAY'MENT or REPAY'ING (S.) the act of returning that back which a perſon had borrowed.

REPEA'L (V.) to diſannul or deſtroy, to withdraw or recal an order, law, or ſtatute.

REPEA'LABLE (A.) any thing that may be diſannulled, recalled, withdrawn, or made of no force.

REPEA'T (V.) to act, ſay, or do a thing often over; alſo to mention or rehearſe the words of another.

REPEA'T (S.) in *Muſick*, is a mark or character made thus, (:S:) ſignifying that ſo much of the ſtrain as hath this mark ſet to it, muſt be repeated or played over again.

RE'PEHAM or REE'PHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, it had antiently three churches in one church-yard, which belonged to three ſeveral lordſhips, *viz. Repeham*, *Hackford*, and *Whitwell*; two of them have been long demoliſhed, and the third, with the greateſt part of the town, was deſtroyed by fire in 1600, and not ſince repaired; ſo that there is now only the ruins of one left for uſe; the market is weekly on Saturday, when a pretty large quantity of malt, which is the chief manufacture of the town, is conſtantly expoſed to ſale; diſtant from *London* 92 computed, and 111 meaſured miles.

REPE'L (V.) to drive, force, or beat back an army, &c. by ſtrength of arms, &c.

REPE'LLENTS (S.) medicines that drive back a morbid humour into the blood, from which it was unduly ſecreted.

REPE'NT (V.) to be ſorry or grieved for the doing or omitting any thing.

REPE'NTANCE (S.) the act of mourning or grieving for any thing; and in *Divinity*, means that thorough conviction of the mind, that not only excites ſorrow for what a perſon has done amiſs, but a ſincere and hearty amendment of life, by forſaking whatever was heretofore wrong.

REPERCU'SSION (S.) a driving, forcing or beating back; and in *Muſick*, it is the frequent or often playing or repeating the ſame notes or ſounds.

REPERCU'SSIVE (A.) that has the faculty of forcing, driving, or beating back.

REPE'RTORY (S.) a regular book or place where things are orderly entered or paid, ſo that they may eaſily be found or come at.

REPETI'TION (S.) a ſpeaking or repeating a thing often over.

REPIA'NO or REPIE'NO (S.) in *Muſick*, is much the ſame with chorus, or the coming in of ſeveral inſtruments at particular times, that reſt at other parts of the concerto.

REPI'NE (V.) to grumble, grieve, or grudge at ſomething that another enjoys.

REPLA'NT (V.) to ſow, plant, or ſet over again.

REPLEA'D (V.) to plead the ſame cauſe over again that had been heard before.

REPLE'NISH (V.) to fill again, to ſatisfy or furniſh fully with all things wanted.

REPLE'TE (A.) full, furniſhed, well-ſtored or repleniſhed.

REPLE'TION (S.) fullneſs, the being ſtuffed, ſurfeited, or over-charged.

REPLE'VIN or REPLE'VY (S.) in *Law*, goods may be replevied two manner of ways, *viz.* by writ or common law, or by the pleinte or ſtatutes for the more ſpeedy having again the cattle or goods ſeized upon, giving ſecurity to the ſheriff for trying the right.

REPLE'VY (V.) to recover upon a replevin, to redeem a pledge or ſurety given.

REPLICA'TION (S.) an anſwer or ſecond reply to an objection, action, ſuit, diſcourſe, treatiſe, &c.

REPLY' (V.) to anſwer an objection, a queſtion, &c.

REPLY' (S.) an anſwer.

REPORT (S.) a tale or ſtory by common fame; alſo the noiſe of a gun diſcharged; in *Law*, it is the hiſtory or relation of a cauſe that has been judicially tried and determined in any of the king's courts of juſtice, and which uſually ſerve as precedents in the like caſes.

REPO'RT (V.) to tell or relate any thing abroad, either of one's ſelf, or another.

REPO'SE (S.) reſt, quiet, ſleep, peace, ſatisfaction or pleaſure of mind.

REPO'SE (V.) to confide or put truſt in a perſon, to commit or leave any buſineſs or thing in the care and charge of another; alſo to compoſe or ſettle one's ſelf to ſleep, &c.

REPO'SEDNESS or REPOSI'TION (S.) quietneſs, ſtilneſs, compoſedneſs of mind, &c. alſo a ſetting or putting things in their place again; and in *Surgery*, is the reducing a diſlocated joint or member to its true place.

REPO'SITORY (S.) a ſtore-houſe or place proper to keep goods in.

REPOSSE'SS (V.) to get or enjoy again the poſſeſſion of any thing that had been taken away.

REPREHE'ND (V.) to rebuke, reprove, check, or find fault with.

REPREHE'NSIBLE (A.) worthy of blame, faulty, or deſerving rebuke.

REPRESE'NT (V.) to plead or make a thing appear, to ſhew or lay before a perſon, to ſupply or be in the room of, or act for another; alſo to be like, to deſcribe, explain, or expreſs; alſo to inform againſt, or indite for ſome fault or miſdemeanor.

REPRESENTA'TION (S.) a pleading, ſhewing, or declaring; alſo a ſimilitude or likeneſs; alſo the acting or ſtanding in the ſtead of another.

REPRESE'NTATIVE (S.) one that ſerves for, or ſtands in the ſtead of another, particularly applied to members in parliament, who repreſent ſome city, borough, &c.

REPRE'SS (V.) to reſtrain, with-hold, force, or keep back; to quell, conquer, keep under, &c.

REPRE'SSION (S.) a reſtraining, curbing, with-holding, keeping back, &c.

REPRE'SSIVE (A.) any thing that ſerves or conduces to reſtrain, curb, &c.

REPRIE'VE (V.) to put off the execution of a criminal for ſome time, to delay a puniſhment, or pardon a fault.

REPRIE'VE (S.) a pardoning, forgiving, or ſuſpending a puniſhment, particularly ſpoken of thoſe writs ſent down by the king, to forbear the execution of a malefactor condemned by the law to die.

REPRIMA'ND (V.) to chide, rebuke, or find fault with a perſon, eſpecially ſpoken of thoſe in great authority under the ſtate.

RE'PRIMAND (S.) a chiding, reproving, or finding fault with thoſe who have not executed the truſt repoſed in them as they ought.

REPRI'NT (V.) to publiſh or print a book over again.

REPRI'SAL or REPRI'ZAL (S.) the ſeizing or taking away a ſhip, &c. by force from the ſubjects of another nation that had done the ſame before to you; a getting ſatisfaction for an affront or injury whenever it lies in one's way.

REPROA'CH (V. to blame or find fault with a perſon, for doing ſome action he ſhould not have done; to twit, mention, or throw any thing often over that a perſon is, or ought to be aſhamed of.

REPROA'CH (S.) a ſhame or ſcandal to a perſon; alſo an upbraiding or twitting a perſon in the teeth with ſomewhat to his diſadvantage.

REPROA'CHABLE (A.) that deſerves blame, that does unworthy actions, &c.

REPROA'CHFUL (A.) that brings ſhame and diſgrace, that is abuſive or affrontive, &c.

RE'PROBATE (V.) to reject, caſt off, throw away utterly or for ever, &c.

RE'PROBATE (S.) a wicked, vile, abominable perſons, that has no fear of God, or love of goodneſs; alſo one in the ſcheme of ſome perſons Chriſtianity, that cannot poſſibly be reclaimed, being conſigned over by God to eternal damnation.

RE'PROBATENESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of a very ſtubborn, obſtinate, wicked perſon; alſo a being conſigned or ſentenced over to eternal miſery.

REPROBA'TION (S.) an utter rejecting or caſting off, a throwing out of all favour, a conſigning to eternal miſery.

REPRODU'CTION (S.) a bringing forth anew, or producing over again.

REPROO'F (S.) a chiding, rebuking, or friendly telling a perſon of his faults without other actual puniſhment.

REPRO'VE (V.) to check, chide, blame, or friendly and gently tell a perſon of his faults.

REPRO'VEABLE (A.) that deſerves blame checking, or chiding.

RE'PTILE (S.) any creature that crawls upon its belly, or that reſts on one part thereof while it moves the other along, as a ſnake, earth-worm, &c. and in *Botany*, thoſe plants that have not a ſtalk ſtrong enough to ſuſtain themſelves without creeping on the ground, or twining round ſome other tree or plant, &c. are called *repti'les*.

REPTI'TIOUS (A.) creeping, crawling, ſwarming upon the belly, &c.

REPU'BLICAN (S.) one who prefers the government of a commonwealth, to that of a monarchy, &c.

REPU'BLICK (S.) a commonwealth, or free ſort of government, where many perſons, and of all ranks, bear rule.

REPU'DIABLE (A.) that is liable to, or may be divorced or turned away.

REPU'DIATE (V.) to divorce or put away a wife from a huſband, &c.

REPU'DIATE (S.) a divorced woman, or married perſon put away.

REPU'GN (V.) to oppoſe, to be againſt, to be contrary to, &c.

REPU'GNANCY or REPU'GNANTNESS (S.) a being againſt, contrary, or in oppoſition to any thing.

REPU'LSE (V.) to deny, reſiſt, reject, refuſe, oppoſe, force, or beat back, &c.

REPU'LSE (S.) a refuſal, denial, &c.

RE'PUTABLE (A.) honourable, worthy of praiſe, deſerving encouragement, &c.

REPUTA'TION or REPU'TE (S.) eſteem, good name, fame, report, credit, &c.

REQUE'ST (V.) to deſire or beg a favour of any body; to petition, ſupplicate, &c.

REQUE'ST (S.) a deſire, prayer, petition, ſupplication, &c.

To be in Requeſt, is to be much eſteemed, valued, called for, uſed, or in faſhion,

Court of Requeſts, an ancient court of equity, inſtituted in the time of *Henry* VII. much like the court of Chancery, for the relief of conſcionable caſes.

RE'QUIEM (S.) a reſting from labour, a wiſhing of proſperity, &c.

To ſing a Requiem, in the church of *Rome*, is to ſay or ſing maſs for the ſoul of ſome departed perſon.

REQUI'RE (V.) to exact, demand, or peremptorily command a perſon authoritatively.

RE'QUISITE (A.) neceſſary, convenient, proper or fit to be done.

REQUI'TAL (S.) reward or payment for doing ſomething.

REQUI'TE (V.) to reward, to make an amends for ſomething done.

RERE (S.) the hindermoſt ranks in an army.

RERE-WARD (S.) the hinder-part, or rere of an army.

RE-SALU'TE (V.) to ſalute or compliment a perſon again.

RESCI'ND (V.) to cut off, cancel, diſannul, or withdraw an order or power, &c.

RE'SCRIPT (S.) the pope's or emperor's deciſion of a point of law to a particular perſon that ſollicits the ſame in a difficult or double caſe.

RE'SCUE (V.) to deliver or take away from the power of one that is going to rob, murder, or legally puniſh a perſon, &c.

RE'SCUE (S.) a taking away a perſon, &c. by force of arms from a lawful power, or the delivering a perſon from the tyranny of an uſurper, enemy, or thief, &c. any deliverance out of trouble, danger, or affliction.

RE-SEARCH (S.) a ſtrict and diligent looking for a matter over again, or examining after any thing.

RESE'MBLANCE (S.) likeneſs, agreeableneſs, ſimilitude, &c.

RESE'MBLE (V.) to favour, or be like a perſon or thing.

RESE'NT (V.) to take pet, to be angry at, to ſtomach, or judge one's ſelf ill uſed.

RESE'NTMENT (S.) a publick ſhewing one's ſelf angry, or a revengeful expreſſion of the remembrance of it for ſome affront received.

RESERVA'TION (S.) a keeping in ſtore, or laying up; alſo a proviſo or reſtriction in a covenant or deed.

RESE'RVE (V.) to treaſure or lay up in ſtore, to preſerve or keep ſomething ſtill behind to be done.

RESE'RVE (S.) an exception, proviſo, or limitation, ſomething kept to be uſed hereafter; and in an *Army*, it is the third or hindermoſt line of troops, or what is ſometimes called the rear-guard.

RESE'RVED (A.) laid up in ſtore till a time of want; alſo one very ſhy of ſpeaking or talking.

RESE'RVEDNESS (S.) a great ſhineſs of ſpeaking, or doing any thing.

RESERVOI'RS (S.) large baſons, ciſterns, ponds, or other receptacles for water-works, commonly thrown or forced up into high places or grounds, in order to the ſerving of houſes, &c. that are above the common level.

RESE'T (V.) in *Law*, is to harbour, hide, protect, or ſuccour an out-lawed perſon.

RE-SE'TTLE (V.) to re-eſtabliſh, or put things to rights that were out of order.

RESI'DE (V.) to ſtay, continue, or abide; to dwell, or ordinarily lodge in a place.

RE'SIDENCE or RE'SIDENT (S.) a continuing, abiding, or dwelling; alſo a perſon's living, and conſtantly officiating upon his cure; alſo a name for a miniſter of one prince that ſtays conſtantly, or a great while, at the court of another prince, or ſtate.

RESI'DUAL or RE'SIDUE (S.) the remainder or quantity of any number or thing that is left after part of it is taken away.

RESI'GN (V.) to give up, ſurrender, yield, or make over, &c. voluntarily.

RESIGNA'TION or RESI'GNMENT (S.) a voluntary, ready, and willing yielding, giving up, or ſurrendering.

RESIGNEE' (S.) in *Law*, is the party to whom any thing is yielded, ſurrendered, or given up.

RESI'GNER (S.) the party who ſurrenders, yields, or gives up any thing to another.

RESI'LIENT (A.) the quality of leaping up, rebounding, or recoiling backward.

RE'SIN or RO'SIN (S.) among the *Phyſicians*, is a fat, oily liquor or ſubſtance, iſſuing either of its own accord, or elſe by cutting or bleeding a plant or tree; and alſo drawn chymically from plants, drugs, &c. abounding with reſinous particles.

RESINA'CIOUS or RE'SINOUS (A.) any thing that produces roſin, or is of ſuch a nature.

RESI'ST (V.) to oppoſe, ſtand againſt, to ſtrive to hinder, force back, or diſappoint.

RE-

RESI'STANCE (S.) the act of oppoſing or withſtanding.

RESI'STIBLE (A.) any perſon or thing whoſe power or ſtrength may be oppoſed, withſtood, gainſaid, conquered, or overcome.

RESO'LVABLE (A.) any thing that may be melted or made liquid, or a queſtion that may be anſwered.

RESO'LVE (V.) to purpoſe, deſign, intend; alſo to looſe, untie, or anſwer the knots of difficult queſtions; alſo to liquify.

RESO'LVE (S.) a deſign, intention, reſolution, or fixed purpoſe of mind, &c.

RESO'LVEDNESS (S.) firmneſs of reſolution, intention, or purpoſe, not to be put aſide.

RESO'LVEND (S.) an *Arithmetical* term for that number that is formed by the remainder in extracting of roots, and the bringing down the next point.

RESO'LVENTS (S.) certain medicines that are of a diſſolving or liquifying nature, and that are apt to diſſipate or ſcatter particles that have got together and breed ulcers, &c.

RE'SOLUTE (A.) firm, bold, daring, fearleſs, courageous, &c.

RESOLU'TION (S.) ſometimes means the diſſolving metals, &c. into liquids; ſometimes the anſwers or amounts of arithmetical queſtions; ſometimes the determination made after debating a queſtion; and ſometimes the courageous diſpoſition of the mind to go thro' all difficulties, which is alſo called *reſoluteneſs*.

RE'SOLUTIVE (V.) of a diſſolving, melting quality.

RE'SONANCE (S.) a reſounding or echoing back again.

RESO'RT (V.) to go or repair to a place by appointment, &c.

RESOU'ND (V.) to ring or echo back again a voice or ſound made by another.

RESOU'RCE (S.) any perſon, place, or thing that a perſon goes, or may go to for ſuccour.

RESPE'CT (V.) to honour, pay obedience to, or regard; alſo to concern.

RESPE'CT (S.) reverence, regard, conſideration, eſteem, honour, &c.

RESPE'CTFUL (A.) ſubmiſſive, humble, obſequious, &c.

RESPE'CTIVE (A.) ſomething that relates to a thing, particular, &c.

RESPIRA'TION (S.) breathing, an alternate dilatation and contraction of the cheſt of the ſtomach, whereby the nitrous air is taken in by the windpipe for the accenſion of the blood, and afterwards is driven out again with other vaporous effluviums; the cauſe of *reſpiration* does not ſeem to conſiſt in the dilatation and contraction of the throat, as is vulgarly ſaid, but in the contraction of the tunick, which covers the upper part of the œſophagus, and the windpipe as far as its cloſeſt receſſes.

RESPI'RE (V.) to breathe, or fetch one's breath.

RE'SPIT or RE'SPITE (S.) a ſhort ſtay, or allowance of time, as it were for breathing, a delay, forbearance, or putting off to a longer time.

RE'SPIT (V.) to forbear, delay, or put off to another time, and is generally meant of puniſhments.

RESPLE'NDENT (A.) ſhining, glittering, or looking very bright.

RESPO'ND (V.) to anſwer.

RESPO'NDENT (S.) one who in a diſputation anſwers an objection; in *Common Law*, one that is a ſurety for another, or that pleads another's cauſe; in the *Civil Law*, one that anſwers ſuch interrogatories as are put to him.

RESPO'NSAL or RESPO'NSE (S.) the anſwer made by the clerk and people in a church, to the ſhort petitions put up by the miniſter.

RESPO'NSIBLE (A.) one that is liable to make good what is required, or to pay ſuch debts as are demandable of him.

RESPO'NSORY (S.) a ſong, prayer, or anthem, wherein one part of the choir anſwers by turns to the other.

REST (V.) to be ſtill, quiet, or ceaſe from motion; alſo to ſleep; alſo to remain or be left after part of a thing is taken away; alſo to lean, ſtay, or rely upon.

REST (S.) ſleep, quiet, peace, &c. and in *Muſick*, is a pauſe or ſtop of the voice or inſtrument, or both, for ſome interval of time.

RESTAURA'TION or RESTORA'TION (S.) a putting a perſon or thing into the ſtate or condition they were put out of; a giving or rendering a perſon his authority, &c. that was taken from him.

RESTITU'TION (S.) a making ſatisfaction for ſomething a perſon had been wronged of, or injured by, a returning or giving back; in *Philoſophy*, it is the natural poſture that an elaſtick body returns to after the force of the contrary is taken away.

RE'STIVE or RE'STY (A.) ſtubborn, ungovernable, headſtrong, that will go backwards inſtead of forwards, like an unruly horſe, &c.

RE'STIVENESS or RE'STINESS (S.) ſtubbornneſs, ungovernableneſs, headſtrongneſs.

RE'STLESS (A.) unquiet, uneaſy, diſſatisfied, &c.

RE'STLESSNESS (S.) diſſatisfaction, uneaſineſs.

RESTORA'TION (S.) a yielding, returning, or giving back ſomething that was taken from a perſon, and commonly means doing juſtice, and advancing a perſon from a low to a high condition.

RESTO'RATIVE (A.) of a ſtrengthening nature or quality, &c.

RESTO'RE (V.) to give up or back again to another, that which was in my poſſeſſion; alſo

alſo to put a thing or perſon into the ſtate or condition that it was in before.

RESTRAI'N (V.) to curb, keep in or back, to hinder or prevent, &c.

RESTRAI'NT (S.) a force, hindrance, or ſtoppage, contrary to the inclination, will, or deſire of a perſon.

RESTRI'CT (V.) to limit, bound, reſtrain, or appoint what a perſon may do, and what he may not do.

RESTRI'CTION (S.) a limitation, boundary, or limit, within which a thing may be done, &c.

RESTRI'CTIVE (A.) preventative, hindering, binding, making hard or coſtive.

RESTRI'NGENT (A.) a *Phyſical* term for binding, making hard or coſtive.

RESU'LT (V.) to follow or flow from, to accrue or come to paſs, &c.

RESU'LT (S.) a concluſion, reſolution, determination, iſſue, or end of an affair, or buſineſs, after due deliberation, &c.

RESU'ME (V.) to take up a matter again, to begin an argument afreſh, &c.

RESU'MPTION (S.) a taking up or back again; in the *School Divinity*, it is a ſummary running over the heads of an argument, in order to anſwer and confute it; and in *Logick*, it is turning a figurative expreſſion into one more plain and familiar.

RESU'RGE (V.) to riſe up again.

RESURRE'CTION (S.) a riſing up again; and commonly means the riſing of dead bodies again alive at the laſt day, or day of judgment.

RESU'SCITATE (V.) to revive, renew, or come to life again.

RESUSCITA'TION (S.) a riſing up again, whether it be from death or ſleep; a revival.

RETAI'L (V.) to vend or ſell wares bought in large quantities out again in ſmall parcels, &c.

RETAI'N (V.) to keep, hold, or remember a thing a long time; to with-hold or keep back, that which was delivered to us only in truſt.

RETAI'NER (S.) one that is not immediately belonging to the family, but only wears the livery of a nobleman and attends him occaſionally, &c.

RETAI'NING FEE (S.) a fee or ſum given to a councellor or ſerjeant at law, to prevent his pleading or undertaking for the contrary party.

RETA'LIATE (V.) to pay, do, or return like for like; alſo to reward, pay, or recompenſe a perſon fully for his ſervice, &c.

RETALIA'TION (S.) the act of returning like for like; alſo to reward a perſon according to his deſerts.

RETA'RD (V.) to keep back, delay, ſtop, put off, &c.

RETARDA'TION (S.) a hindering, ſtopping, keeping back, putting off, &c.

RETCH (V.) to ſtrain, or endeavour to vomit; alſo to ſtretch or lengthen by violently pulling, &c.

RE'TCHLESS (A.) ſlothful, lazy, careleſs, negligent; alſo miſerable, &c.

RETE'NTION (S.) a keeping, retaining, or holding back; alſo that faculty of the mind vulgarly called memory, whereby various things or ideas paſſed are kept in ſtore, to be uſed occaſionally.

RETE'NTIVE (A.) apt or inclined to preſerve or keep in memory; to hold faſt, or remain for uſe, &c.

RETIA'RII (S.) combatants among the old *Romans*, that repreſent *Neptune*, or other ſea gods, holding a trident in one hand, to wound, and a net in the other, to entangle their enemies.

RETI'NUE (S.) the waiters or attendants of a prince or nobleman, eſpecially upon a journey, &c.

RETI'RE (V.) to draw back, withdraw, depart, or go away.

RETI'RED (A.) withdrawn, gone off, departed; alſo ſolitary or loneſome, without company, &c.

RETI'REDNESS or RETI'REMENT (S.) privacy, loneſomeneſs, a departing from company.

RETORNE'L (S.) in *Muſick*, is a ſhort ſymphony for many inſtruments that begin a few bars before a ſong, and ſometimes play a few in the middle now and then, and generally after it.

RETO'RT (V.) to toſs or throw back again; and commonly meant of a ſmart repartee to a jeſt endeavoured to be thrown upon a perſon.

RETO'RT (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, is a veſſel ſometimes made of earth, and other times of iron or glaſs, according as the nature of the matter requires, made in the form of a glaſs drop.

RETO'RTION (S.) a turning back an argument upon the uſer.

RETRA'CT (V.) to deny or unſay what a perſon had before affirmed; to recant.

RETRACTA'TION or RETRA'CTING (S.) a denying, unſaying, or recanting any thing that a perſon had formerly ſaid or written.

RETREA'T (V.) to fall back, or go off from a place beſieged or attacked.

RETREA'T (S.) a retiring or coming away from an attack in good order; alſo a place to go into to be quiet and undiſturbed.

RETRE'NCH (V.) to diminiſh, cut off, or leſſen a perſon's expences, liberty, or privilege; alſo to caſt up, or make a retrenchment.

RETRE'NCHMENT (S.) a leſſening, cutting off, or abridging; in *Fortification*, it is taken for any ſort of intrenchment or defence with a ditch and breaſt-work, but properly it is that which is behind another.

RETRIBU'TION (S.) a rewarding or requiting

a perſon according to his merit for favours or actions done.

RETRIE'VABLE (A.) that may be made good, or recovered.

RETRIE'VE (V.) to recover or call back that which was loſt, to repair that which was injured or damaged.

RETROCE'SSION (S.) the act of moving or going backwards.

RETROGRADA'TION (S.) an orderly or gentle going backwards, as it were ſtep by ſtep.

RETROSPE'CT (V.) to look backwards or over again, as of re-examining old accounts, &c.

RETROSPE'CTION (S.) a looking or examining backwards or what is paſt.

RETU'RN (V.) to come back to the place from whence a perſon departed; alſo to give or reſtore back that with which a perſon was intruſted; to requite or pay, &c.

RETU'RN (S.) a coming back, an acknowledgment, an anſwer, &c. in *Law*, it is a certificate from ſheriffs or bailiffs concerning what is done, in relation to the execution of ſuch writs, &c. as were directed to them; alſo the ſet day or time for each of the four terms, peculiarly ſet apart for the ſeveral ſorts of proceedings, in any cauſe to be determined.

REVE (S.) the bailiff of a manour, the head or foreman of a work, &c.

REVE'AL (V.) to communicate, lay open or declare.

RE'VEL (V.) to roar, ſing, rant, carouſe, &c. eſpecially in the night-time.

REVELA'TION (S.) a communicating ſomething that was before unknown, and ordinarily is underſtood of God's divulging his will by ſome extraordinary method or ſupernatural means; alſo the name of one of the books in the New Teſtament.

RE'VELLER (S.) a rioter, ranter, ſinger, &c.

RE'VEL-ROUT (S.) a noiſy, diſorderly company of mobbiſh people, drinking, ſinging, roaring, &c.

RE'VELS (S.) ſports, maſks, balls, dancings, acting of farces or comedies, &c. in noblemens or gentlemens houſes, colleges, inns of courts, &c.

REVE'NGE (V.) to vent one's anger or diſpleaſure upon a perſon for a real or an imaginary fault.

REVE'NGE (S.) the act of pouring out one's anger upon another, for a fault committed by, or an injury or affront received from another.

REVE'NGEFUL (A.) of a cruel, hard-hearted diſpoſition, one that will not forgive an offence, but that requires the height of ſatisfaction for an injury or affront ſuſtained, and that watches all opportunities to do the like, or a greater miſchief for it.

REVE'NUE (S.) the yearly income that any perſon has to maintain himſelf and family; alſo the publick taxes.

REVE'RBERATE (V.) to rebound or beat back again.

REVERBERA'TION (S.) a beating down or back of any thing; and in *Chymiſtry*, it is the cauſing the flame of the fire to beat down or back upon the metal in a furnace.

REVE'RBERATORY (S.) a furnace built for chymical operations, and ſo contrived by being cloſe all round, and covered at top, as not to let the heat or flame have vent, that it returns or beats down to the bottom of the furnace.

REVE'RE (V.) to honour, reſpect, ſtand in awe of, fear, or dread.

RE'VERENCE (V.) to honour, reſpect, regard, value, or eſteem.

RE'VERENCE (S.) the awful and lowly eſteem that a generous mind has for his benefactors and ſuperiors, eſpecially God, ariſing from the due eſteem of a well-inform'd and grateful mind.

RE'VEREND (A.) honourable, deſerving eſteem, &c. generally applied to holy perſons, things, or places, and eſpecially to the miniſters of religion, &c.

REVERE'NTIAL (A.) awful, reſpectful, ſubmiſſive, &c.

REVERIE'S (S.) delirious ravings, mad or idle talk, conceits or fancies.

REVE'RSE (V.) to undo, cancel, make void, repeal; alſo to turn upſide down, &c.

REVE'RSE (S.) any thing that is the contrary to another; and on a medal or piece of coin it is the arms or device ſtruck on the ſide oppoſite to the head or principal; in *Fencing*, it is a back ſtroke.

REVE'RSED (A.) turned topſy-turvy; and to *Heraldry*, when a man bears in his eſcutcheon another *reverſed*, it is a diminution of honour and imports his having raviſhed a maid or widow, or run away from his ſovereign's ſtandard, &c. and when a man's own eſcutcheon is entirely *reverſed*, it is a mark of his being a traitor.

REVE'RSIBLE (A.) that is capable of being reverſed.

REVE'RSION (S.) a coming or returning back; alſo the right a perſon has to an inheritance or place of profit after the deceaſe of the preſent poſſeſſor, &c.

REVE'RT (V.) to come or return back again, from whence any thing firſt iſſued, &c.

REVE'RTIBLE (A.) that may or can return from whence it came.

REVI'CTUAL (V.) to furniſh with food again, as a ſhip, town, &c.

REVIE'W (S.) a looking over again, or ſecond examination; and in *War*, it is placing the troops of an army in the form of a battle, and ſo making them file off before proper officers, to ſee if the ſeveral companies are compleat, well diſciplined, &c.

REVI'LE (V.) to call a perſon names, accuſe him of crimes, to taunt at, or reproach for a real or imaginary fault.

REVI'SAL (S.) a looking over, or examining afreſh, or a ſecond time.
REVI'SE (V.) to examine or look over again, to review.
REVI'SIT (V.) to viſit or come to ſee a perſon or thing again.
REVI'VE (V.) to come or bring to life again, to recover, renew, or flouriſh again.
RE-U'NION (S.) a compoſing of differences between friends that were fallen out, a joining, cloſing, or uniting again things that were broke.
RE-UNI'TE (V.) to make up breaches or quarrels between former friends, to join or put together again things broken or ſeparated.
REVO'CABLE (A.) that may be recalled, cancelled, repealed, &c.
REVOCA'TION (S.) a revoking, repealing, annulling, or recalling, &c.
REVO'KE (V.) to call back or deſtroy an order or law made, to repeal or diſannul a deed, to take away a commiſſion or truſt, whereby one perſon had empowered another; alſo to renounce or forſake an error or opinion formerly held or maintained.
REVO'LT (V.) to fall off, ar run away from an army, party, opinion, &c. to riſe in arms againſt a prince or ſtate, &c.
REVO'LT (S.) a rebellion, falling off or away, a deſertion or forſaking.
REVO'LTER (S.) one who turns rebel againſt his ſovereign, or forſakes his religion, cauſe or party.
REVO'LVE (V.) to turn over or caſt about in one's mind; to turn round or move upon its own center or axis.
REVO'LVING (S.) conſidering thoroughly, turning round, or over in a perſon's mind.
REVOLU'TION (S.) a turning or rolling round or about; and in *Aſtronomy*, is the circulation of any ſphere or ſtar, till it return to the ſame point from whence it began to move; and in *State Affairs*, it means any ſudden and great alteration in the government.
REVU'LSION (S.) a pulling away, a forcing or driving back; and in *Phyſick*, it is the turning a violent flux of humours from one part of the body to the other.
REWA'RD (V.) to pay or ſatisfy any perſon for his labour to his content.
REWA'RD (S.) a recompence or full ſatisfaction for any thing done.
REWA'RDABLE (A.) capable or worthy of being recompenſed.
RHABDO'LOGY (S.) the art of performing all manner of arithmetical computations by certain inſtruments called *Napier's* rods or bones.
RHACHI'TIS (S.) the ſpinal marrow; alſo a diſeaſe very common to children, vulgarly called the rickets, which is an unequal nouriſhing the parts, accompanied with a looſeneſs, ſoftneſs, and weakneſs of parts, a faintneſs and drowſineſs, the head puffed up or ſwelled, and the parts below very lean, with portuberances about the joints, and frequently crookedneſs of bones, ſtraightneſs of breaſt, ſwelling of the abdomen, ſtretching of the hypochondres, coughing, &c.
RHA'PSODY (S.) a collection of paſſages out of various authors, ſome proſe, ſome verſe, and without connection, order or diſpoſition.
RHE'A (S.) by the old *Poets* called the mother of the gods.
RHETO'RICAL (A.) eloquent, or a ſpeech, &c. full of flouriſhes or figures, after the manner of the rhetoricians.
RHETORI'CIANS (S.) perſons profeſſing or ſkilled in the art of rhetorick.
RHE'TORICK (S.) the art of ſpeaking or writing upon any ſubject in the moſt elegant manner, uſing all the beauties and ornaments of figure to influence and captivate the hearers, &c.
RHEUM (S.) a defluxion or fall of humours from the head upon the parts below, as the eyes, noſe, &c.
RHEUMA'TICK (A.) ſubject, inclined to or troubled with rheum; alſo belonging to the diſtemper called the rheumatiſm.
RHEU'MATISM (S.) a diſorder in the body, commonly occaſioned by cold, and known by its frequent wanderings and change of place, generally accompanied not only with numbneſs of the parts, but alſo an acute pain, a ſmall fever, ſwelling, and inflammation.
RHI'NO (S.) the cant name for ready money of any ſpecies.
RHINO'CEROS (S.) a large wild *Indian* beaſt, bearing a horn on his noſe, and his ſkin full of wrinkles like an elephant, which is ſcarce penetrable with a ſword.
RHOMBOI'DAL (A.) pertaining or belonging to the figure called a rhomboides.
RHOMBOI'DES (S.) a geometrical four-ſided figure, whoſe ſides and angles alſo are unequal, yet ſo that the two oppoſite ſides and angles are equal, being a figure between a rhombus and parallelogram, taking from the one a proportion of angles, and from the other a correſpondence of ſides.
RHO'MBUS (S.) with the *Surgeons*, is a ſort of bandage; and in *Geometry*, it is a four-ſided figure, whoſe ſides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal, the two oppoſite ones being acute, the other two obtuſe.
RHYMES (S.) the ſimilitude of ſound in the ending of words, being like the uniſons of different inſtruments; this way of chiming or writing is uſed only in poetical performances, and ſome of the beſt of thoſe are wrote blank, or with proſe endings, though the meaſure of the verſe is exactly obſerved.
RHUMBS, RUMBS or ROMBS (S.) are certain heliſpherical or ſpiral lines upon a globe; but in plain and *Mercator's* charts, they are repreſented by ſtraight lines; they go from the point where we ſtand, and twine or wind about the globe of the earth till they

come to the pole and loſe themſelves; they repreſent the 32 winds, or points of the mariners compaſs, and their uſe is to ſhew the bearing of any two places from one another, that is to ſay, upon what point of the compaſs any ſhore or land lies from another.

RI'AL (S.) a piece of fore gn gold coin, worth about 10 ſhillings ſterling; alſo a ſilver coin of ſmall value.

RI'BALDRY (S.) debauchery; filthy, naſty, obſcene talk.

RI'BBAND or RI'BBON (S.) ornamental, narrow ſilk, wove on purpoſe to wear round womens heads or tie their ſhoes, &c.

RIBS (S.) thoſe ſide bones that come from the back-bone forward, and from the cheſt or ſtomach, &c. and on *Ship-board*, they are thoſe ſide-timbers, commonly called futtocks,

RICE (S.) an *Indian* corn or grain, of a ſmall ſize and white colour.

RICH (A.) poſſeſſed of much wealth, extraordinary good and valuable, as ground that will yield and bear plenty of corn, &c.

RICHES (S.) wealth of any ſort or kind, as an abundance of money, corn, ſheep, oxen, or any other ſort of valuable merchandize.

RI'CHMOND (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, and dioceſe of *Cheſter*, is a large borough and corporate town, well-built, generally of ſtone, fortified by a wall and caſtle, and inhabited by many gentry as well as tradeſmen; it has two churches, and ſends two members to parliament; here a very conſiderable manufacture, of woollen ſtockings, caps, &c. is carried on, and are alſo brought in from all the neighbouring counties; it is built on the river *Swale*, whoſe ſtream is very rapid, over which is a good ſtone bridge; the market-place is very ſpacious, and the ſtreets neat and handſome; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. its market on Saturday is, weekly, very conſiderable, both for goods and proviſions; diſtant from *London* 175 computed, and 207 meaſured miles.

RI'CHMOND (S.) in *Surrey*, was formerly the ſeat of ſeveral of the kings of *England*, but much neglected till within the few years, when the prince of *Wales*, now king *George* II. and his conſort taking a liking to it, vaſtly improved its natural beauty, and thereby occaſioned a great reſort of nobility and gentry in and near the place; it is about twelve miles diſtant from *London*.

RICK (S.) a ſtack or heap of hay or corn, ſtraw, beans unthreſhed, &c.

RI'CKETS (S.) a diſtemper affecting the joints of the diſeaſed, eſpecially children.

RI'CKMANSWORTH (S.) in *Hertfordſhire*, a pretty conſiderable country town, which has a ſmall market weekly on Saturday; it is governed by two conſtables, and two head-boroughs; it ſtands low, and is watered on all ſides, which renders the meadows moriſh, cold, and moſſy, and conſequently neither fruitful nor healthful; diſtant from *London* 20 computed miles.

RID (V.) to clear away, or gain ground; to do a great deal of buſineſs.

RI'DDANCE (S.) a getting clear of, a ſending away, or diſpatching of buſineſs expeditiouſly.

RI'DDLE (V.) to ſhake or ſift any thing thro' a ſieve, &c.

RI'DDLE (S.) a ſieve or ſtraining inſtrument; alſo a hard and difficult queſtion wrapped up in obſcure terms.

RIDE (V.) to ſit upon a horſe or in a coach, cart, &c. and ſo move from place to place; and in the *Sea Phraſe*, it is when a ſhip's anchor holds her faſt, and prevents her being driven away with the wind or tide.

RI'DERS (S.) thoſe that move from place to place on horſeback, in a coach, &c. alſo large pieces of timber, ſome in the hold, and others aloft, bolted on the other timbers to ſtrengthen them, when the ſhip is but weakly built; alſo ridges of ſtone that run along the ſide of a vein of ore.

RIDGE (S.) the top of a houſe, or the long line formed by the meeting of the tiles, &c. alſo any edge or channel of ſtone or timber, &c. formed by cutting away a part of the whole.

RI'DGLING or RI'DGEL (S.) the male of any ſpecies of beaſts that has been but half gelt.

RI'DICULE (V.) to make game of, to render contemptible, &c.

RIDI'CULOUS (A.) impertinent, ſilly, idle, fooliſh, trifling, &c.

RI'DINGS (S.) particular diviſions of the county of *York*, called the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, and *North-Ridings*.

RIDO'TTA (S.) a ball or entertainment of ſinging, dancing, inſtrumental muſick, &c.

RIFE (A.) frequent, common, univerſal.

RI'FLE (V.) to rob, ſtrip, pillage, plunder, or violently to take away from a perſon.

RIF-RAF (S.) the meaneſt or worſt ſort of the people; the dregs, refuſe, or ſcum of any thing.

RIFT (V.) to cleave, ſplit, or tear aſunder by violence.

RIG (V.) to fit, dreſs, or cloath with all manner of neceſſaries, eſpecially ſpoken of furniſhing a ſhip with ropes.

To rig about, to jump, ſkip, or play the wanton, to ramp, to be friſky, &c.

RIGADOO'N (S.) a *French* dance performed by a man and woman in figures.

RI'GGING (S.) all the ropes belonging to a ſhip, eſpecially the maſt and yard; alſo any ſort of cloathing, furniture, or apparel, is ſometimes ſo called.

RIGHT (A.) ſometimes means ſtraight or even along, without inclining or bending one way or other; alſo that which is juſt, fit to be done, or equitable.

RIGHT (S.) in *Law*, is the title to, or privilege in any thing.

RI'GHTEOUS (A.) juſt, equitable, true, pious, holy, religious.

RI'GHTFUL (A.) lawful.

RI'GID (A.) ſevere, exact, ſtrict, auſtere, a cloſe obſerver of rule or diſcipline, &c.

RI'GOR or RI'GOUR (S.) ſeverity, ſtiffneſs, ſharpneſs, coldneſs, &c.

RI'GOROUS (A.) over raſh or ſevere, very tart or exact, &c.

RILL (S.) a ſmall ſtream of running water, a little brook or rivulet.

RI'LLY (A.) full of running waters, ſtreams, brooks or rivulets.

RIM (S.) the extream border or edge of drinking veſſels, &c.

RIME (S.) a thick miſt, or ſmall ſhower, that diſſolves gradually by the heat of the ſun.

RI'MMON (S.) an idol worſhipped in *Damaſcus*; by ſome it is ſuppoſed to be the *Sun*, others *Saturn*, and others *Venus*.

RI'MY (A.) miſty, wet, hazy, foggy, damp, &c.

RIND (S.) the outward ſkin of fruit, trees, &c. that is, or may be, pared or pulled off.

RIND (V.) to pare or pull off the outward bark, peel, or ſkin of trees, or fruit.

RING (S.) an ornament of gold, ſilver, &c. frequently worn on the finger, and made in a circular form, and therefore the handles or lifting pieces of cannon, anchors, &c. are uſually called *rings*, they being as ſo many links of a chain; anciently they had a ſeal or ſignet engraved on them to ſeal writings, &c. and are ſo uſed by ſome to this day; the wearing of *rings* is very ancient, as appears by *Geneſis* xxiii. 18. and ſeveral other places, as a token of great reſpect; *Pharaoh* gave *Joſeph* his *ring* from off his finger; the *Jews* were ſo fond of them, that the women wore them in their ears and noſes; they were the enſigns of authority in princes and great men; hiſtory aſcribes extraordinary effects to certain magical *rings*, upon which ſuperſtitious and magical figures were engraved or carved, &c. and which were worn by the deluded to preſerve them againſt accidents of all kinds; *rings* are now uſually put upon the woman's fourth finger at marriage; but the firſt uſe in this nation was at the eſpouſals or contract before marriage.

RING (V.) to cauſe bells to ſound muſically, by an alternate pulling the ropes, or ſtriking the clappers againſt the ſides; alſo to make or cauſe any hollow veſſel to ſound or make a noiſe.

RI'NG-BOLTS (S.) in a *Ship*, are thoſe iron pins that are uſed to bring the timbers to.

RI'NG-DOVE (S.) a particular ſpecies of thoſe fowls that has a circle or ring of various-coloured feathers round its neck.

RING LEA'DER (S.) one that is the beginner, promoter, or leader of a mob, riot, tumult, &c.

RING OF SA'TURN (S.) a ſolid circular arch and plane, like the horizon of an artificial globe, which ſurrouds that planet, but no where touches it.

RING-STREA'KED (A.) cattle that have round ſtreaks on the hair or ſkin, of a different colour from the reſt.

RI'NGWOOD (S.) in *Hampſhire*, a long town whoſe houſes are thatched; it has a great market weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 77 computed, and 97 meaſured miles.

RI'NG-WORM (S.) a cutaneous diſtemper that riſes in an innumerable quantity of ſmall puſtles, and ſpreads itſelf till it ſurrounds the part affected, if not timely ſtopped, by waſhing with ink or copperas water, &c.

RINSE (V.) to waſh out the ſoap, &c. from cloaths, linen, &c. by drenching them well in clean water.

RI'OT (S.) all manner of exceſs in eating and drinking, debauchery, tumult, revelling, &c. in *Law*, it is doing ſomething by a mob, or tumultuous aſſembly, contrary to the peace and property of the ſubject, ſuch as pulling down of houſes, aſſaulting perſons, &c. that refuſe to join with them.

RI'OT (V.) to aſſemble unlawfully together, and break the peace, &c. to ſing, rant, roar, drink, revel, whore, &c.

RI'OTOUS (A.) turbulent, unruly, lewd, extravagant, debauched, &c.

RIP (V.) to cut up the ſtitches, ſeams, or ſewings of garments; to pull off the tiles from the top or coverings of houſes, &c.

RIPE (A.) any thing grown to maturity or fit for uſe; alſo a proper time to execute a project, &c.

RI'PEN (V.) to bring a ſore to a head, in order to lance and let out the purulent matter; to make fruit, corn, &c. fit for uſe, &c.

RI'PENESS (S.) maturity, fitneſs for uſe, &c.

RI'PLEY (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a town of one ſtreet, three furlongs in length, ſeated on the river *Nyd*, over which it has a bridge; the market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 152 computed, and 184 meaſured miles.

RI'PPLE (V.) to glide or move along gently or ſlowly, like the ſurface of the water where the deſcent is ſmall; alſo to rub off the ſeed veſſels in flax, &c.

RI'PPON (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is an ancient and large corporate-town, and is at preſent a very neat, pleaſant, and well-built town, being agreeably ſituated between two rivers, on a riſing ground; but what renders it moſt noted, is its market-place, which is the fineſt and moſt beautiful ſquare of its kind in *England*; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament; its market is very conſiderable weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 158 computed, and 190 meaſured miles.

RI'SBOROUGH (S.) in *Buckinghamſhire*, a ſmall

ſmall town, ſeated on the hills, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 29 computed, and 34 meaſured miles.

RISE (V.) to aſcend or go upwards, to get up or out of bed, to ſpring or come out of the ground, &c.

RISE (S.) the origin, beginning, ſpring, or cauſe of any thing; alſo the advancement or preferment of a perſon from a lower to a higher place or ſtation.

RI'SIBLE (A.) capable or able to laugh, a property enjoyed only by the human ſpecies.

RI'SIBLENESS or RISIBI'LITY (S.) the faculty of laughing.

RISK or RISQUE (V.) to hazard, venture, or run the chance of any thing.

RISK or RISQUE (S.) the danger, hazard, or chance whether a thing ſucceeds or not.

RITES (S.) the method, order, or rules to be obſerved in the ſolemn performance of any religious affairs.

RI'TUAL (S.) a ſervice-book, containing directions for the ſolemn performing divine ſervice upon any occaſion, according to the uſage or cuſtom of ſome particular place or church.

RI'TUALIST (S.) one that is very earneſt in defending the religious ceremonies performed according to the directions of a ſervice-book or ritual.

RI'VAL (S.) one that is contending with another for an eſtate or place; but eſpecially applied to two or more perſons that are in love with one and the ſame perſons, either man or woman.

RI'VER (S.) a large flow or ſtream of freſh water, that comes from ſome ſource or ſpring within the land, and generally empties itſelf into the ſea.

RI'VET (V.) to faſten any thing very firmly, eſpecially ſpoken of hammering or beating the end of a bolt or iron pin flat and broad, that goes through any thing, and thereby preventing its coming or being drawn out again.

RI'VET (S.) an iron pin, bolt, &c. uſed to put into hoops, or any thing that is not key'd, and to keep it faſt has the ſmall end, or that where the head is not, blunted or beat down like another head.

RI'VULET (S.) a ſmall ſtream or current of freſh water; a little river.

RIX-DO'LLAR (S.) a *German* ſilver coin, worth about 4*s*. 6*d*. *Engliſh*.

ROACH (S.) a firm-fleſhed freſh-water fiſh that is very ſcaly.

ROAD (S.) the common highway, or place for travellers to paſs and repaſs with carriages, horſes, and on foot; and in the *Sea Language*, is a proper place for ſhips to anchor in, when they wait for winds or tides, either to carry them out or bring them in.

ROAM (V.) to wander up and down from place to place, without any ſettled intention or real buſineſs to fix at any.

ROA'MER (S.) one that wanders, ſtraggles or rambles about.

ROAN (S.) a colour for horſes, a bay, black, or ſorrel intermixed with white or grey hairs; alſo the name of a city in *France*, the capital of *Normandy*, one of the richeſt and moſt populous in the kingdom, being an archbiſhop's ſee, and has a parliament.

ROAR (V.) to cry out vehemently, to make a great noiſe.

ROA'RING (S.) the crying out aloud, or making a noiſe like a troubled ſea, a diſturbed lion, &c.

ROAST (V.) to dreſs meat before the fire by turning round continually, that all the parts may alternately be equally applied to the fire; alſo to rally, chide, rebuke, expoſe, or ſhame a perſon, by declaring his folly and weakneſs openly or publickly.

ROB (V.) to plunder or take any thing away from another by violence.

ROB (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is the juice of fruit boiled away, and thoroughly purified, till it comes to a proper conſiſtence.

RO'BBERY (S.) an act of violence or theft, whereby one or more perſons take away the property of another privately, or by open force.

RO'BBINS (S.) ſmall ropes reeved or put through the oilet-holes of a ſail under the head ropes, which ſerve to make faſt or tie the ſails to the yards.

ROBE (S.) any long gown or garment that covers the whole body.

ROBU'ST (A.) ſtrong, hearty, ſtout, able to go through much labour and fatigue.

ROCH A'LLUM (S.) a mineral ſalt of a very aſtringent or binding quality.

RO'CHDALE (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, ſeated in a vale upon the river *Roche*, is a good town, that has a large market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 145 computed, and 175 meaſured miles.

RO'CHESTER (S.) in *Kent*, is a very ancient city, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the *Medway*, in a valley encompaſſed with that river on the weſt, over which it has a magnificent bridge, and with a weak wall and marſh on the other ſide; it hath undergone abundance of viciſſitudes according to the times, and has been long incorporated, and ſent two burgeſſes to parliament ever ſince ſuch ſummonſes have been uſed, *viz.* from 26 *Edw.* IV. it is an epiſcopal ſee, and governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 12 common-council-men, and hath weekly two markets, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Friday; it conſiſts principally of one long ſtreet, built with handſome houſes; diſtant from *London* 27 computed, and 31 meaſured miles.

RO'CHET (S.) a ſurplice or lawn garment worn by biſhops for diſtinction ſake; alſo certain robes or mantles worn by the *Engliſh* peers ſitting in parliament, at particular times.

ROCK (S.) a large maſs of ſtone firmly rooted in the ground, which ſometimes ſhoots its head a great way above the ſurface; in *Scripture*, it has various meanings, and frequently ſignifies ſtrength or defence.

RO'CKET (S.) an artificial fire-work, whoſe principal property is to fly or mount a great height in the air, and uſed to give ſignals to armies, cities beſieged, &c. and alſo for ſport in the evenings of publick days of rejoicing, ſuch as a king's birth-day, coronation, &c.

RO'CKINGHAM (S.) in *Northamptonſhire*, is a ſmall town that has a weekly market on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 65 computed, and 83 meaſured miles.

RO'CKLEY (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, a ſmall village noted for divers large ſtones like ſmall rocks, pitched up an end, from among which ſometimes guſh forth violent ſtreams of water, which the country folks eſteem the fore runner of a dearth, and therefore call them *hungers-born*, or *famiſh rivers*.

ROD (S.) ſometimes means the enſign of power or authority, ſometimes an inſtrument of puniſhment, and ſometimes a meaſure for land, bricklayers work, &c. conſiſting of 16 feet and a half in length, and as much in breadth, or 272 ¼ ſquare feet.

RODOMONTA'DO (S.) a noiſy and vain boaſting, bragging, &c.

ROE (S.) a ſpecies of deer.

ROES or ROWS (S.) the milt of fiſhes, by ſome imagined to be the ſperm or ſeed.

ROGA'TION (S.) an aſking, begging, or praying, from whence the week immediately preceding *Whitſunday*, is called, in the church language, *Rogation Week*, becauſe anciently the prieſts and people uſed to make extraordinary prayers and proceſſions about their ſeveral pariſhes or diſtricts, for the fruits of the earth, &c. and alſo as a devout preparation for Holy Thurſday, or that day on which Chriſt's aſcent into heaven was celebrated.

ROGUE (S.) a vile or naughty fellow, a common cheat, &c. in the *Canting Language*, it is the fourth order of villains, tho' it be a common name to them all, yet they divide themſelves into ſeveral orders and claſſes, and if one be in priſon the reſt ſupply him with neceſſaries, for which reaſon they ſeldom betray the others, being thereto obligated by oath, which they keep inviolably; they have their ſeveral wenches and places of meeting, where they laviſhly ſpend what they have unlawfully got, and wallow in all manner of debauchery; their company is dangerous, their lives deteſtable, and their ends miſerable.

RO'GUERY (S.) any ſort of villainy or knavery; alſo any arch drollery, or merry waggery or raillery.

RO'GUISH (A.) inclined to be wicked, knaviſh, or villainous; alſo unlucky, arch, waggiſh, &c.

ROLL (S.) ſometimes means a liſt or catalogue of names, ſometimes a quantity of 60 ſkins of parchment folded one over another in the form of a cylinder; alſo the timbers of a copper-plate printing preſs are called *rolls*, &c.

ROLL (V.) to lay a thing flat or ſmooth with a ſtone, &c. alſo to turn or puiſh any round thing over and over.

RO'LLER (S.) a long bandage to ſwathe children in; alſo a round piece of wood, &c. to lay under any heavy or great weight of ſtone, iron, or timber, in order to move it from one place to another; alſo the cylindrical inſtrument made of wood or ſtone, to make the walks in a garden hard and ſmooth, &c.

RO'LLING PRESS (S.) an inſtrument contrived to print or make impreſſions upon paper, ſilk, &c. of pictures, writings, &c. that is engraved upon copper, ſilver, pewter, or braſs-plates, &c.

ROLLS (S.) the houſe, office, or place in *Chancery-Lane*, *London*, where the records of Chancery are kept, which originally was built for the entertainment of converted *Jews* by king *Henry* III. but they abuſing this act of hoſpitality, by their extraordinary irregularities, king *Edward* III. abolſhed it, and appropriated it to the uſe it is now occupied in.

Maſter of the Rolls, he who has the charge of the records, and in abſence of the chancellor ſits as judge.

Rolls of Parliament, the manuſcript regiſters of the acts and proceedings of that court.

RO'MAN (A.) ſomething belonging to, like, or after the method or practices of the *Romans*, or old inhabitants of *Italy*.

ROMA'NCE (S.) a feigned ſtory, ſometimes wrote in proſe and ſometimes in verſe, and commonly upon the ſubject of love or arms, wherein abundance of enthuſiaſtical flights, are introduced, which renders the reading of them in general prejudicial, by miſpending of time, and giving an ill tincture to the imagination, and ſtuffing the memory with rubbiſh, painting good qualities out of character, and giving falſe images of life, and thereby teaching young people to be indiſcreet in friendſhip, love, and the other paſſions, and thereby not only vex and diſappoint their parents and guardians, but frequently bring upon themſelves miſfortunes not to be recovered all their life-time.

ROMA'NCE (V.) to trifle and talk beyond the truth, to tell lies, &c.

ROMA'NCER (S.) a teller of lies, an inventor of falſe ſtories, &c.

RO'MANIST (S.) one that profeſſes the opinions, and abets the practices of the church of *Rome*.

RO'MANS (S.) the inhabitants of the city of *Rome*; but generally this means thoſe that firſt inhabited it, and formed and made that great people who conquered ſo much of the known

known world, who at firſt ſeemed to have a genius more for commanding and warlike affairs, than for cultivating of ſciences purely ſpeculative, and good literature, in which they made but a mean appearance, till by extending their dominions, they learned philoſophy, &c. of the *Greeks*; their greateſt purity of language, &c. is almoſt confined to two ages or centuries, the one the laſt of the republick, and the other the firſt of the monarchy, and chiefly in the reigns of *Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*; within this interval, all thoſe authors that the ſchools call claſſicks, wrote and appeared, of which we have little left but a few poets and hiſtorians, none of the philoſophers and orators but *Cicero*; the *Romans* had almoſt no inclination for the methematicks, and few of their writers have ſucceeded therein.

ROMA'NTICK (A.) mad, frenſical, ſilly, idle, trifling, belonging to, or ſavouring of a romance.

RO'ME SCOTT or PE'TER-PENCE (S.) was a yearly acknowledgment of one penny paid out of every family to the biſhop of *Rome*, at the feaſt of St. *Peter*.

RO'MISH (A.) ſomething that belongs to, or is after the manner of the people or religion of *Rome*.

RO'MNEY or RU'MNEY (S.) in *Kent*, commonly called *New Romney*, upon account of the ſea's retiring about a mile and a half from the place where it uſually flowed to before, and thereby rendering the old port uſeleſs, ſo that a new port and town was forced to be made and built, which is that now deſcribing, and which is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and has been endowed by ſundry princes with very large privileges, though now much reduced; for till 15 *Edward* I. *anno* 1287, it was very populous, and had five churches, but by the breaking in of the ſea at that time, a great tract of land was overflowed, many people, and great numbers of cattle were drowned, the haven ſpoiled, and the courſe of the river *Rother* turned; this diſaſter ſo hurt the place, that at preſent it is but indifferently peopled, though it is ſeated on a high hill of gravel and ſand, and has a good market for proviſions weekly on Saturday; it returns two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 61 computed, and 72 meaſured miles.

RO'NDEAU or ROUND-O' (S.) in *Muſick*, is a common name to all thoſe airs or tunes that end with the firſt part or ſtrain, for which purpoſe they are marked with the words *Da Capo*, or letters *D. C.* ſignifying that the firſt part muſt be begun or played over again.

ROOD (S.) a meaſure of length containing 40 poles, or 220 yards; and in *Land Meaſure*, is a quantity of land 40 poles long, and one broad, and ſo conſequently containing 40 ſquare perches or poles, which is the fourth part of an acre; anciently it meant alſo a croſs, from whence the feſtival called *Holy-rood Day* took its name, which is the ſame with the feaſt of the *Holy-Croſs*.

ROO'D-LOFT (S.) a ſhrine upon which a crucifix was formerly uſed to be put or placed.

ROOF (S.) the top or upper part of a houſe or other building.

ROO'F-TREES (S.) in a *Ship*, are thoſe timbers made of light wood, that go from the half deck to the fore caſtle, and bear up the gratings and ledges whereon the nettings lie, &c.

ROOK (S.) a ſort of crow; alſo a cheat or common ſharper.

ROOK (V.) to cheat a perſon by any pretence whatever; alſo to win his money at gaming by falſe cards, dice, &c.

ROO'KERY (S.) a place full of high trees, where rooks chuſe to build their neſts, and ordinarily haunt or reſort to.

ROOM (S.) ſometimes means a particular chamber or diviſion in a houſe; and ſometimes univerſally ſpace ſufficient to act or do any thing in.

ROO'MY (A.) a houſe or other place that is large in ſpace, or that is long and wide.

ROOST (V.) to go to reſt or ſleep in a place after the manner of fowls or birds.

ROOST (S.) a ſtick or reſting-place for birds to ſleep on, &c.

ROOT (S.) that part of a tree or plant that ſpreads or extends itſelf in the ground downwards, whereby the tree or plant receives nouriſhment, and by means whereof it grows, thrives, and comes to maturity; alſo the ſource, ſpring, or beginning; and in *Mathematicks*, it is that number or quantity which being multiplied or involved into itſelf, produces another quantity called the ſecond power, or ſquare thereof; in *Grammar*, it is an original, &c. word, from whence many others are derived, &c.

ROPE (S.) any cord or matter twiſted together in ſtrands or threads.

ROPE (V.) to grow thick as ſome liquors do, which renders it of ſuch a conſiſtence, that the matter will pull out like warm wax, &c.

RO'PE-YARN (S.) the yarn or matter of any rope untwiſted.

RO'PY (A.) ſlimy, clammy, &c.

RO'RID (A.) dewy, moiſt, wettiſh, damp, humid, &c.

RO'SARY (S.) an office in the church of *Rome*, made up of five or fifteen tens of beads, each ten beginning with a *Pater-noſter*, to direct them to ſay ſo many *Ave-Marias*, in honour of the Virgin *Mary*; this number of *Ave Marias* is ſaid in commemoration of the five joyful, the five afflicting, and the five glorious myſteries communicated to the Virgin; the five joyful myſteries are the annunciation, her viſitation of *Elizabeth*, the birth of our Saviour, the purification, and Chriſt's diſputing with the doctors in the

temple; the five afflicting myſteries are our Saviour's agony in the garden, his ſcourging, his being crowned with thorns, his being oppreſſed with the weight of the croſs, and his crucifixion; the five glorious myſteries are, the reſurrection of our Saviour, his aſcenſion, the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, his glorification in heaven, and her own aſſumption; but how the bare repetition of an *Ave Maria* will effect all this to an ignorant devotee, let them anſwer that know.

ROSE (S.) the name of a woman; alſo of a pleaſant-ſmelling ſummer flower.

Under the Roſe, privately, ſecretly, that is not to be openly ſpoken or divulged.

RO'SELAND (S.) in *Cornwall*, near *Falmouth-Haven*, is a diſtrict of very fertile ground, containing ſeveral pariſhes where great flocks of ſheep are fed.

RO'SEMARY (S.) a fragrant plant uſed at burials, and to burn in any place that has an ill ſcent.

ROSICRU'CIANS (S.) a ſect of men, called alſo the *Inlightened*, the *Immortal* and *Inviſible*, that appeared in *Germany* in the beginning of the 17th century. Thoſe who are admitted, called the brethren, ſwear fidelity, promiſe ſecrecy, write hieroglyphically, and oblige themſelves to obſerve the laws of the ſociety, which propoſes the re-eſtabliſhing of all diſciplines and ſciences, eſpecially phyſick, which according to them is not underſtood, and but ill practiſed; they boaſt of excellent ſecrets, and particularly the philoſopher's ſtone; they affirm that the ancient philoſophers of *Egypt*, the *Chaldeans*, *Magi* of *Perſia*, and *Gymnoſophiſts* of the *Indies*, taught the ſame doctrine with themſelves.

RO'SIN (S.) the ſame with *reſin*, which ſee.

RO'SLAND (S.) land covered with heath or ling; alſo mooriſh, boggy ground.

ROSS (S.) a free borough town, in *Herefordſhire*, whoſe market is weekly very large on Thurſday, both for cattle and all ſorts of proviſions; it is a handſome-built town, conſiſting of two ſtreets, each half a mile long, that croſs one another in the middle, containing about 300 houſes; diſtant from *London* 91 computed, and 117 meaſured miles.

RO'STRA vulgarly RO'STRUM (S.) in the old *Roman OEconomy*, was the place of common pleas at *Rome*, where a pulpit was erected, ornamented with the ſtems or foreſronts of the ſhips of the *Antiates*, whom they had overcome; from this place they pronounced the publick orations to the people, from whence any pulpit or place for a publick pleader, preacher, &c. is called by this name.

RO'SY (A.) full of, or like to roſes; alſo ſpoken of perſons, whoſe ſpirits are much raiſed, and their faces look very red, either with the heat of the fire, or the effect of ſtrong liquor, &c.

ROT (S.) a diſtemper that affects ſheep, and is contagious, ſpreading itſelf through the whole flock, and frequently kills abundance.

ROT (V.) to decay, periſh, putrify, or conſume away.

RO'TA (S.) the *Latin* name for a wheel; alſo a court or juriſdiction at *Rome*, compoſed of twelve prelates, who judge by appeal all matters eccleſiaſtical and civil ariſing between the clergy: They are called *the auditors of the rota*; this court is compoſed of perſons of divers nations, whereof there are eight *Italians*, viz. three *Romans*, one *Tuſcan*, one *Milaneſe*, one *Polonian*, one *Ferrareſe*, and one *Venetian*; one *Frenchman*; two *Spaniards*; and one *German*; they have great privileges, and wear a violet-coloured robe, and a band of the ſame colour about their hats.

ROTA'TION (S.) an orderly and regular moving round, or ſucceſſion.

RO'T-GUT (S.) very ſmall beer, or poor, ordinary, ſour liquor.

RO'THERAM (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, ſeated on the river *Don*, over which it has a ſtately ſtone bridge, it is a handſome, neat town, whoſe houſes are built generally of ſtone; it has a great market weekly on Monday for corn, cattle, and proviſions; diſtant from *London* 117 computed, and 141 meaſured miles.

RO'THWELL (S.) in *Northamptonſhire*, is a pretty good town, whoſe market is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 58 computed, and 69 meaſured miles.

RO'TTEN (A.) decayed, periſhed, corrupted, ſpoiled; alſo when ſpoken of mold, horſe-dung, &c. for gardens, it means fitted for the purpoſe of enriching the ground, &c.

ROTU'NDITY (S.) roundneſs.

ROVE (V.) to wander or move about from place to place in a rambling, unſettled, undetermined manner.

RO'VER (S.) a wanderer or rambler, an unſettled perſon that is continually going from place to place.

ROUGH (A.) uneven, unpoliſhed, harſh, hairy, rude, boiſterous, untaught.

RO'UNCEVAL PEASE (S.) a large, rich ſort of green peaſe.

ROUND (A.) any thing circular, that is flat, or globular, that is ſolid.

ROUND (S.) a ring or circle; alſo a going thro' or about a diviſion, as a watchman in the night, an exciſe officer, a conſtable, &c.

ROUND (V.) to file, ſaw, or cut off the edges or corners of any thing to make it *round* and ſmooth.

To Round in the Ear, to chide or rebuke a perſon ſeverely.

RO'UNDEL, RO'UNDELAY, or RO'UNDO (S.) a ſong that begins and ends with the ſame words, or a tune that begins and ends with the ſame ſtrain.

ROUND-HEADS (S.) a nick-name given to thoſe of the parliament party in king *Charles*

Charles IIst's time, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by putting a round bowl or diſh upon their heads, and cutting their hair by the brims or edges thereof.

ROU'ND HOUSE (S.) a priſon in or near the place where the conſtable and watchmen keep their guard in the night, and where they ſecure perſons guilty of diſorders in the night, to bring them before the magiſtrate next morning; and in a *Ship*, it is the uppermoſt room or cabbin in the ſtern, where the maſter lies.

ROU'ND TOP (S.) a floor or frame of boards laid upon the croſs-trees near the head of a ſhip's maſt, for the men to ſtand upon to furl and looſe the ſails, &c.

ROUSE or ROUZE (V.) to awake, call, or cauſe to get up; to ſpur, excite, or forward; alſo to forewarn; in *Hunting*, the raiſing or ſtarting of a beaſt out of his den into the chace, &c.

ROUT (V.) to make a great noiſe and buſtle, to examine or thoroughly ſearch into or among cloaths, &c. alſo to dig or turn up the ground in a garden; alſo to turn or force troubleſome perſons out of a houſe, company, haunt, &c. alſo to beat or overthrow an army.

ROUT (S.) a great noiſe, buſtle, complaint, inquiry, or ſearch after any thing; alſo a mob, riot, or publick diſturbance; in *Travelling*, it is the way or courſe that is laid down or taken by an army, or private perſons, to go to a place deſigned.

ROW (S.) a rank or orderly range of building, men, or other things.

ROW (V.) to carry or convey a perſon in a boat, ſhip, &c. upon the water with the help of oars.

ROW'EL (S.) the ſharp points or prickles of a ſpur; and in *Surgery*, it is an iſſue made in the neck by opening the fleſh, and drawing a ſkain of ſilk or thread, &c. thro' the nape of the neck; alſo an iſſue made in a horſe's belly; alſo a ſmall round ſtick to hang a long rowel on to wipe perſons hands, &c.

RO'WER (S.) one who forces a boat along upon the water with an oar or oars.

RO'YAL (A.) kingly, of or belonging to a king or queen.

ROY'ALIST (S.) one who eſpouſes the intereſt or party of a king or queen againſt the populace, or ſubjects that rebel, &c.

ROY'ALNESS or ROY'ALTY (S.) the nature or condition of things belonging to a king or queen, ſuch as their dignity, prerogative, behaviour, &c.

ROY'STON (S.) upon the utmoſt northern border of *Hertfordſhire*, and part of the town is in *Cambridgeſhire*; it is a good town and well inhabited, having a great corn market weekly on Wedneſday, at which time there is alſo plenty of all ſorts of proviſions; diſtant rrom *London* 33 computed, and 38 meaſured miles.

RUB (V.) to puſh or ſcrub cloſely and ſwiftly one thing upon another backwards and forwards; at the game of *Bowls*, it means to incline inwards towards the jack.

RU'BBERS (S.) ſometimes means a perſon that rubs, cleans, or poliſhes any thing; and ſometimes inſtruments for that purpoſe, ſuch as large files, to take off ruſt or ſuperfluous iron, or other matter about any thing; and ſometimes pluſh cuſhions uſed by the hatters, &c. alſo a common phraſe in ſports, meaning that one of the parties muſt win two games out of three, or two together.

RU'BBISH (S.) any ſort of goods that is ſpoiled or of little value; alſo the waſte and dirt made in erecting or repairing a building, &c.

RU'BRICK (S.) a rule or direction put into a common-prayer book, to ſhew the order or manner of its being uſed, &c. which formerly uſed to be writ or printed in red ink.

RU'BY (S.) a gem or diaphanous precious ſtone of a ſcarlet colour, which, when perfectly good in its kind, is of equal value with a diamond.

RUCTA'TION (S.) a belching or depraved motion of the ſtomach, occaſioned by an effervescence there, whereby vapours and other windy matter is ſent out of the mouth, which is acid and ſtinking.

RU'DDER (S.) in a *Ship*, is that piece of timber that hangs at the ſtern-poſt, having four, five or ſix irons called pintles faſtened to it, by which it is hung or faſtened to the gudgeons of the ſtern-poſt; this is what governs or bridles the ſhip.

RU'DDLE (S.) red earth, commonly called red chalk.

RU'DDY (A.) red, or inclining thereto, of a lively, briſk colour or countenance.

RUDE (A.) unmannerly, clowniſh, unpoliſhed, ignorant, undecent, &c.

RU'DIMENTS (S.) the firſt elements or principles of arts and ſciences.

RUE (S.) a garden herb, very uſeful in phyſick, &c.

RUE (V.) to repent, mourn, or ſmart for any thing paſt.

RUE'FUL (A.) mournful, ſorrowful, grievous, troubleſome, &c.

RUFF (S.) an old-faſhioned double band, quilted or plaited up like the top of womens head-clothes.

RUFF (V.) in *Falconry*, is when a hawk hits her prey, but does not truſs it; and in *Card-playing*, it is trumping a card in order to win it.

RU'FFIAN (S.) an aſſaſſin or bloody villain, a murderer, &c.

RU'FFLE (V.) to lay in plaits, or folds, to adorn or ornament ſhirts, ſhifts, &c. at the hands and neck with lace or very fine linen; alſo to diſorder or diſcompoſe a perſon's mind by ill news or bad uſage.

RU'FFLES (S.) an ornamental addition to the arms of the ſhirts or ſhifts of men and women.

RUG (S.) a warm woollen coverlid for a bed; alſo a ſhaggy ſort of great-coat to wear in cold and wet weather.

RU'GBY (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, a ſmall town much inhabited by butchers, has a good market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 92 computed, and 126 meaſured miles.

RU'GELY (S.) a handſome, well-built town in *Staffordſhire*, finely ſituated near the river *Trent*; yet its weekly market on Tueſday is but ſmall; diſtant from *London* 99 computed, and 126 meaſured miles.

RU'GGED (A.) rough, ſhaggy, uneven; alſo robuſt, ſtrong hearted, &c.

RU'IN or RUINA'TION (S.) miſery, deſtruction, &c.

RU'IN (V.) to undo, ſpoil, waſte, deſtroy, overthrow, &c.

RU'INATE (V.) to lead or bring to miſery, want, or deſtruction, &c.

RU'INOUS (A.) decaying, going to miſery, wanting repairs, ready to fall down, &c.

RULE (V.) to govern, command, or order; alſo to draw lines by the ſide of any thing.

RULE (S.) a guide or direction whereby to do any thing; a ſtated maxim, or received precept.

RUM (S.) a ſpirituous liquor diſtilled or drawn off from ſugar.

RU'MBLE (V.) to make a noiſe like the rolling of a large ball upon a hollow floor, &c.

RU'MFORD (S.) in *Eſſex*, is a great thoroughfare town, that has two large markets weekly, *viz.* Tueſday for cattle, and Wedneſday for corn; diſtant from *London* 10 computed, and 11 meaſured miles.

RU'MIA or RUMI'LIA (S.) a goddeſs which the *Romans* invoked to take care of their ſucking children, called anciently *Ruma*; when they ſacrificed to this goddeſs, they offered only milk and water mixed with honey.

RU'MINANT (A.) chewing the cud.

RU'MINATE (V.) to chew the cud; to ponder or think ſedately and often upon a thing or buſineſs, both paſt and to come.

RUMINA'TION (S.) a chewing the cud, or a return of that food out of the ſtomach which was taken in too haſtily.

RU'MMAGE (V.) ſometimes means to remove goods from one place to another, in order to ſtore them more handſomely and conveniently; and ſometimes means only the inſpecting and narrowly ſearching into or after any thing, as goods in a ſhip's hold, to ſee if there be no prohibited goods among them, &c.

RU'MMER (S.) a particular ſort of drinking glaſs, large and broad-mouthed.

RU'MNEY-MARSH (S.) a ſpacious level, fourteen miles long and eight broad, of the richeſt paſture in *England*; gained out of the ſea by little and little, but is very unhealthy for people to live in, which occaſions it to be but thinly inhabited; though it is largely privileged and incorporated by the name of the bailiff, twenty four jurats, and commonalty of *Romney-Marſh*, who may hold a court from three weeks to three weeks, in which they can hold plea for all cauſes, and actions real and perſonal, civil and criminal; can annually chooſe four juſtices of the peace beſides their bailiff, which, with many other privileges, was deſigned as an encouragement for people to go and ſettle there, but the unhealthineſs of the place is too great a diſcouragement for many to ſtay there; though all ſorts of cattle thrive and fatten there very ſoon.

RU'MOUR (S.) a report, fame, or common talk of any thing, as the death of a prince, the defeat of an army, &c.

RU'MOUR (V.) to relate, tell, or ſpread abroad, to report or put into common fame or talk.

RUMP (S.) that part of the hinder part of any creature next adjoining to the tail.

RU'MPLE (V.) to diſpleaſe, diſorder, vex or teaze; alſo to tumble, creaſe, or put out of order ſilk, ſtuff, &c.

RU'MSEY (S.) in *Hampſhire*, a large ancient corporate town ſeated upon a good river, and much inhabited by clothiers; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, fix aldermen and twelve burgeſſes, and has a good market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 63 computed, and 79 meaſured miles.

RUN (V.) to move or go very ſwiftly from place to place, either on land or water.

Run of a ſhip, is that part that goes under water, and which gradually diminiſhes from the floor-timbers till you come to the ſtern poſt.

RU'NAGATE or RU'NAWAY (S.) a diſſenter, a rover or wanderer, one that leaves a regular ſettlement for change and variety, &c.

RU'NDLE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the figure or repreſentation of a round ball.

RU'NDLET (S.) a ſmall caſk eſpecially uſed to put ſpirituous liquors in, being of an uncertain gauge or quantity.

RUNGS (S.) in a *Ship*, are the ground timbers that lie athwart the keel, and form or make the floor.

RU'NICK LA'NGUAGE (S.) that which is now called the *Sclavonick*, being that uſed by the old *Goths*, *Danes*, &c.

RU'NNER (S.) ſometimes means the upper ſtone of a mill; ſometimes a perſon that has the faculty of going or moving very faſt; ſometimes one thet is kept to get or carry intelligence, collect money, &c. ſometimes it means a day-book in a brewer's compting-houſe; and ſometimes a rope on ſhip board that

that is part belonging to the garnet, &c. reeved thro' a block, &c.

RU'NNING STATIONER (S.) a hawker or cryer of news-papers, &c. about the ſtreets.

RUNT (S.) any thing that is very ſmall or low of ſtature, eſpecially ſpoke of cows, oxen, &c. that are the breed either of *Wales* or *Scotland*; when applied to other things they are commonly called dwarfs.

RU'PEE (S.) an *Eaſt Indian* coin of about 27 pence ſterling in value.

RU'PTURE (S.) a quarrelling or falling out among friends; in *Surgery*, it is what is vulgarly called burſtenneſs, or falling down of the inteſtines, cawl, &c. into the groin.

RU'RAL (A.) ſomething relating or belonging to the country.

RUSH (S.) a plant or tall graſs uſed for many purpoſes, eſpecially for the weaving of mats for floors and the ſeats of chairs.

RUSH (V.) to run in or upon a perſon or place in a haſty, rude manner.

RU'SHINESS (S.) a being full of, or having a great many ruſhes growing in a place.

RU'SSET (S.) a dark brown colour, uſed for ordinary coarſe cloth to make countrymens cloaths off.

RU'SSETIN (S.) a fine, juicy, pleaſant-taſted apple, with a rind or ſhin commonly one part green, and the other of a ruſſet colour.

RUST (V.) to ſpoil as bacon does, or to be covered with a red cruſt like unuſed poliſhed iron that ſtands in a damp place.

RUST (S.) a canker or cruſt that grows upon iron, &c. alſo a rank, diſagreeable ſmell in bacon, &c.

RU'STICAL (A.) rude, clowniſh, unmannerly; alſo violent or forcing.

RUSTI'CITY or RU'STICALNESS (S.) clowniſhneſs, unpoliſhedneſs, violentneſs, &c.

RU'STICK (A.) in *Architecture*, is a ſort of rough, ſtrong building, more like the accidental productions of nature, than the nice or exact methods of art, the ſtones being hacked or pecked in dents or holes, repreſenting the waſhing away of water, &c.

Ruſtick Gods, among the *Ancients*, were ſuch as were ſuppoſed to preſide over country affairs.

RU'STLING (S.) the noiſe of a horſe, &c. among the boughs of a tree, or of new ſilk, cloaths, armour, &c.

RU'STY (A.) iron corroded and covered with a reddiſh colour by ſtanding expoſed to the weather.

RUT (V.) to cry out, make a noiſe, or roar as deer do in the ſeaſon of coupling.

RUT (S.) the act of coupling together of deer, &c. alſo the mark or track that any ſort of carriage makes on or in a road.

RU'THEN (S.) in *Denbighſhire*, *North-Wales*, is a large well-inhabited and corporate town, governed by two aldermen and burgeſſes; it hath a great market weekly on Monday; diſtant frhm *London* 150 computed, and 184 meaſured miles.

RU'THFUL (A.) ſorrowful, compaſſionate, tender-hearted, &c.

RU'TLANDSHIRE (S.) is the ſmalleſt county in *England*, being but about 40 miles in circumference, tho' at preſent larger than formerly, of almoſt a circular form; the air being free from fogs, is clear and wholeſome, and the ſoil fruitful; it is in the diocese of *Peterborough*, and contains about 2300 houſes, and the moſt parks of any ſhire in *England*, in proportion to its bigneſs; it yields plenty of corn, cattle, wool and wood; it is divided into five hundreds, in which are 48 pariſhes, and two market-towns.

RY or RYE (S.) a ſhore, ſtrand, or bank of the ſea, &c. alſo the name of one of the cinque-ports of *England*, which is a market, ſea-port, and borough-town in the rape of *Haſtings*, in the eaſt part of *Suſſex*, bordering upon *Kent*, conveniently ſituated at the mouth of the *Rother* upon a bay; it is a town of no beauty, being inhabited chiefly by fiſhermen, yet it is governed by a mayor and jurats, and ſends two members to parliament, and as it ſtands over againſt *Diepe* in *Normandy*, it is much frequented by paſſengers in times of peace; it has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Saturday; diſtant from *London* 46 computed, and 64 meaſured miles; it is alſo the name of an inferior ſort of bread corn.

RY'GATE, REY'GATE, or RHIE'GATE (S.) in *Surrey*, is pleaſantly ſituated in a valley called *Holm Dale*; it is a pretty large borough-town, that ſends two members to parliament, and has two conſiderable markets, *viz.* one weekly on Tueſday, the other monthly; in the remains of the ruined caſtle is a vault of a great depth, at the end of which is a room large enough to contain 500 perſons, in which, it is reported, that the barons met in council, againſt king *John*. In and near this town is gotten excellent fullers earth; diſtant from *London* 20 computed, and 24 meaſured miles.

S

IS the eighteenth letter of our alphabet, and eſteemed a ſemi-vowel, that takes its proper force and ſound from the vowel that follows, tho' ſometimes from that which comes before it; in *Building*, iron bars bent in this form are called by this name, uſed to prevent decayed walls from falling, &c. This letter in many words is not pronounced tho' written, ſuch as *iſland*, *viſcount*, *&c.* in *News-Papers*, and books of *Geography*, *&c.* it is a contraction for the word South.

SABA'OTH

SABA'OTH (S.) one of the names of God among the *Jews*, ſignifying hoſt or armies, which ſome interpret to be angels, ſome the ſtars, and others the faithful here on earth, that are always ready to fulfil his will; and ſome the duty of thoſe women who watched at the door of the tabernacle, and kept guard there in the night-time.

SABBATA'RIANS (S.) certain anabaptiſts, who affirm, that the *Jewiſh* ſabbath was never abrogated, nor any other appointed or inſtituted, and conſequently that it ought to be as religiouſly obſerved by the *Chriſtians* as by the *Jews*.

SA'BBATH (S.) a time or day of reſt from the ordinary buſineſs of life for the extraordinary buſineſs of God, eſpecially in the publick aſſemblies; the *Jews* obſerved the ſeventh day in commemoration of the creation and their redemption from the bondage of the *Egyptians*; the *Chriſtians* obſerve the firſt day of the week in commemoration of the reſurrection of Chriſt from the dead, and the univerſal redemption of mankind.

Sabbath Day's Journey, among the *Jews*, is the ſpace of near 2000 cubits, which is near three quarters of an *Engliſh* mile; but this is to be underſtood, if the perſon lives in a city, that it is ſo far from that city, or its ſuburbs, but they may walk as much in or about the city or ſuburbs, as they ſhall think fit.

SABBA'TICAL (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to the ſabbath, or a time of reſt, joy and feſtivity; in the *Jewiſh OEconomy*, they had not only a *ſabbatical* day, but a year alſo, which was every ſeventh year, during which time the very ground had reſt, and was not tilled, and every 49th year all debts were forgiven, ſlaves ſet at liberty, and eſtates, &c. that were before ſold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, &c.

SABE'LLIANS (S.) a ſect that took its riſe in the third century, ſo called from one *Sabellius*, who taught that the three perſons in the Trinity had no diſtinction, but were all one, as the body, ſoul, and ſpirit make but one man.

SA'BINES (S.) an ancient people in *Italy*, from whom the *Romans* under *Romulus* took away their daughters by force for wives, having made, and invited them to ſome publick ſports or ſhews on purpoſe; when the *Sabines* were determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their huſbands the *Romans*, and ſettled a regular and laſting peace between them, ſo that the *Sabines* became a part of the *Roman* government, and is at this day one of the eccleſiaſtical provinces, and call'd *Terra Sabina*, whoſe chief city is *Magliano*.

SA'BLE (S.) the ſkin or furr of a ſmall creature, very much eſteemed, of a dark brown colour; in *Heraldry*, it ſignifies black, expreſſed by lines drawn or hatched acroſs or athwart one another diagonal-wiſe.

SA'BRE (S.) a *Turkiſh* ſword, thick on the back, and turned up towards the point, ſometimes alſo called a ſcymeter, and ſometimes a hanger, &c.

SA'CCADE (S.) in the *Manage*, a ſudden and ſtrong check, which the rider gives his horſe when he bears too hard on the hand.

SACERDO'TAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a prieſt or his office.

SACK (S.) a long bag, commonly uſed to put corn or coals in, and holding as much as a man can well carry, &c. in the *Canting Language*, it is a pocket; alſo the name of a ſweet wine brought from the *Canary Iſlands*, from whence it is ſometimes alſo called *canary*; alſo the name of a looſe gown or garment that the ladies ſlip on in a morning, before they are dreſſed.

SACK (V.) to pillage, plunder, burn, or deſtroy a town by force of arms.

SA'CKBUT (S.) an ancient, ſhrill, muſical, ſtringed inſtrument, tho' ſome think it was a ſort of flute or pipe of the wind kind.

SA'CRAMENT (S.) ſometimes means a ſecret or myſtery, and ſometimes the rites and religious ceremonies of any people whatever; and among the *Chriſtians*, it is a viſible ſign of an inviſible grace, inſtituted by Jeſus Chriſt for the ſanctification of our ſouls; the church of *Rome* ſay their number is ſeven, but the Proteſtants allow but two.

SACRAME'NTAL (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to the ſacrament.

SA'CRED (A.) holy, that deſerves reverence, or that ought not to be violated.

SA'CRIFICE (S.) an offering made to God by perſons appointed thereto upon or before the altar, which muſt undergo ſome real change, ſuch as boiling, roaſting, burning, &c. and this may be of various ſorts or kinds, as birds, beaſts, wheat, &c. ſome would inſinuate, that the ancients put no fire to their *ſacrifice*, but obtained it by their prayers; ſome have let their ſuperſtition run ſo far, as to offer human *ſacrifices*, from whence when any perſon ſuffers by the power or malice of another, he is ſaid to fall a *ſacrifice* to his rage, ambition, &c.

SA'CRIFICE (V.) to give or offer up any thing to be religiouſly diſpoſed of according to the rites of the country where a perſon lives, &c.

SA'CRILEGE (S.) the ſtealing or taking away thoſe things that were appropriated to religious uſes or deſigns.

SACRILE'GIOUS (A.) of a profane, thieviſh nature, ſort, or diſpoſition.

SA'CRISTAN (S.) one who keeps or looks after a veſtry or place where the church utenſils are put, now commonly called a ſexton.

SA'CRISTY (S.) a veſtry or room in or near a church, where the veſſels, ſurplices, and other ornaments and utenſils belonging to the worſhip

worſhip or performance of the religous ceremonies, are kept.

SA'CRUM OS or the HOLY BONE (S.) which conſiſts of the ſix lower vertebres, to which are joined the *oſſa coccygis*, or hip-bones, in the hinder part of the abdomen, making that cavity called pelvis, or the baſon.

SAD (A.) mournful, diſmal, ſorrowful, melancholy; alſo of a very dark or deep brown colour.

SA'DDEN (V.) to make a perſon ſorrowful, melancholy, &c. alſo to make a mixture of colours, of a deeper brown, or more inclined to black.

SA'DDLE (S.) a ſeat made to fit the back of a horſe, for the rider to ſit on.

SA'DDLE (V.) to make or fit a horſe with proper furniture; alſo to fix a charge or article upon a perſon to fatigue or perplex him, &c.

SA'DDUCEES (S.) a ſect among the *Jews*, which began about 200 years before Chriſt, ſaid to be founded by one *Sadoc*, a ſcholar of *Antigonus*, who miſinterpreting his maſter's doctrine, taught there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor ſpirit; that the ſoul was mortal, and that there was no reſurrection of the body from the dead; as for their other opinions, they agreed in general with the *Samaritans*, excepting that they were partakers of all the *Jewiſh* ſacrifices, which the *Samaritans* deteſted; they obſerved the law to enjoy the temporal bleſſings promiſed, and to eſcape the puniſhments it denounced againſt tranſgreſſors; they rejected all manner of traditions, and abſolutely denied all fatality, and aſſerted, that as it was impoſſible for God to do any evil, ſo neither did he take notice of thoſe men that committed any; though this ſect was not yet very numerous, yet it was conſiderable, upon account that the profeſſors were moſtly men of eminence; there was an irreconcileable hatred between theſe and the *Phariſees*.

SA'DDUCISM (S.) the opinions principles, or doctrine of the *Sadducees*.

SAFE (A.) out of danger, ſecure, truſty, ſkilful, &c.

SAFE (S.) a cup-board, or place to keep victuals, with many holes in it to let the air paſs through it freely.

SA'FE-CONDUCT (S.) a writ or letter under the ſeal of a prince or ſtate, for a foreigner's coming in, or going out unmoleſted.

SA'FE-GUARD (S.) the protection that a prince or ſtate gives to ſuch perſons as beg their aſſiſtance againſt the oppreſſion or violence of ſome, who pervert their power, or abuſe the law, &c. and in *War*, is a privileging ſome part of the enemy's country from plunder, &c. alſo any defence or protection whatever.

SA'FENESS or SA'FETY (S.) the condition that a perſon or place is in with reſpect to ſecurity or protection from danger, &c.

SA'FFRON (S.) the flower or crocus, reckoned a moſt excellent preſervative againſt infection, &c.

SAG or SWAG (V.) to lean, or go more of one ſide than the other.

SAGA'CIOUS (A.) wiſe, knowing, quick of perception, &c.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS or SAGA'CITY (S.) wiſdom, judgment, quick-wittedneſs.

SA'GAN (S.) among the *Jews*, was the deputy or vicar of the high-prieſt, who ſupplied his office by performing his functions in his abſence; ſometimes is ſignifies more generally any of the chief or principal officers of a ſtate.

SAGATHEE' (S.) a ſlight woollen ſtuff worn for mens coats in the ſummer-time, upon account of its lightneſs, &c.

SAGE (A.) wiſe, diſcreet, prudent, &c.

SAGE (S.) the name of a garden-herb, of a fragrant ſmell, and cleanſing nature,

SA'GENESS or SAGA'CITY (S.) wiſdom, prudence, gravity, &c.

SA'GITTARY (S.) one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack, marked ♐, and repreſented on a material globe, by the figure of a man ſhooting an arrow out of a bow.

SAI'CK (S.) a *Turkiſh* trading-veſſel.

SAIL (V.) to paſs or go from one place to another, in a ſhip or veſſel that is drove by the wind acting upon the ſails, with which ſhe is rigged on purpoſe.

SAI'LORS (S.) thoſe ſeamen that have the management and working of a ſhip, in regulating the ſails and other tackle belonging to it, as occaſion requires.

SAILS (S.) ſtrong pieces of double canvas by the aſſiſtance of ropes, blocks, and other tackles, faſtened to the yards and maſts of ſhips, which are denominated and ſhaped accordingly, that belonging or faſtened to the main-yard being called the main ſail, &c. alſo the vanes of wind-mills, or the arms whereby the wind acts upon it, and forces it round.

SAINTS (S.) ſometimes means only the bare profeſſors of religion, eſpecially of the goſpel; ſometimes thoſe holy and devout perſons that ſpend their time in religious exerciſes, being excited by an uncommon zeal; ſometimes it is a mock phraſe for thoſe, who through party zeal deny all others to have any ſhare in the mercy and favour of God beſides themſelves; ſometimes it means thoſe who having ſuffered great hardſhips in this life for the ſake of virtue and religion, are rewarded in an extraordinary manner by God in heaven; and ſometimes it means particular perſons, whoſe memory for their peculiar zeal, ſufferings, or indowments is remarkably famous, eſpecially the apoſtles, end ſeveral of the firſt preachers and profeſſors of Chriſtianity; in memory whereof the church has almoſt univerſally appointed certain days to be ſet a-part, and obſerved as religious feſtivals; but this being

being run to a great extravagancy by the church of *Rome*, in honour of their pretended *ſaints*, to whom they did, and ſtill do attribute the power of working miracles, even by the relicks of ſuch perſons, ſo ſcandalized the Reformed, that at the general reformation in the 15th century, whole parties of Chriſtians, to avoid being charged therewith, run to the other extravagancy, and would admit of none; but the church of *England* retain the apoſtles, and ſome other days relating to Chriſt's conception, birth, reſurrection, &c.

SAI'NTS-BELL (S.) that ſmall bell that rings in churches immediately before the ſervice begins.

SAKE (S.) the reaſon or cauſe why a thing is done or forborn.

SA'KER (S.) a ſort of hawk or bird of game and prey; alſo the name of a great gun or canon, of which there are three different ſorts or ſizes, the ſmalleſt three inches and a half diameter in the bore, eight foot long, 1400 pounds weight, acquiring a charge of three pounds ſix ounces of powder, and carries a bullet three inches and one fourth diameter, and four pounds twelve ounces weight, whoſe point-blank ſhot is 150 paces, or 250 yards; the ſecond, or middling-ſized is three inches three fourths diameter in the bore, nine foot long, 1500 pound weight, requires four pound of powder for its charge, its bullet three inches and a half diameter, ſix pound weight, its point-plank ſhot 266 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards; the third or largeſt ſize, four inches diameter in the bore, ten foot long, 1800 pound weight, its charge five pound of powder, the diameter of its ſhot three inches three fourths, its weight ſeven pound five ounces, its point-blank ſhot 271 yards two thirds.

SAL (S.) is the *Latin* name for *ſalt*, and as *Latin* has no room here, but being compounded with a great many chymical preparations, whoſe names or technical terms, are commonly uſed as *Engliſh* among us; take ſome of the moſt frequent; *ſal-alkali* being what is extracted from the herb *kali*, by burning or calcination, and uſed in making glaſs; *ſal-armoniack*, or *ammoniack*, a ſort of red ſand or ſalt found in ſeveral places, uſed for many purpoſes; the *Chymiſts* make one in imitation of it, by taking five parts of *human urine*, one of *ſea-ſalt*, or *ſal-gemmæ*, and half a one of *wood-ſoot* boiled together in a maſs, which is afterwards ſublimed in the form of the *natural ſalt*; *ſal-gammæ*, a ſalt dug up in *Poland* very tranſparent; *ſal-petræ*, or *ſalt-petre*, which is furniſhed with abundance of nitrous ſpirits, whereby it is very volatile.

SALA'CIOUS (A.) very luſtful, or inclined to venery, deſirous of copulation.

SA'LAD or SA'LLET (S.) a diſh of raw herbs fit for eating, and ſo uſed eſpecially in the ſpring or ſummer-time.

SALAMA'NDER (S.) a ſort of ſpotted lizard, by ſome ſaid to be generated in and by the fire, and capable of ſubſiſting therein, tho' very erroneouſly.

SA'LARY (S.) a certain annual ſum given or paid to a perſon, in conſideration of his work, ſervice, or labour.

SALE (S.) the vending or diſpoſing of any thing for a certain ſum of money; among the old *Romans*, this was a puniſhment inflicted upon ſome great offenders, and eſpecially thoſe who by their extravagancy had rendered themſelves inſolvent, who upon the third market or fair-day after ſuch declaration were either to ſuffer capitally, or be ſold beyond the *Tiber*, that is, ſold for ſlaves to foreigners, and tranſported out of the *Roman* dominions; this law was but ſeldom executed, but that was owing more to the clemency of the creditors, than the gentleneſs of the law; for by the twelve tables, if a man became a bankrupt to more than one creditor, his carcaſe was to be cut into pieces, and divided to his creditors proportionably to his debt; alſo the name of a city in the province of *Fez*, being the chief of the kingdom of that name, ſeated at the mouth of the river *Sala*, on the *Atlantick* ocean, which before the building of *Fez* was the capital of the kingdom; the buildings of it are beautiful, its fortifications ſtrong, and the caſtle well provided with artillery, ammunition, &c. the houſes adorned with portico's, compoſed of alabaſter and jaſper pillars and tables, and all the ſtreets built exactly on a line; its haven is good, though ſmall, was formerly an independent common wealth, but now ſubject to the king of *Fez*, but tho' a place of good trade, was infamous for being a neſt of pirates; in 1632, *Charles* I. king of *Great-Britain*, being ſolicited by the emperor of *Morocco*, ſent a fleet againſt it by ſea, and the emperor beſieged it by land, ſo that the city being reduced, the fortifications were demoliſhed, and the leading rebels executed; king *Charles* was rewarded with the releaſment of 300 Chriſtian ſlaves; the principal moſque is a large building, about which 30,000 Chriſtian ſlaves were employed, which were taken in and brought out of *Spain*, by *Muley Jacob Almanſor*, who alſo employed 30,000 at *Morocco* to build aquæducts.

SA'LEABLE (A.) any thing that is fit for the market, or in ſuch a condition as will fetch a price.

SA'LESMAN (S.) one that keeps a ſhop and ſells all ſorts of cloaths ready made; alſo one who is employed in *Smithfield*, and other beaſt-markets, to ſell other mens cattle; alſo the perſon that ſells or diſpoſes of any thing whatever.

SA'LIENT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is ſuch a poſture of any beaſt that repreſents it ready to jump, or leap forward, and particularly makes the right foot of the creature anſwer to the dexter corner of the eſcutcheon, and the hindmoſt foot to the ſiniſter baſe point; in *Fortifica-*

tion,

tion, that angle whoſe point is carried outward from the body of the work, is called the *ſalient* angle.

SALI'NE (A.) ſaltiſh, inclined to, or of a briny nature, or mixed with ſalt.

SA'LIQUE LAW (S.) a famous body of laws eſtabliſhed by the *Franks* when they entered into *Gaul*, conſiſting of 24 heads, articles, or titles, in which is ſpoken of different matters and crimes; the 6th article ſpeaking of alleuds or free-holds, imports, *that no part of the* Salique *land may paſs over or be left to females, but that the males muſt always ſucceed in the inheritance*; from whence it has been concluded, that the cuſtom of excluding the daughters from the crown of *France* was founded on this article.

SA'LISBURY (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, is a very handſome city, and a biſhop's ſee, commonly called *New Sarum*, becauſe that formerly the city was built upon a high hill, which for want of water, a bleak air, and other inconveniencies, the inhabitants left, and erected themſelves houſes in the valley at the foot of the hill, and brought rivulets from the rivers *Avon* and *Nadder*, to run through every ſtreet, which are many, and are alſo large and ſpacious; it is now very populous, and hath two markets weekly, *viz.* on Tueſday and Saturday; its principal glory is the cathedral, which was 42 years in building, and was conſecrated by *Boniface*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *September* 30, *anno* 1258, king *Henry* III. and many of the nobility being preſent; it is a large building, reſembling a lanthorn, having abundance of butreſſes on the outſide; the ſpire is 410 feet high, and being too weak to carry bells, a belfry is erected for them at a ſmall diſtance from the church; the inſide of the cathedral is ſupported by ſmall pillars, and the choir hath no aſcent, but reſembling a theatre, is ſet round with the prebendaries ſtalls; it is ſaid that this church hath as many windows as there are days in the year, pillars and pilaſters as hours, and gates as months; the plain, in which it is built, is exceeding fine paſture land, where it is ſuppoſed that more than 5,000,000 of ſheep are conſtantly feeding; in this city are two particular manufactures carried on, *viz.* fine flannels, and long cloths, for the *Turkey* trade, commonly called *Salisbury* whites; the town-houſe is a fine building, in a ſpacious market-place; it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 70 computed, and 84 meaſured miles.

SALI'VA (S.) the ſpittle, an inſipid liquor, which being ſeparated in the maxillar glandules, or thoſe of the jaws, and by proper paſſages flowing into the mouth, ſerves to moiſten both it and the gullet, and aſſiſts in the chewing of the meat, and in ſome meaſure to the digeſtion and fermentation of it in the ſtomach.

SA'LIVATE (V.) to excite rheum, or a large quantity of ſpittle in the mouth, by proper medicines, eſpecially preparations of mercury.

SALIVA'TION (S.) in *Phyſick*, is the exciting an uncommon quantity of ſpittle, in order to carry off ſome very deſperate diſeaſe, eſpecially that commonly called the foul diſeaſe, or *French* pox.

SA'LLOW (S.) a pale or deadiſh colour; alſo the name of a tree, by ſome called goats willow.

SA'LLY or SA'LLYING (S.) in *War*, is the iſſuing out of the beſieged from their works upon the beſiegers, with a deſign to cut them off, and deſtroy their work, by falling upon them at unawares, &c. alſo in *Ringing of Bells*, it is a poiſing them in ſo equable a manner, that they may be rung without any great force or labour; alſo a ſudden excurſion of wit, &c. alſo the familiar name of a woman whoſe proper name is *Sarah*.

SA'LLY (V.) to ruſh out ſuddenly, &c.

SA'LLY PORT (S.) a private door or paſſage in a fortification, to let the ſalliers out without being perceived, and for them to retire back again upon meeting with too ſtrong a repulſe.

SALMAGU'NDY vulgarly SOLOMON-GU'NDY (S.) a mixture of anchovies or pickled-herrings minced together with apples, cucumbers, &c. and moiſtened with oil, vinegar, &c.

SA'LMON (S.) a fine river fiſh, much valued, freſh, pickled, or dried.

SALOO'N (S.) in *Architecture*, is a large hall, or ſtate-room, built for the reception of ambaſſadors, &c.

SALT (S.) is that active ſubſtance that is ſuppoſed to give conſiſtence to all bodies, and to preſerve them from corruption, from whence proceeds that great variety of taſtes, whereby we denominate and diſtinguiſh one edible from another; in *Scripture*, much is ſaid of it, and alluſion made to it, being ſaid to ſavour, reliſh, or ſeaſon all things, and therefore commanded to be uſed in ſacrifices; the *Jews* were wont to rub their new-born children with *ſalt*, upon the ſuppoſition that it dried up the humidity wherewith they abound, and cloſed up their pores which were then too open, and ſuſceptible of taking cold, or receiving infection, &c. it is ſometimes the ſymbol of wiſdom, at other times of perpetuity and incorruption, and ſometimes of ſterility and barrenneſs, at other times of hoſpitality and fidelity, having an alluſion to the different properties of it, according to its various applications.

Fixed Salt, is that made by calcining or reducing the matter to aſhes, and then boiling it in a good quantity of water, and afterwards ſtraining the liquor, and evaporating the moiſture, the ſalt is left dry at the bottom.

Volatile Salt, the production of chym[ical] operations upon the bodies or parts of [animals] cre[ated]

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SALAMA'NDER (S.) a ſort of ſpotted lizard, by ſome ſaid to be generated in and by the fire, and capable of ſubſiſting therein, tho' very erroneouſly.

SA'LARY (S.) a certain annual ſum given or paid to a perſon, in conſideration of his work, ſervice, or labour.

SALE (S.) the vending or diſpoſing of any thing for a certain ſum of money; among the old *Romans*, this was a puniſhment inflicted upon ſome great offenders, and eſpecially thoſe who by their extravagancy had rendered themſelves inſolvent, who upon the third market or fair-day after ſuch declaration were either to ſuffer capitally, or be ſold beyond the *Tiber*, that is, ſold for ſlaves to foreigners, and tranſported out of the *Roman* dominions; this law was but ſeldom executed, but that was owing more to the clemency of the creditors, than the gentleneſs of the law; for by the twelve tables, if a man became a bankrupt to more than one creditor, his carcaſe was to be cut into pieces, and divided to his creditors proportionably to his debt; alſo the name of a city in the province of *Fez*, being the chief of the kingdom of that name, ſeated at the mouth of the river *Sala*, on the *Atlantick* ocean, which before the building of *Fez* was the capital of the kingdom; the buildings of it are beautiful, its fortifications ſtrong, and the caſtle well provided with artillery, ammunition, &c. the houſes adorned with portico's, compoſed of alabaſter and jaſper pillars and tables, and all the ſtreets built exactly on a line; its haven is good, though ſmall, was formerly an independent common wealth, but now ſubject to the king of *Fez*, but tho' a place of good trade, was infamous for being a neſt of pirates; in 1632, *Charles* I. king of *Great-Britain*, being ſolicited by the emperor of *Morocco*, ſent a fleet againſt it by ſea, and the emperor beſieged it by land, ſo that the city being reduced, the fortifications were demoliſhed, and the leading rebels executed; king *Charles* was rewarded with the releaſment of 300 Chriſtian ſlaves; the principal moſque is a large building, about which 30,000 Chriſtian ſlaves were employed, which were taken in and brought out of *Spain*, by *Muley Jacob Almanſor*, who alſo employed 30,000 at *Morocco* to build aquæducts.

SA'LEABLE (A.) any thing that is fit for the market, or in ſuch a condition as will fetch a price.

SA'LESMAN (S.) one that keeps a ſhop and ſells all ſorts of cloaths ready made; alſo one who is employed in *Smithfield*, and other beaſt-markets, to ſell other mens cattle; alſo the perſon that ſells or diſpoſes of any thing whatever.

SA'LIENT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is ſuch a poſture of any beaſt that repreſents it ready to jump, or leap forward, and particularly makes the right foot of the creature anſwer to the dexter corner of the eſcutcheon, and the hindmoſt foot to the ſiniſter baſe point; in *Fortifica-*

tion,

tion, that angle whose point is carried outward from the body of the work, is called the *falient* angle.

SALI'NE (A.) saltish, inclined to, or of a briny nature, or mixed with salt.

SA'LIQUE LAW (S.) a famous body of laws established by the *Franks* when they entered into *Gaul*, consisting of 24 heads, articles, or titles, in which is spoken of different matters and crimes; the 6th article speaking of alleuds or free-holds, imports, *that no part of the* Salique *land may pass over or be left to females, but that the males must always succeed in the inheritance*; from whence it has been concluded, that the custom of excluding the daughters from the crown of *France* was founded on this article.

SA'LISBURY (S.) in *Wiltshire*, is a very handsome city, and a bishop's see, commonly called *New Sarum*, because that formerly the city was built upon a high hill, which for want of water, a bleak air, and other inconveniencies, the inhabitants left, and erected themselves houses in the valley at the foot of the hill, and brought rivulets from the rivers *Avon* and *Nadder*, to run through every street, which are many, and are also large and spacious; it is now very populous, and hath two markets weekly, *viz.* on Tuesday and Saturday; its principal glory is the cathedral, which was 42 years in building, and was consecrated by *Boniface*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, *September* 30, *anno* 1258, king *Henry* III. and many of the nobility being present; it is a large building, resembling a lanthorn, having abundance of butresses on the outside; the spire is 410 feet high, and being too weak to carry bells, a belfry is erected for them at a small distance from the church; the inside of the cathedral is supported by small pillars, and the choir hath no ascent, but resembling a theatre, is set round with the prebendaries stalls; it is said that this church hath as many windows as there are days in the year, pillars and pilasters as hours, and gates as months; the plain, in which it is built, is exceeding fine pasture land, where it is supposed that more than 5,000,000 of sheep are constantly feeding; in this city are two particular manufactures carried on, *viz.* fine flannels, and long cloths, for the *Turkey* trade, commonly called *Salisbury* whites; the town-house is a fine building, in a spacious market-place; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 70 computed, and 84 measured miles.

SALI'VA (S.) the spittle, an insipid liquor, which being separated in the maxillar glandules, or those of the jaws, and by proper passages flowing into the mouth, serves to moisten both it and the gullet, and assists in the chewing of the meat, and in some measure to the digestion and fermentation of it in the stomach.

SA'LIVATE (V.) to excite rheum, or a large quantity of spittle in the mouth, by proper medicines, especially preparations of mercury.

SALIVA'TION (S.) in *Physick*, is the exciting an uncommon quantity of spittle, in order to carry off some very desperate disease, especially that commonly called the foul disease, or *French* pox.

SA'LLOW (S.) a pale or deadish colour; also the name of a tree, by some called goats willow.

SA'LLY or SA'LLYING (S.) in *War*, is the issuing out of the besiegers from their works upon the besiegers, with a design to cut them off, and destroy their work, by falling upon them at unawares, &c. also in *Ringing of Bells*, it is a poising them in so equable a manner, that they may be rung without any great force or labour; also a sudden excursion of wit, &c. also the familiar name of a woman whose proper name is *Sarah*.

SA'LLY (V.) to rush out suddenly, &c.

SA'LLY PORT (S.) a private door or passage in a fortification, to let the salliers out without being perceived, and for them to retire back again upon meeting with too strong a repulse.

SALMAGU'NDY vulgarly SOLOMON-GU'NDY (S.) a mixture of anchovies or pickled-herrings minced together with apples, cucumbers, &c. and moistened with oil, vinegar, &c.

SA'LMON (S.) a fine river fish, much valued, fresh, pickled, or dried.

SALOO'N (S.) in *Architecture*, is a large hall, or state-room, built for the reception of ambassadors, &c.

SALT (S.) is that active substance that is supposed to give consistence to all bodies, and to preserve them from corruption, from whence proceeds that great variety of tastes, whereby we denominate and distinguish one edible from another; in *Scripture*, much is said of it, and allusion made to it, being said to savour, relish, or season all things, and therefore commanded to be used in sacrifices; the *Jews* were wont to rub their new-born children with *salt*, upon the supposition that it dried up the humidity wherewith they abound, and closed up their pores which were then too open, and susceptible of taking cold, or receiving infection, &c. it is sometimes the symbol of wisdom, at other times of perpetuity and incorruption, and sometimes of sterility and barrenness, at other times of hospitality and fidelity, having an allusion to the different properties of it, according to its various applications.

Fixed Salt, is that made by calcining or reducing the matter to ashes, and then boiling it in a good quantity of water, and afterwards straining the liquor, and evaporating the moisture, the salt is left dry at the bottom.

Volatile Salt, the production of chymical operations upon the bodies or parts of living creatures,

creatures, and from the fermented or putrified parts of plants, &c.

Salt of Glaſs, is the ſcum ſeparated from any matter intended or proper to be vitrified.

Salt of Saturn, is lead reduced to the form of ſalt, by the aſſiſtance of diſtilled vinegar; and ſo of many others, ſome of which are purgative, &c. and as ſuch uſed medicinally.

SA'LTASH (S.) in *Cornwall*, ſtands on the ſea ſhore, on the ſide of a hill, and contains about 200 families; it was formerly much more conſiderable both for trade and number of inhabitants, than it is at preſent, tho' it enjoys many privileges, ſuch as receiving a yearly rent for the paſſage of all boats and barges, anchorage of ſhipping, &c. by the laſt charter granted by K. *Charles* II. *anno* 1682, the corporation now conſiſts of a mayor, ſix aldermen, and about 20 freemen, who have liberty to chuſe a recorder, elect members of parliament, &c. diſtant from *London* 184 computed, and 226 meaſured miles.

SA'LTER (S.) a perſon who trades in ſalt, ſalt fiſh, &c.

SA'LTFLEET (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, a ſmall maritime town, which has a market weekly; diſtant from *London* 115 computed, and 139 meaſured miles.

SA'LTISH (A.) any thing that is inclining to be ſalt or brackiſh.

SA'LT MINES (S.) certain mines in *Upper Hungary*, a ſmall diſtance from *Epiries*, of which take the following account from Dr. *Brown*, who was upon the ſpot: From the firſt place of deſcent to the bottom of it, is about 180 fathoms deep, of which the miners deſcend firſt by ropes a good part of the way, and afterwards by ladders into the loweſt parts; that the mine is for the moſt part in an earthy, and not a rocky ground, that the veins are large, in ſome of which are found lumps of ſalt of above 10,000 pounds weight, that it is hewed out in long ſquare pieces of about two foot long, and one thick, which are ground for uſe; the water that is drawn out of his mine, when boiled away, yields a blackiſh ſalt, which the country people give their cattle; the ſtone ſalt, when dug, is of a greyiſh colour, but when broken and ground to powder, becomes as white as if refined, conſiſting of pointed parts; nor is it all of one colour, the moſt pure and reſembling cryſtal is tinctured with divers colours, ſo that ſome tranſparent blue and yellow lumps are carved into divers figures, as if they were cryſtal; there are now ſeveral ſuch mines diſcovered in *England*, but the ſalt is not ſo acute and fine as the above.

SALTS (S.) are various chymical or natural ſeparations made or produced by certain operations for that purpoſe, and accordingly bear various names, ſuch as *eſſential ſalt*, being drawn from the juice of plants, by cryſtallization.

SA'LVABLENESS or SALVABI'LITY (S.) the condition or poſſibility of a perſon or thing's being ſafe.

SA'LVAGE (S.) a reward given to ſuch perſons who have aſſiſted in preſerving a ſhip or its cargo from periſhing by wrecks, pirates, or enemies.

SALVA'TION (S.) the preſerving or redeeming a perſon out of danger, miſery, &c. and in *Divinity*, means being put into a ſtate of eternal happineſs.

SA'LVATORY (S.) a ſurgeon's little box with many tin partitions, in which are put various ſorts of ſalve, ointment, &c. to be uſed occaſionally.

SALU'BRIOUS or SA'LUTARY (A.) healthy, wholeſome, conducing or ſerving to recover loſt health.

SALU'BRIOUSNESS, SA'LUTARINESS or SALU'BRITY (S.) wholeſomeneſs, healthfulneſs, &c.

SALVE (V.) to preſerve, ſave, or keep; alſo to compoſe differences, to explain actions or words in a favourable ſenſe or meaning, &c.

SALVE (S.) a compoſition proper to be ſpread on leather, paper, &c. to lay on and cure ſores, wounds, cuts, ulcers, &c.

SA'LVER (S.) one concerned in the preſerving goods, ſhips, &c. from wreck, &c. alſo the name of a ſilver, glaſs, or pewter, &c. plate, to put wine-glaſſes, &c. on.

SA'LVO (S.) an excuſe, come-off, pretence, or defence, &c.

SA'LUTARY (A.) healthful, wholeſome, kind, friendly, &c.

SALUTA'TION or SALU'TE (S.) the cuſtomary or natural expreſſions of civility, friendſhip, &c. upon the meeting of two or more perſons by appointment or chance; alſo the familiar kiſſing of perſons of different ſexes, &c. at *Sea*, it is the civilities and ſubmiſſions that one ſhip pays another, or gives a ſort, when ſailed by on the ſea, which is by ſtriking the colours, firing a certain number of guns, &c. for in rivers and boats they do not ſalute each other, only on the *Rhine* in *Germany*, where the ground on each ſide belongs to 30 different princes; all the ceremony is, that the boats that go up the ſtream put by to make way for thoſe that go down the ſtream, and are forcibly carried by the current; it is a received maxim at ſea, that he that returns the *ſalute* always fires fewer guns than he received, which is done even between the ſhips of princes of equal dignity; but the *Swedes* and *Danes* return the compliment without regarding how many guns were fired to them, the *Swedes* always giving two guns, and the *Danes* three; the ſalute is never expected to exceed ſeven guns, the diſcharging more is eſteemed an exceſs; ſtriking ſail is more than manners, and mere ſubmiſſion, and here it is never returned; mer-

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chant-men lower their main-yard; but men of war ſtrike only their top-ſail; the *Engliſh* claim the right of being ſaluted firſt in all places as ſovereigns of the ſeas; the *Venetians* claim this honour within their gulph, &c.

SALU'TE (S.) a kiſs, or any other expreſſion of kindneſs, reſpect, or civility, whether by words or deeds.

SALU'TE (V.) to ſhew or expreſs reſpect, or kindneſs for a perſon by words or geſtures; alſo to kiſs or embrace; in *War*, it is to diſcharge cannon, or to bow down the colours to the ground upon the arrival of kings, princes or generals, &c.

SALUTI'FEROUS (A.) any thing that brings or yields health, proſperity, ſafety, &c.

SAMA'RITANS (S.) a people often mentioned in the ſcripture, and ſometimes called *Cuthites*; they were the inhabitants of the province, of which *Samaria* was the capital city, and though the ten tribes of *Iſrael* did dwell among them, yet they are never intended by this name, but only ſuch ſtrangers as were ſent by the king of *Aſſyria* from beyond the *Euphrates* to inhabit the kingdom of *Samaria*, when he carried the *Iſraelites* away captive, about the year of the world 3283; ſometime after, the country being infeſted by lions, king *Eſarhaddon* attributed it as a judgment upon the people for not worſhipping the God of the land, and thereupon ſent an *Iſraelitiſh* prieſt to inſtruct them in the *Jewiſh* religion; but they thought they might blend this with their former religion, and ſo continued to worſhip idols as before, in conjunction with the God of *Iſrael*; but this ſeems to have been worn out by time, for at the return of the *Iſraelites* from captivity, it appears they had entirely quitted the worſhip of their idols, and deſired leave to join with them in rebuilding the temple; for a long while they worſhipped God in no ſet place; but at laſt being refuſed the liberty of going to *Jeruſalem*, they built one upon *Mount Gerizim*; there was a mortal hatred between this people and the *Jews*, of which frequent mention is made; they received the Pentateuch only, in which they are ſaid to have made ſome variations to favour their own opinions.

SAME or SA'MENESS (S.) identity, or the very individual perſon or thing referred to, or ſpoken of.

SA'MPHIRE (S.) a plant that grows upon rocks or ſands, that are ſometimes overflowed with the ſea, and which makes an exceeding good pickle.

SA'MPLAR (S.) a model or pattern to do any thing from, or after; alſo a ſmall piece of canvas uſed for girls to learn to work or mark letters, figures, &c. upon, with a needle and ſilk, worſted, &c.

SA'MPLE (S.) a ſmall part of a commodity given, or ſhewn, to ſell or judge of the whole by.

SA'NABLE (A.) curable, or that may be reſtored to health, &c.

SA'NATIVE (A.) conducing to health, or of a healing quality.

SANCTIFICA'TION (S.) an appropriating any perſon or thing to a religious or holy uſe or purpoſe.

SA'NCTIFY (V.) to appropriate or make a thing holy.

SANCTIMO'NIAL (A.) ſomething belonging to piety or holineſs.

SANCTIMO'NIOUS (A.) devout, holy, religious.

SA'NCTIMONY, SANCTIMO'NIOUSNESS, or SA'NCTITY, (S.) holineſs, devoutneſs, religiouſneſs, piety.

SA'NCTION (S.) authority, power, or force, whereby an act or legal procedure becomes obligatory upon the people; ſometimes it means the making, decreeing, or authorizing a law, or order itſelf.

SA'NCTUARY (S.) among the *Jews*, was that part of the temple of *Jeruſalem* which was the moſt ſecret and moſt retired, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and wherein none but the high-prieſt might enter, and he but once a year, which was upon the day of expiation; ſometimes it meant in general the temple or holy place appointed for the publick worſhip; ſometimes it means a place of ſafety, or city of refuge for capital offenders till a certain time, &c. granted by princes, eſpecially formerly, in order to mitigate the puniſhment the law had appointed for their crimes, of which there were ſeveral in *England*, eſpecially monaſteries, &c. where traitors, murderers, &c. were ſheltered from publick juſtice for 40 days, in which time the criminal had only to conſent to ſuch penance as the church appointed him, and alſo conſent to baniſh himſelf the kingdom, and all was ſafe; and under this pretence at laſt this baniſhment was only entering themſelves as monks, or a reſtraint from living in a publick or lay-manner ſerved the purpoſe.

SAND (S.) a very ſmall ſort of gravel or gritty earth, ſometimes red, ſometimes white, yellow, &c.

SA'NDAL (S.) a ſort of ſhoe or ſlipper worn eſpecially by the eaſtern nations; at firſt it was only a piece of leather, &c. like the ſole of a ſhoe tied on the foot to keep it from the ground; but it was after improved to a covering cloth for the foot and leg, ornamented with all the delicacies of art, and made of the richeſt materials, eſpecially thoſe wore by the high prieſts at the great ſolemnities, by kings, princes, and great men, as marks of diſtinction, but more eſpecially the ladies, as appears by the ſtory of *Judith* and *Holofernes*, where, among other decorations, ſhe is ſaid to put on *ſandals*, at the ſight of which he was raviſhed; it was uſual to have ſlaves to carry their *ſandals* in caſes, &c.

ready to put on when they made their appearance in ſtate.

SA'NDARACK (S.) a mineral of a bright red colour found in gold and ſilver mines; alſo artificially prepared by calcining or baking orpiment ſeveral hours in a cloſe earthen veſſel in a furnace; alſo the name of a white gum that oozes out of the juniper-tree, uſed phyſically, and when finely pounded and ſifted, for pounce to rub over paper that ſinks, or a place that has been erated, and wants to be wrote upon again.

SA'NDBACH (S.) a ſmall town in *Cheſhire*, principally noted for its fine ſtone church, and two ſtone croſſes, upon which are carved the hiſtory of Chriſt's life; the ale of this town is much admired by the drinkers of malt liquor; the market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 125 computed, and 153 meaſured miles.

SA'ND-BAGS (S.) in *War*, are ſmall bags filled with earth, and uſed upon many occaſions; alſo an inſtrument made of leather, and ſtuffed very hard with ſand, of a round form, for engravers to lay their plates on, to turn round the more eaſily.

SAND EE'LS (S.) ſuch as chuſe to lie and live in ſand.

SA'NDERS (S.) an *Indian* wood, very much valued, of a red, yellow, and white colour.

SA'NDEVER (S.) the ſcum or droſs that ariſes upon the making glaſs from the aſhes of the herb kali.

SA'NDWICH (S.) in *Kent*, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, of a very ancient date, which has long enjoyed many privileges, and is now a corporation, called the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of *Sandwich*; they ſend two members to parliament, who are called barons; there are two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Saturday; there were formerly four churches, but now there are but three; it was formerly a town of great repute and trade, but by reaſon of the harbour's being choaked up with ſand, it is much fallen to decay; diſtant from *London* 62 computed, and 70 meaſured miles.

SA'NDY (A.) gritty, full of, or troubled with ſand.

SANE (A.) ſound, perfect, whole, that has his memory and underſtanding right, and in good order.

SA'NGIACK (S.) a *Turkiſh* governor of a town, city, or country, next in dignity to a *begler beg*.

SANGUIFICA'TION (S.) a making or converting the chyle into blood.

SA'NGUINARY (A.) bloody, cruel, delighted in, or a lover of blood.

SA'NGUINE (A.) full or abounding with blood, of a ruddy complexion; alſo being very earneſt in or zealous for any thing.

SANHE'DRIM or SANHE'DRIN (S.) an aſſembly of men ſitting in council or judgment, of which, among the *Jews*, there were ſeveral, but all ſubject to the great one at *Jeruſalem*; the members were called elders or ſenators, not any being choſen till their age and experience ſuppoſed them well furniſhed for the office; the high prieſt ordinarily preſided, but not always, in theſe aſſemblies; the number of perſons compoſing this court were 70, beſides the reigning prince; during the time of the judges they had the care and management of all the great affairs of the nation, the judges themſelves being more properly the generals of their armies, nor was it much leſſened under their kings.

SA'NTER or SAU'NTER (V.) to walk or ſtroll about in an idle, loitering manner.

SA'NTONS (S.) an ancient people in *France*, from whom the province now called *Saintonge* took its name; alſo the name of a ſort of monks among the *Turks*, who are diſtinguiſhed by their difference of habit, and way of living, having particular rules or inſtitutions to themſelves, ſome making vows of poverty, others of chaſtity, others of perpetual faſting and abſtinence, while others apply themſelves wholly to contemplation, each ſort wearing a badge of his profeſſion; thoſe who wear feathers on their head, intimate thereby, that they addict themſelves to meditation, and have revelations; thoſe whoſe cloaths are made or patched up of various ſorts and colours, have made a vow of poverty; thoſe who wear ſomething at their ears, denote their obedience and ſubmiſſion to the ſpirit, who tranſports them into extaſies and raptures; thoſe who wear chains about their necks, denote the vehemence of ſpirit, whereby they are actuated; they have alſo a ſort of religious among them that live in community together, and hermits that live in deſert places; there are alſo mendicants among them that live upon charity or alms; and laſtly, there are ſome that wholly addict themſelves to ſerve their neighbours.

SAP (S.) the juice or pith of trees, herbs, &c. that ariſes from the earth, and aſcends into the arms, branches, and leaves, whereby they grow, are nouriſhed, fed, or increaſed; alſo that part of the ſtem or wood of the body of a tree that is ſoft, white, &c. alſo a nickname given to a ſilly, fooliſh fellow.

SAP (V.) in *War*, is to cut open, or to undermine or dig trenches under ground a great way, by digging ſteps to go from top to bottom, ſo that it is covered on the ſides naturally, and on the top a madrier is laid, conſiſting either of thick planks or boughs of trees bound cloſe together with earth ſtrewed over them to prevent their being fired.

SA'PATE (S.) a ſort of feaſt, wherein preſents were made, without letting the perſons on whom they were beſtowed know who were their benefactors, firſt introduced by the *Spaniards*, who always kept it on the 5th of *December*, the eve of St. *Nicholas*, from whom it was received in *Savoy* and *France*, where

where it is celebrated with great magnificence.

SA'PID (A.) reliſhing, ſavoury, ſaltiſh.

SA'PLESS (A.) dead, dried up, decayed, &c. that has no nutritive juice in it.

SA'PLING (S.) a young tree, whoſe timber is not ſufficiently grown, and hardened for uſe.

SAPORI'FICK or SA'POROUS (A.) any thing that cauſes ſavour, reliſh, or agreeable taſte.

SA'PPHIRE (S.) a precious ſtone of a curious blue or azure colour, a ſtone ſo valued by the ancient inhabitants of the eaſt, that they attributed all their happineſs and ſucceſs to the wearing this ſtone about them.

SA'PPINESS (S.) the having or abounding in ſap; alſo ignorance, fooliſhneſs, &c.

SA'PPING (S.) undermining, endeavouring to deſtroy, &c.

SA'PPY (A.) ſoft or abounding with ſap; alſo ſilly, fooliſh, weak of judgment or underſtanding.

SA'RABAND (S.) a term in *Muſick*, for a compoſition or air in triple time, of a ſlow movement, and is properly when danced a minuet.

SA'RACENS (S.) by ſome imagined to be the deſcendants of *Hagar* or *Iſhmael*, a people of *Arabia*, who lived chiefly by robbing and plundering their neighbours; they were very conſiderable in the middle ages, having kings of their own, who with their armies made frequent irruptions into *Africa*, *Aſia*, and *Europe*, where they were maſters of part of *Sicily*, and ſubdued *Egypt*, *Syria*, and *Perſia*; the *Chriſtians* had war a long time with them during the 11th and 12th centuries; but the *Turks*, the *Caliphs* of *Egypt*, and the *Sophies* of *Perſia*, having conquered the *Saracens* dominions, their name likewiſe vaniſhed with their power, ſo that now they are all extinct as a people or nation.

SA'RCASM (S.) a ſharp, biting taunt or jeſt, an irony, whereby the ſpeaker ſcoffs at or inſults his adverſary.

SARCA'STICAL (A.) biting, ſcoffing, taunting, ſatyrical, &c.

SA'RCENET or SA'RSENET (S.) a thin ſort of ſilk made for womens hoods, lining gowns, &c. being much uſed upon account of its cheapneſs and lightneſs.

SARCO'LOGY (S.) that part of ſurgery that conſiders, handles, or treats of the ſoft or fleſhy part of the body.

SARCO'TICKS (S.) thoſe medicines which by their moderate heat, and cleanſing quality, keep wounds and ulcers free from filth, and preſerve the natural temper of the parts, ſo that the food or aliment eaſily ſupplies the filling up of the parts.

SARCULA'TION (S.) a weeding or taking away thoſe things that are uſeleſs, cumberſome or hurtful.

SARDO'NYX (S.) a precious ſtone of a paliſh red colour.

SARSAPARI'LIA (S.) an *American* plant much uſed in phyſick, where ſweating is proper, it being of a very ſudorifick nature.

SARSE (S.) a ſuperfine ſieve or ſtraining cloth uſed for powders, &c. to keep back all the large or groſs parts.

SARSE (V.) to ſift or ſhake through a very fine ſieve.

SARVE (S.) a ſea term uſed when a rope is clothed with ſinnet, yarn, canvas, &c. to prevent its galling.

Old SA'RUM (S.) about a mile from *New-Sarum* or *Saliſbury*, is the remains of the old city, caſtle, &c. but ſo far unpeopled now, that it is ſaid there is but one farm-houſe left, and yet it is ſtill called the borough of *Old Sarum* (or *Saliſbury*) and returns two members to parliamet.

SASH (S.) ſometimes means a girdle uſed to tie mens night-gowns with; and ſometimes a pane or frame of paper or glaſs put in wood to pull up all at once.

SASQUEHANO'XES (S.) ſavages of *Virginia*, reported to be of a very large and monſtrous ſize.

SA'SSAFRAS or SA'XAFRAS (S.) a ſort of aromatick wood, which when ſteeped and boiled in water, the liquor or tea is eſteemed a great purifier of the blood.

SA'TAN or SA'THAN (S.) an *Hebrew* name for an accuſer, an enemy, or adverſary; and in the *New Teſtament* frequently ſignifies the devil.

SATA'NICAL (A.) deviliſh, malicious, like to or after the manner of the devil.

SA'TCHEL (S.) a ſmall leather bag that is commonly uſed by children to carry their books to and from ſchool.

SATE'LLITES (S.) properly the attendants upon, or life-guards of a prince, &c. but is now generally underſtood to mean thoſe leſſer planets that revolve round a greater; as *Venus* and *Mercury* may be called the *Satellites* of the *Sun*; but moſt commonly thoſe ſmall erratick ſtars which revolve about *Saturn* and *Jupiter*, lately diſcovered by *Galileo* and *Caſſini*.

SA'TIATE (V.) to glut, cloy, or over-fill.

SATI'ETY (S.) over-fulneſs, gluttony, ſurfeiting.

SATISFA'CTION (S.) pleaſure, content, joy; alſo a making an amends, a doing a perſon juſtice, &c.

SATISFA'CTORY (A.) any thing that is ſufficient to give ſatisfaction or content to any body.

SA'TISFY (V.) to content or pleaſe, to fill with food, or take away hunger, to convince a perſon of an error, or of the ſincerity of one's pretenſions; alſo to pay off or diſcharge a debt or demand.

SA'TTEN or SA'TTIN (S.) a particular ſort

of ſilk worn by women that has one ſide very ſoft and gloſſy.

SA'TTINET (S.) a ſilk wove half-ſattin, &c. worn for handkerchiefs, &c.

SA'TURDAY (S.) with us is the laſt or 7th day of the week, with the *Jews* their ſabbath; thus called, from an idol worſhipped on this day by the old *Saxons*.

SA'TURN (S.) in the *Heathen Theology*, was eſteemed the father of the gods; among the *Aſtronomers*, the ſloweſt of all the planets, and fartheſt diſtant from the earth, upon account whereof he appears the leaſt to us, though in truth he is the next in ſize to the ſun, his ſphere being immediately under the heaven of the fixed ſtars, he looks to us, of a leaden whitiſh colour; and in the *Aſtrologers Computation*, by nature cold and dry, and ſo inimical to the nature of man, and all other creatures, and by them called the greater infortune. He requires 29 years, and 157 days, 22 hours, to finiſh one revolution; in the *Zodiack* his greateſt north latitude is a deg. 48 min. but towards the ſouth 2 deg. 49 min. Among the *Alchymiſts*, lead is called *Saturn*.

SATURNA'LIA (S.) feſtivals celebrated among the ancient *Romans* in honour of *Saturn*, at firſt kept on the 14th day before the kalends of *January*; but *Julius Cæſar*, having added two days to this month, it was kept on the 16th day before the kalends; upon account whereof ſome kept it on the 14th, and others on the 16th; to reconcile which, *Auguſtus* ordered it to be kept on the 14th, 15th, and 16th. During this feaſt the ſlaves ſat down at table with their maſters, being cloathed in cloſe coats inſtead of their uſual frocks, which was done in commemoration of the golden age of *Saturn*, when men lived in common without difference of ſtates or conditions. At this time the *Romans* ſent preſents to one another, particularly wax candles, from whence it is ſuppoſed the cuſtom of making new-year's gifts took its riſe. During this time all buſineſs ceaſed, nor was any criminal puniſhed, nor arms taken up, &c.

SATURNI'NE (A.) ſlow, heavy, dull, unapprehenſive, ſullen, melancholy, &c.

SA'TYR (S.) a poem in which the vices and follies of all ſorts of perſons are ſharply cenſured and publiſhed in the moſt glaring colours to make them appear the more hateful; though under this pretence the author too frequently vents his own ſpleen or malicious temper, inſtead of endeavouring to reform the abuſes he mentions, they being frequently the invention of his own ill nature, and not the general practice either of the times or perſons hinted at.

SATY'RICAL (A.) very ſevere, ſharp, or biting, cenſorious or reproving.

SA'TYRIST (S.) one that laſhes, expoſes, and reproves the vices and follies of the age or people in general, or of particular perſons.

SA'TYRIZE (V.) to expoſe, laſh, reprove, lampoon, rally, &c.

SA'TYRS (S.) a ſort of monſters, whom the poets feigned to be demi-gods that lived in the foreſts and mountains, having their upper parts like a man, but with horns upon their head, and their lower parts like goats; they are ſaid together with the *Fauns* and *Silvans* to preſide over groves, woods, &c. under the direction of *Pan*.

SA'VAGE (A.) wild, rude, uncultivated, undiſciplined, &c.

SA'VAGENESS (S.) wildneſs, rudeneſs, cruelty, inhumanity, &c.

SA'VAGES (S.) all thoſe barbarous nations that are uncivilized, and that do not live in a regular manner or method of policy or religion.

SAUCE (S.) any thing prepared to eat along with meat, pudding, roots, &c. the ſauce to meat is roots, pickles, &c. to pudding, ſugar, butter, &c. to roots, oil, vinegar, butter, ſugar, &c. alſo any thing that helps, improves or reliſhes either food, diſcourſe, or pleaſure.

SA'UCE-BOX (S.) a nick name for a perſon that is too free or bold, impertinent or impudent with or to his ſuperiors.

SA'UCER (S.) a ſmall plate or diſh made to hold ſauces for meat, &c. and frequently of china or common earthen-ware, to prevent the ſharpneſs of the pickles eating into or tarniſhing of the metal, &c.

SA'UCINESS (S.) impudence, impertinence, unmannerlineſs, taking too much liberty, &c. with a perſon's ſuperiors.

SA'UCISSE (S.) a long train of powder rolled up in a pitched cloth, and ſewed together in length, ſo that it reach from the fourneau or chamber of the mine to the place where the engineer ſtands to ſpring the mine; commonly it is about two inches diameter, of which there are two for fear one ſhould miſcarry.

SA'UCISSONS (S.) large or very thick ſauſages; and in *War*, they are faggots made of the bodies of underwood or the large branches of trees, wherein they differ from faſcines, which are of ſmall wood or twigs; the *Sauciſſons* are bound in the middle, and at both ends, and are uſed as covers to the men, and alſo to make epaulments, and for other uſes.

SAU'CY (A.) bold, impertinent, rude, impudent, unmannerly, &c.

SAVE (V.) to preſerve, deliver, keep, ſpare, ſhield, protect, &c.

SA'VE-ALL (S.) an inſtrument made of braſs, tin, &c. with an iron ſpike in the middle of it, to ſtick ſmall bits of candles on, ſo that they may be burnt without waſte, which were much in uſe before the ſpring candleſticks were invented.

SA'VING (A.) ſparing, preſerving, keeping, &c.

SA'VINGNESS (S.) frugality, good husbandry; also niggardliness or covetousness.

SA'VIOUR (S.) a preserver or deliverer from danger, &c. and in an especial manner applied to Jesus Christ; also a sort of wizards called by the *Spaniards* saludadores, who are impostors or pretended magicians, that undertake to cure diseases with their spittle or their breath, and sometimes by their prayers; they are reported to use and observe certain numbers and superstitious ceremonies; they have commonly the mark of a whole wheel or part of one imprinted on their bodies, called by them St. *Catherine's wheel*, pretending to be of kin to that saint, and that they are born with that figure upon their bodies; they boast that they can handle fire without being hurt. In *Italy* there are another sort of these *Savieurs* or saludadores, who pretend to be allied to St. *George*, and carry the figure of a serpent on their bodies; which they affirm also is natural, and these pretend that they cannot be hurt by serpents or scorpions.

SA'VOUR (S.) taste, smell, or relish to either sense, good or bad.

SA'VOURINESS (S.) any thing high or well-seasoned with pepper, salt, and other spices in proper proportions.

SA'VOURY (A.) relishing, high-seasoned, as pigeon-pies, stewed venison, &c.

SA'VOURY (S.) the name of an aromatick winter pot-herb.

SAVOY'S (S.) a pleasant, eatable, fine sort of cabbage.

SAUSAGE (S.) pork chopped very small, mixed with aromatick herbs and spices, and then stuffed into hogs or sheeps guts of about half an inch diameter.

SAW (S.) an instrument of iron or steel cut with a great number of teeth or indentions, to cut or part boards, timber, ivory, &c. into several parts or parcels.

SAW (V.) to cut or part boards, timber, &c. into several parcels.

SAXMU'NDHAM (S.) in *Suffolk*, is a small town that has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 87 measured miles.

SA'XONS (S.) the inhabitants of that part of *Germany*, called *Saxony*, who in former times were great pirates, and sacrificed the prisoners they took to their gods; they made so great a difference between those that were free-born and such as were slaves, between those who were noble and the common people, that it was a capital crime for any to marry out of their rank and condition; they were idolaters, and dedicated to their gods groves of the tallest trees, and thickest forests, and there worshipped them without building any temples to them or representing them by any figures or images; they were extreamly addicted to divinations, observing the flight of birds, neighing of horses, &c. from whence they took conjectures concerning the event of their most important affairs; they were, and are still, a very strong and lusty people, being accustomed to eat much flesh from their infancy; they were much inclined to drunkenness; they embraced Christianity in the reign of *Charlemaigne*, and in the 16th century embraced the reformation as taught by *Luther*; king *Vortigern*, in the fifth century, called them to his assistance against the *Picts* and *Scots*, &c. who got so much footing here in *England*, that they were not got out for many ages after.

SAY (S.) a sort of thin woollen stuff or serge.

SAY (V.) to speak, relate, tell, or declare any thing.

SCAB (S.) the dried scurf of any running sore, or the crust of an ulcer, &c.

SCA'BBARD (S.) an instrument or sheath to contain or hold a sword in.

SCA'BBED or SCA'BBY (A.) the being full of scabs, or troubled or afflicted with any distemper that produces scabs.

SCA'BBEDNESS or SCA'BBINESS (S.) the condition of any thing that is scabby; also spoken of a wall that has one part of the colouring scratched or broken off, and the other whole, &c.

SCA'BROUS (A.) rough, unpolished, ragged.

SCA'FFOLD (S.) a place erected above the ground with poles for walls and supports, and boards laid loosely for floors, to serve a present occasion of workmens standing sale, and easily to repair or build a house, church, &c. or for spectators to see a shew, as the procession of a coronation, publick entry of a king, general, ambassador, &c.

SCA'FFOLDING (S.) the poles, boards, &c. that are kept or made use of to build or erect scaffolds upon any occasion.

SCA'LADE (S.) in *War*, is a violent storming of a town or castle, by setting ladders against the walls, and running up them at all adventures.

SCALD (V.) to parboil or burn with hot liquor, which in living creatures will raise great bladders or blisters upon the flesh of those it don't kill.

SCA'LD-HEAD (S.) a distemper that settles in the skin of the head, exceeding sore and troublesome to the patient, and difficult to cure.

SCALE (S.) a thin, horny or bony substance that comes off from fishes; also a mathematical ruler that has certain distances or lines upon it, marked according to the use intended; also the dish or board that is hung by chains, ropes, lines, &c. to a beam, in order to weigh small or large draughts.

SCALE (V.) to scrape or wipe the scales or thin horny matter from off fishes; in *War*, it is to run up or mount the walls of a town beseiged, &c. by the help of ladders, &c.

SCA'LENE or SCALE'NUM (S.) a sort of

triangle, whoſe ſides and angles are all unequal.

SCALES (S.) the diſhes or boards belonging to a beam to put goods in that are ſold by weight, in order to judge of their value.

SCA'LINESS (S.) the being full of, or cover'd with ſcales.

SCA'LLION (S.) a ſort of ordinary or wild onion.

SCALP (S.) the ſkin that covers the ſkull.

SCA'LPER (S.) an inſtrument uſed by *Surgeons*, to part or ſcrape away corrupt fleſh from the bones.

SCA'MBLE (V.) to rove, wander, or go from place to place.

SCA'MBLING (Part.) at a diſtance one from another, like a town or city that has great ſpaces between the houſes.

SCA'MMONY (S.) a purgative drug or reſin that is roaſted, &c. to render it more fit for uſe, and before ſuch preparation it is called *diagredium*.

SCA'MPER (V.) to run away in a fright; to flee for fear of an enemy, &c.

SCAN (V.) to ſift or canvas a matter or buſineſs, to examine nicely into an affair, &c.

SCA'NDAL (S.) ſometimes means a character ariſing to a man or party from ſome irregular act committed by the body or particular members; ſometimes it means the ill report that one perſon makes of the actions of another undeſervedly; and ſometimes it means any impediment, act, or hindrance, that is put in a perſon's way, either to perplex his mind, or incommode his body, &c.

SCA'NDALIZE (V.) to ſay injurious things of a perſon, to give him an ill character undeſervedly, &c.

SCA'NDALOUS (A.) vile, wicked, offenſive, ſhameful, abuſive, hurtful.

SCANT or SCA'NTY (A.) not enough, very bare proportion or meaſure; alſo ſcarce or hard to come at.

SCA'NTLING (S.) the ſize, meaſure, ſtandard, or dimenſion, whereby any thing is propoſed to be done.

SCAR (S.) in *Surgery*, is that mark or white edge or ſeam that is left in the fleſh after the lips of a wound are cloſed up and healed.

SCARAMOU'CH (S.) the name of a famous *Italian* poſture maſter, who in the year 1673 came to act here in *England*, from whom all thoſe perſons that perform feats of agility and are dreſſed in a particular *Spaniſh* habit, bear that as a common name.

SCA'RBOROUGH (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, an incorporated borough-town in the ſhape of a half-moon, built by the ſea-ſide, upon a high and inacceſſible rock, yet ſo large on the top as to contain 18 or 20 acres of good meadow ground beſides the town; it is encompaſſed by the ſea, except on the weſt ſide, where it has an entrance by a long narrow ſlip of land, where ſtands a ſtately tower; it is governed by two bailiffs, a common-council, and inferior officers; it hath two markets weekly, *viz.* on Thurſday and Saturday, and ſends two members to parliament; it enjoys a good trade, having a commodious key, to which plenty of ſhipping reſort, chiefly employed in the coal-trade, and the fiſhery; its famous ſpaw or purging waters, occaſion abundance of the nobility and gentry to reſort hither, ſo that it ſeems to rival even the *Bath*, which has occaſioned the erecting abundance of new and handſome buildings, for the reception of the company, which renders the place exceeding commodious, and the inhabitants good profit; diſtant from *London* 169 computed, and 204 meaſured miles.

SCARCE (A.) rare, uncommon, difficult, or hard to come at or by.

SCA'RCITY or SCA'RCENESS (S.) uncommonneſs, the not being plenty, &c.

SCARE (V.) to frighten, terrify, or put in fear, either by diſguiſing one's ſelf in ſtrange dreſſes, threatening with grievous puniſhments or otherwiſe.

SCA'RECROW (S.) any thing dreſſed up in an odd ſort of cloathing, &c. to fright children, or birds in gardens, to prevent their eating the fruit before it is ripe enough to gather.

SCARF (S.) an upper garment or ornament worn over the cloaths of women, military officers, clergymen, &c. made of ſilk of various ſorts or colours.

SCA'RF-SKIN (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the outmoſt or uppermoſt ſkin of the body, which is full of vent-holes or pores to diſcharge the ſeveral humours of ſweat, and other moiſtures, &c.

SCARIFICA'TION (S.) a chirurgical operation, in which ſeveral inciſions are made in the fleſh or ſkin with proper inſtruments, and eſpecially in cupping to let out the blood and air that is collected by the glaſſes, &c.

SCA'RIFY (V.) to lance or cut open a ſore, to make inciſions in the fleſh, &c.

SCA'RLET (S.) a ſtrong, bright red colour.

SCARP (S.) in *Fortification*, is the inward ſlope of a ditch of any town or place, *viz.* that next to the place itſelf, and faces towards the campaign.

SCA'RRY (A.) full of ſcars, or of the marks or ſeams that healed or cloſed wounds have left.

SCATE (S.) an iron in the ſhape of a boat's keel, to faſten to a perſon's ſhoes to make him move very ſwiftly on the ice.

SCATE (V.) to move very ſwiftly upon the ice by help of irons faſtened to the bottoms of the ſhoes, much practiſed in *Holland* and in all watry countries, where there is much ice in the winter-time.

SCA'TER or SKA'TER (S.) a perſon that ſlides upon the ice with ſcates, &c.

SCA'TTER (V.) to throw up and down in a careleſs manner.

SCA'VENGER (S.) a parish officer, whose business it is to see that the streets be kept clean.

SCE'LETON or SKE'LETON (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the bones of any creature, put together in their respective places, after all the flesh is boiled off.

SCENE (S.) in its original signification among the *Greeks*, meant a bower made of the branches of trees in form of a tent; and because the first publick plays were acted in such bowers, the name came to be attributed to all places where comedies or tragedies were acted; the *Latins* applied this name to every part of an act, wherein there was some change of the theatre and actors; for though tragedies and comedies have always five acts, yet the number of *scenes* is not limited, as depending on the œconomy of the play; an act, as it ought to be at least of three *scenes*, so it ought not to exceed seven or eight; also the representation of any place where a principal action is supposed to be done; also a division in a dramatick poem, &c. also the various conditions of a people or place, &c.

SCENO'GRAPHY (S.) the model or description of the front and sides of a building, or the art of rightly contriving architectural draughts; but when it is considered perspectively, it is the appearance of any figure, body, or building, whose sides decline from or make angles with the beholder's eyes, and by workmen it is called the return of the fore-right side.

SCE'PTICAL or SCE'PTICK (A.) inclined to disbelieve every thing that one hears; doubtful, incredulous.

SCE'PTICISM (S.) the opinions and doctrines of the scepticks.

SCE'PTICKS (S.) a sect of ancient philosophers, who pretended that no absolute certainty was to be come at in relation to any matter or thing, and therefore the mind ought not to assent to any thing, but remain in a state of suspence.

SCE'PTRE (S.) an enfign of royalty, being the staff or battoon a king holds in his hand, when he appears in ceremony, as at a coronation, &c.

SCHA'CA (S.) a *Babylonian* goddess, the same with *Ops* or *Terra* among the *Romans*; her festival was celebrated five days together, during which time the servants were masters, and the masters servants.

SCHE'DULE (S.) a small scroll of parchment joined or annexed to a will, a lease, or any other deed, wherein is set down an inventory of goods, or enumeration of particulars not mentioned in the principal will or deed.

SCHE'IC (S.) among the *Mahometans*, signifies an elder, teacher or preacher, whose manner is as follows; they first read some verses or portions out of the *Alcoran*, then repeat the several opinions of the doctors upon the place, and to make themselves appear learned frequently invent fables and idle stories to confirm the doctrine they would have their auditors believe.

SCHEME (S.) a draught, model, or representation of a building, &c. or a geometrical figure constructed or laid down, or method whereby any thing may be done or executed, such as taxes laid and collected to raise a certain sum, or pay off a national debt, &c.

SCHE'RIF (S.) among the *Arabians* and *Mahometans*, signifies noble of descent or station, and is in a particular manner a title belonging to, or claimed by those who are descended from *Mahomet*, by *Fatbima* his daughter, and *Hali* his son-in-law, who have likewise the addition of *Emir* and *Seid*, or prince and lord; they likewise wear a green turbant, while all others wear a white one; many of them have been sovereigns, and founded distinct dynasties in *Africk*.

SCHIA'IS (S.) a sect among the *Mahometans*, in *Persia*, who are declared enemies to those they call *Sunnis*, or *Turkish Mahometans*; they reject the three first successors to *Mahomet*, and say that *Hali* his nephew and son-in-law was the true one to his uncle and father; they say also, that there have been but 12 high-priests since his time, of which *Hali* was the first, and that the last was *Mahomet-el mobadi Sahib Zaman*, whom they affirm to be still alive, and that he will come into the world again, and therefore some of the most bigotted by their last wills leave him furnished houses and stables full of horses, that he may not want necessaries when he returns to the world to maintain and propagate his religion; this opinion prevails chiefly in the kingdom of *Golconda* in the *East-Indies*.

SCHI'RRHUS (S.) in *Anatomy*, is a hard, livid swelling, that resists the touch, and is without pain.

SCHISM (S.) a wilful or resolute breaking off or going from any person or persuasion; and in a particular manner means persons of the same general religion or faith, separating or dividing themselves into sects or parties upon account of some particulars of lesser moment; and this has been the case with all professions, as well *Heathens* as *Jews*, *Christians* and *Infidels*, and which has cost the world more blood than all the other pretensions whatever, especially among the *Christians*; for, first, the *schism* betwixt the *Greek* and *Roman* church was occasioned by the pride of the popes, who would needs arrogate to themselves the title of universal bishop, contrary to the canons of councils, patriarchal right, and ancient custom; and from this fountain of errors sprang many others equally unjust and false, by imposing such opinions as neither the ancient church nor the scriptures so much as mention, much less countenance, such as praying to saints and images, relicks,

indulgences, &c. which begot the rupture in the 15th century, and occaſioned the reformation, &c.

SCHISMA'TICAL (A.) inclining, yielding, encouraging, or being guilty of ſchiſm.

SCHISMA'TICK (S.) a ſeparatiſt, a leaver or forſaker of the publick worſhip for the ſake of ſome particular humour, fancy, or unjuſtifiable opinion.

SCHO'LAR (S.) ſometimes means a pupil or diſciple under the teaching or direction of another; and ſometimes a learned man, or great proficient in learning.

SCHO'LARSHIP (S.) the learning or neceſſary qualifications that denominate a perſon learned.

SCHOLA'STICK or SCHOLA'STICAL (A.) after the manner of ſcholars, following the method and rules of the ſchools.

SCHO'LIAST (S.) a commentator or expoſitor; one that writes notes upon an author to explain the difficulties in him.

SCHO'LIUM or SCHO'LION (S.) a remark or obſervation made upon a propoſition or conſequence drawn from a demonſtration.

SCHOOL (S.) a publick houſe or place appropriated for the inſtruction of the unlearned or unſkilful in any art or ſcience, of which there are as many ſorts and kinds as occaſion may require, and which are denominated from their uſe; as a *reading ſchool, writing-ſchool, drawing ſchool, grammar-ſchool, &c.* likewiſe any publick place of reſort, where whores, thieves, &c. frequent, is called a *ſchool of Venus*, vulgarly a bawdy-houſe, the devil's *ſchool, &c.*

SCHOOL (V.) to document, teach, chaſtiſe, correct, &c.

SCHOOL-BU'TTLER (S.) a whipping or chaſtiſing in or after the manner of a ſchool.

SCHOOL DIVI'NES or SCHOO'L MEN (S.) among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, are thoſe who in the early ages of Chriſtianity ſtudied and taught divinity in monaſteries and publick ſchools, where by degrees mixing the ſubtilties of logick and philoſophy along with the articles of faith, occaſioned endleſs diſputes; this was chiefly introduced by thoſe heathen philoſophers who turned Chriſtians, and eſpecially after the revival of the peripatetick philoſophy by the *Mahometans, Moors*, and *Arabians*.

SCI'AGRAPHY or SCIOGRAPHY (S.) the art of ſhadows, or the manner of delineating dials, ſo as to tell the hour of the day or night by ſun, moon, or ſtars, &c alſo the profile; platform, or firſt draught of a thing; alſo the draught of an edifice or building ſuppoſed to be cut by a plane in ſuch a manner as to ſee the inſide of it, and thereby diſcover its ſeveral rooms and conveniencies, the thickneſs of its walls, the number of its doors, paſſages, &c.

SCIA'TICA (S.) the gout in the hip.

SCI'ENCE (S.) any ſort of knowledge, but in a particular manner means that body or ſyſtem of learning, which concerns itſelf principally about the reaſon or demonſtration of it rather than the practice, the latter being called an art, &c. there are ſeven particulars, that by way of excellence are called the liberal *ſciences*, upon account of opening the mind or underſtanding, and enlarging its faculties, *viz. Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy*, and *Muſick*.

SCIENTI'FICK (A.) any thing belonging or appertaining to learning or knowledge, or that is promotive thereof.

SCINTILLA'TION (S.) a ſparkling or twinkling like a ſtar, or the fire, &c.

SCI'OLIST (S.) a ſmatterer in, or pretender to learning.

SCI'OMANCY (S.) a divination by ſhadows; alſo the pretended art of raiſing the ſpirits of the dead, &c.

SCI'ON (S.) in *Gardening*, is a young graff, ſhoot, or layer, to be ſet, inoculated, &c. into another, &c.

SCI'SSORS or SI'ZZARS (S.) an inſtrument uſed for many purpoſes, but eſpecially to cut cloth, &c. made of ſteel or hardened iron, conſiſting of two ſides or cheeks made very ſharp, and faſtened with a rivet to move upon.

SCI'SSURE (S.) any chop, cleft, cut, or natural opening of the earth, occaſioned either by internal or external heat.

SCLERO'TICKS (S.) ſuch medicines whoſe nature is to harden or conſolidate the fleſh.

SCOAT or SCOTCH (V.) to ſtop a wheel, by putting ſomething under it to prevent its moving forward.

SCOFF (V.) to mock, jeer, banter, make game of, deride, ſet at nought, &c.

SCO'FFER (S.) one that derides, makes game, or deſpiſes either a perſon or thing.

SCOLD (V.) to make a noiſe, brawl, find fault, call names, abuſe people, &c.

SCOLD (S.) a noiſy, turbulent, quarreliſome, ſcolding perſon, eſpecially ſpoken of women.

SCO'LLOP (V.) to indent or cut things in and out, like the waving of a worm or ſerpent.

SCO'LLOP SHELL (S.) the ſhell of a fiſh whoſe edges are indented; alſo a common part of the arms of military perſons.

SCOLOPE'NDRA (S.) a worm that is engendered in the gums from a melancholy humour, which occaſions them to ſwell and ulcerate, and conſequently the teeth to be looſe.

SCONCE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a ſmall fort built to defend the paſs of a hill, a river, &c. alſo an ornamental ſort of furniture, to hold candles in againſt the walls, &c. of houſes.

SCONCE (V.) in the *Univerſity Language*, is to charge a certain ſum in the buttery-book as a mulct or fine for a perſon's neglecting his duty, or committing an offence, &c. alſo a cant word for running up a ſcore at an alehouſe or tavern.

SCOOP (S.) an hollow inſtrument uſed upon many occaſions, ſuch as throwing water into the high-way in ſummer-time to lay the duſt, to get the inſide of apples out, and leaving the rind almoſt whole, to get the marrow out of bones, &c.

SCOOP (V.) to throw water out of or with a *ſcoop*, to get or take the pith or marrow out of bones, the pulp out of apples, &c.

SCOPE (S.) the drift, aim, intention, or deſign of a perſon; alſo the ſpace, room, liberty, or opportunity that a perſon has of doing a thing.

SCORBU'TICK (A.) inclined, like to, or having the diſtemper called the ſcurvy.

SCORCH (V.) to dry or parch up the out-ſide of any thing.

SCORE (S.) in *Muſick*, is writing down the ſeveral parts of the compoſition immediately one under another; in *common*, it means an account of ſmall debts wrote with chalk upon a board, as milk, drink, chandlery-ware, &c. alſo the reaſon or cauſe why a perſon does any particular act.

SCORE (V.) to write or chalk down any thing upon a board; alſo to go in truſt, or to take up goods upon credit, &c.

SCORN (V.) to contemn or deſpiſe any perſon or thing.

SCO'RNER (S.) one that contemns or deſpiſes any thing.

SCO'RNFUL (A.) diſdainful, contemptuous, proud, ſlighting, &c.

SCO'RPIO (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is the eighth ſign in the Zodiack; and with the *Aſtrologers*, is called the houſe of *Mars*; ſome pretend to ſay, that a houſe begun to be built when this ſign is on the aſcendant, will be continually haunted with ſerpents; it is repreſented on the globe by the figure of a ſerpent or ſcorpion.

SCO'RPION (S.) a venomous creature of the ſerpent kind, which, though ſmall, is very dangerous and miſchievous, having a bladder full of dangerous poiſon; it may be diſtinguiſhed into three parts, the head, the breaſt, and the belly; the head appears to be joined and continued to the breaſt, it has two eyes in the middle of its head, and two towards its extremity, between which as it were come out two arms, which are divided like claws of a lobſter; it has eight legs proceeding from its breaſt, every one of which is divided into ſix parts covered with hair, at the end of which are ſix talons or claws; the belly is divided into ſeven rings, from the laſt of which the tail proceeds, which is divided into ſeven little beads, of which the laſt is armed with a ſting; ſome have ſix, and others have eight eyes viſible, the tail long, and made after the manner of a ſtring of beads tied end to end; the laſt bigger and ſomewhat longer than the others; at the end whereof are ſometimes two ſtings, which are hollow, and filled with a cold poiſon, which it injects into the part it ſtrikes ſquirtwiſe; it is of a blackiſh colour ſomewhat like ſoot; it waddles as it goes, and fixes violently with its ſnout and feet on ſuch perſon as it ſeizes, ſo that it is with great difficulty pulled off; ſome have wings, and are of various colours; the dam is ſaid to bring forth eleven young ones, which are ſmall round worms, about the ſize of a louſe, the mother ſits upon them and hatches them, whom they are ſaid to deſtroy; they are more inveterate againſt women than men, and more againſt girls than women, and thoſe that have ſeven knots in their tail are more dangerous than thoſe that have but ſix; it is reported that *ſcorpions* in cold countries are not venomous, nor thoſe that are of a whitiſh colour; the moſt effectual remedy againſt the bite of one of them, is to ſqueeze it to pieces upon the wound; in *Scripture*, various alluſions and deſcriptions are made to, and contained under this word; ſometimes it means the malicious nature of wicked men; and ſometimes a whip or rod of puniſhment, &c. and ſometimes machines of war, out of which a large number of darts or arrows were thrown at once.

SCOT (S.) the ſhare, lot, or proportion that any perſon is to pay of a reckoning, or other publick charge; and in *Pariſhes*, it is called *ſcot and lot*; alſo the name of a native of *Scotland*.

SCOTCH (S.) the people or natives of *Scotland*.

SCOTCH (A.) ſomething produced in, or done after the manner of *Scotland*.

Scotch Collops, thin ſlices of veal fried with butter, bacon, ſavoury herbs, &c.

Scotch Fiddle, the diſtemper vulgarly called the itch.

Scotch Hobby, a mean, ſmall, ſorry, low-ſtatured horſe.

Scotch Language, *Engliſh* mixed with *French*, *Dutch*, *Iriſh*, &c. pronounced or ſpoke very broad; but now the moſt polite write *Engliſh* in the ſame manner as it is done in *England*.

Scotch Miſt, a ſober ſoaking rain, one that vents a great deal of water without any wind or ſtorm.

SCO'T-FREE (A.) that comes off without being fined or puniſhed, one that is cleared of an indictment or accuſation, &c.

SCO'TIA (S.) in *Architecture*, is a ſemi-circular cavity or channel put in divers parts of the ornaments of a column.

SCO'TISTS (S.) a name given to thoſe polemical divines that followed the opinions of *John Duns Scotus*, the ſubtle and great oppoſer of the *Thomiſts*.

SCO'TOMY (S.) a diſorder that ſeizes a perſon ſuddenly, by a dizzineſs or ſwimming of the head, occaſioned by the animal ſpirits being whirled about ſo haſtily, that the external objects appear to turn round to the beholder.

SCO'VEL (S.) the name of a ſort of mop uſed by bakers, to waſh and clean the bottom of their ovens with from cinders, and aſhes, conſiſting of a large cloth or clout hung at the end of a long pole to reach all parts of the oven.

SCOUL or SCOWL (V.) to look angrily, to expreſs a perſon's diſpleaſure by a ſcornful air, a grim, crabbed, or ſurly look, &c.

SCO'UNDREL (S.) a mean, vile, wicked fellow.

SCOUR or SCOWR (V.) to cleanſe or make metals bright, to purge a perſon thoroughly; alſo to clear the coaſt of pirates; alſo to ſcamper or run away from an enemy.

SCOURGE (V.) to whip or puniſh offenders; and in particular, uſed among the *Jews* two ways, one with thongs or whips made of ropes ends, or ſtraps of leather, the other with rods, twigs, or branches of trees; the rabbins have ſpun the thread ſo fine as to enumerate one hundred and ſixty eight faults that are liable to this puniſhment, and farther ſay, that all crimes that the law has not appointed death for, ſhould be puniſhed in this manner; ſome affirm that they never exceeded the number of thirty-nine ſtripes, but according to the fault, ſtruck with greater or leſſer violence.

SCOURGE (S.) an inſtrument for children to play with to whip or keep their top ſpinning; alſo an inſtrument of ſmall thongs or cords to puniſh offenders with.

SCOU'RING (S.) a diſeaſe commonly called a looſeneſs; alſo the making pewter, braſs, copper, &c. bright, by rubbing them with ſand, &c.

SCOUT (S.) a ſpy or perſon ſent out of one army to watch the motions or get intelligence of another army; and alſo the name of a judge or magiſtrate in *Holland*.

SCRA'BBLE (V.) to claw or rake together with the hands or nails, to feel or grope about in the dark; alſo to be much put to it to maintain one's ſelf or family, &c.

SCRAG (S.) any lean and bony meat, particularly the worſt end of a neck of mutton, veal, &c.

SCRA'GGEDNESS (S.) leanneſs, boneineſs, &c.

SCRA'GGY (A.) very lean and bony.

SCRA'MBLE (V.) to ſnatch or catch up any thing very haſtily, earneſtly, or eagerly, to climb or run up a tree, &c.

SCRANCH (V.) to make a noiſe with one's teeth by the haſty breaking of the cruſt of new bread, raw apples, &c.

SCRAPE (V.) to ſhave or rub off dirt, &c. from any thing with a knife, &c.

SCRAPE (S.) ſometimes means a very near, ſaving, covetous perſon; and ſometimes a footman or ſerving man; and ſometimes a troubleſome matter or buſineſs.

SCRA'PINGNESS (S.) ſavingneſs, covetouſneſs, over and above ſtingineſs.

SCRAPS (S.) ſmall bits or parcels of any thing.

SCRATCH (V.) to tear or claw the fleſh with one's nails, pins, &c.

SCRA'TCHES (S.) the marks or ſores in one's fleſh made with one's nails, needles, pins, &c. alſo a diſeaſe in *Horſes*, conſiſting of dry ſcabs, &c. which breed between the heel and paſtern joint.

SCRAWL or SCRAUL (V.) to write in a careleſs or unintelligible manner, to ſmear or daub paper, a wall, &c. with careleſs and irregular ſtrokes.

SCREAK or SKREEK (V.) to make a ſhrill or loud noiſe like a perſon ſuddenly frighted, or the filing of a ſaw, &c.

SCREAM (V.) to roar or cry out upon being frightened, or receiving and apprehending ſome hurt.

SCREA'MING (S.) roaring, bawling, or crying out violently or aloud.

SCREECH (V.) to hoot, howl, or cry out like an owl, eſpecially in the night-time.

SCREEN or SKREEN (S.) an inſtrument to keep off the wind or heat; alſo a ſieve or inſtrument to ſift gravel, &c. through to make mortar with.

SCREEN or SKREEN (V.) to defend or preſerve againſt the wind, exceſſive heat, &c. alſo to defend againſt the power of an enemy, or the ſeverity of the law; alſo to part or ſift ſtones from fine gravel or earth to make mortar with, &c.

SCREW (S.) one of the mechanick powers uſed in ſuch inſtruments as preſs bodies together very violently, in order to get the juice out of them, as apples for making cyder, &c. and in raiſing great weights, ſuch as ſhoving a ſhip off the launch, raiſing floors in a houſe that is ſunk, &c.

SCREW (V.) to ſqueeze or preſs very hard with a ſcrew; alſo to beat down the price of a perſon's labour or goods, &c.

SCRI'BBLE (V.) to write very haſtily and incorrectly, both as to the character and ſenſe.

SCRI'BBLER (S.) a mean or bad writer both in character and compoſition.

SCRIBE (S.) a publick writer, ſometimes called a penman, by way of eminence for his correct and beautiful characters; ſometimes a ſecretary, and ſometimes a notary, &c. among the *Jews* they were of two ſorts, the one imployed in ſecular matters, the other in religious concerns; the firſt were teachers of grammar, and eſpecially orthography; further to every tribe there was a *ſcribe*, whoſe buſineſs it was to regiſter and engroſs marriage contracts and other law matters; the other ſort were expoſitors of the law, who read and expounded it to the people.

SCRI'BING (S.) in *Joinery*, is the fitting a board or partition, &c. to a floor, wall, &c. though it be ever ſo irregular in its form.

SCRIP (S.) a ſmall bag or ſack that a perſon carries neceſſaries in from one place to another; alſo a ſlip or ſmall piece of written paper or parchment, &c.

SCRIP-

SCRI'PTURAL (A.) in the manner of, or like to the ſcripture.

SCRI'PTURES (S.) properly mean any written books, but in a particular manner thoſe conveyed to us by the prophets and ſervants of God, containing his law and will declared to his people by them for their direction, guidance, and inſtruction; and theſe are divided into two general parts, the one called the Old Teſtament, which contains the hiſtory of the creation, the deliverance of the *Iſraelites* out of *Egypt*, the law, &c. the prophets, the pſalms, and the proverbs; the other called the New Teſtament, which contains the hiſtory of Chriſt and his apoſtles, the doctrines they taught, and the prophecies they left behind them, which were written by ſeveral perſons, at divers times, upon ſundry occaſions; all which, for the greater eaſe of coming at particular parts or ſentences, the learned of later ages have divided into chapters and verſes, the firſt author of which is ſaid to be a monk, named *Hugo de ſancto Caro*, a Dominican, afterwards made a cardinal, by birth a *Burgundian*, and who, at the ſame time, wrote a concordance, which is placed by ſome in 1240, by others 1250: This diviſion has been imitated by the *Greeks*, and alſo by the *Jews*, but in a different manner.

SCRI'PTURIST (S.) one well verſed in the ſcripture, and that builds his religious opinions upon it.

SCRI'VENER (S.) one who makes a trade of drawing up and engroſſing writings, ſuch as deeds of conveyance, marriage-contracts, leaſes, &c.

SCRO'BY (A.) poor, mean, pitiful, little worth, &c.

SCRO'FULA or SCRO'PHULA (S.) thoſe hard ſwellings that grow in the glandules of the neck, commonly called the king's evil.

SCRO'FULOUS or SCRO'PHULOUS (A.) troubled with thoſe hard kernels or ſwellings in the neck, &c.

SCROLL (S.) a ſlip or roll of parchment; and in *Architecture*, the volute or horns that are in the *Ionick*, *Corinthian* or *Compoſite* capitals.

SCRO'TUM (S.) the bag that contains the teſticles, vulgarly called the cod.

SCRUB (S.) a mean, pitiful, worthleſs fellow.

SCRUB (V.) to rub hard, or cleanſe a houſe, &c. by ſo doing; alſo to claw or ſcratch the fleſh.

SCRUBBA'DO (S.) a cant name for the diſtemper called the itch, eſpecially when it is very high.

SCRU'PLE (S.) an objection that a perſon has in his mind againſt doing a thing, a doubt or nicety in point of conſcience; with the *Apothecaries*, it is a ſmall weight containing 20 grains, or the third part of an ounce; and among the *Chronologers* and *Aſtronomers*, it is a very ſmall portion of time of about 3 ſeconds; and in *Eclipſes*, that part of the moon's diameter that enters into the ſhadow, &c.

SCRU'PLE (V.) to heſitate, forbear, or doubt whether it may or may not be lawful to do a certain act.

SCRU'PULOUS (A.) nice, curious, preciſe, cautious, doubtful, &c.

SCRU'PULOUSNESS or SCRUPULO'SITY (S.) exactneſs, niceneſs, that will not do a thing till fully ſatisfied of its legality, &c.

SCRU'TABLE (A.) that may be examined into, or ſearched after.

SCRUTINEE'R (S.) one appointed to examine very nicely into a buſineſs.

SCRU'TINIZE (V.) to ſearch or examine thoroughly into or after a thing, matter, or buſineſs.

SCRU'TINY (S.) a very nice and correct examination into any matter.

The Day of Scrutiny in the *ancient Church*, the Wedneſday of *Paſſion* week is thus called, becauſe the catechumens uſed to be particularly inſtructed and examined upon that day, to ſee whether they underſtood and remembered the doctrines of Chriſtianity, and were fully diſpoſed to live according to them; this *ſcrutiny* was made ſeven times in *Lent*, the firſt and ſecond was held upon Wedneſday and Saturday of the third week in *Lent*, the third and fourth upon the ſame days the week following, and this was a very ſolemn *ſcrutiny*; the fifth and ſixth the week after; and the laſt upon Wedneſday before *Eaſter*-day; it was uſual for the prieſt to give notice the Sunday before, that the people might prepare themſelves.

SCRUTOI'R or SCRUTO'RE (S.) a large or long cheſt or cabinet, with a flap to draw out or let down, in the nature of a deſk to write on.

SCUD (S.) a ſudden or haſty ſhower of rain that goes with the wind.

Scud away, to run or get away haſtily, as if frighted or purſued.

SCU'FFLE (S.) a ſudden quarrel, or ſlight fighting.

SCU'FFLE (V.) to contend or fight with one or more perſons; alſo to ſtrive and endeavour to conquer difficulties, or overcome hardſhips, as for a widow to maintain herſelf and three or four children by her hand-labour only.

SCULK (V.) to hide in holes and corners, to lurk here and there, &c.

SCULL or SKULL (S.) the compages of the bones of the head that contains the brains, and which ſerves as a helmet to keep them from external injuries; ſometimes it means only the upper or top hairy part of the head, which either by age or diſeaſes grows bald firſt; alſo the name of a ſhort oar that watermen row boats with.

SCU'LLER (S.) ſometimes means a boat rowed with ſhort oars, and ſometimes the waterman that occupies ſuch a boat.

SCU'LLERY (S.) a place in great houſes on purpoſe to do the dirty work belonging to a kitchen,

kitchen, ſuch as waſhing and ſcouring the diſhes, plates, pots, &c.

SCU'LLION (S.) an under ſervant in a great man's kitchen, who under the cook does the dirty work belonging thereto.

SCULP (S.) a print or picture engraved or carved.

SCU'LPTURE (S.) the art of making figures in wood, ſtone, or metal; and this conſiſts of three branches, called carving, engraving, modelling or founding.

SCUM (S.) that droſs or froth that ſwims uppermoſt in boiling meat, melting metals, &c. alſo the dregs or meaneſt of the people.

SCU'PPER HOLES (S.) in a *Ship*, are ſmall holes made to let off the water that is either pumped out of the hold, or that is occaſioned by the rain, &c.

SCU'PPER LEATHERS (S.) leathers nailed over the ſcupper-holes.

SCU'PPER-NAILS (S.) ſhort nails with broad heads, to nail the ſcupper-leathers on.

SCURF (S.) a white, ſcaly, dry matter, that is raiſed on the ſkin, and generally upon the head.

SCU'RFY (A.) troubled with or full of ſcurf.

SCU'RRILOUS (A.) abuſive, ſaucy, railing, ſcandalous words or actions.

SCU'RRILOUSNESS or SCURRI'LITY (S.) taunting, ſaucy, abuſive words or actions.

SCU'RVINESS (S.) badneſs, naughtineſs, meanneſs, ungenteelneſs, &c.

SCU'RVY (S.) a diſeaſe epidemical to the *Hollanders*, and afflicting moſt other nations bordering on the ſea, the ſymptoms whereof are livid ſpots on the hands and feet, weakneſs of the legs and joints, ſtinking breath, looſeneſs of the teeth, bleeding of the gums; convulſions, pains, running gout, colick, &c. this is of two kinds, when the ſulphur is predominant to ſalt, or when the ſalt is predominant to the ſulphur; and this is ſometimes in the blood, and ſometimes in the nervous juice, and ſometimes in both.

SCU'RVY (A.) any thing mean, bad, pitiful, ſorry, &c. alſo ſervile or raſcally.

SCU'RVY-GRASS (S.) an herb particularly beneficial againſt, or in the ſcurvy.

SCUT (S.) among the *Hunters*, is the tail of a hare or rabbit.

SCU'TCHEON (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the field or ground upon which the arms are drawn or painted; in *Smithery*, the ſmall iron, or braſs plate put over the key-hole of a lock, &c. with *Architects*, the key or centre ſtone of a building; and with *Gardeners*, a bud or graft taken from one to be inſerted into another tree.

SCU'TTLE (S.) a baſket or tub to hold aſhes or coals; alſo the wooden trough through which the flour falls into the meal-tub in a wheat-mill.

SCU'TTLES (S.) in a *Ship*, ſometimes means thoſe ſquare holes cut in the deck of a ſhip, through which the men deſcend by a ladder from one deck or floor to another; and ſometimes the windows in the cabbin.

SCY'MITAR (S.) the *Perſian* or eaſtern name for a broad, crooked ſword, called by us a hanger, cutlaſs, &c.

SCYTHE (S.) an inſtrument with which graſs is cut down or mown, ſomewhat reſembling the moon in figure, when ſhe is about three days old.

SCY'THIANS (S.) a famous and very ancient people, ſtrong of body, and tall of ſtature, inured to labour and warlike exerciſes, but having little inclination to humanity or civil ſociety, they did not till the ground, or had any certain ſettled abode, but went wandering up and down with their wives, children and relations, driving their cattle before them; they uſed neither gold nor ſilver; their food generally was milk and honey, and their cloaths the ſkins of beaſts; they puniſhed theft very ſeverely; when they took any of their enemies priſoners of war, they drank his blood, flead him, and wrapped his ſkin about them, faſtened his head on the top of their huts or tents, or made drinking veſſels of their ſkulls. When their king condemned any man to death, all his male children were expoſed to the ſame calamity; at the death of their king, the concubine he moſt loved was put into the coffin with him, being conducted by the officers in ordinary of the king's houſhold, who were all of them ſtrangled at his tomb, and a horſe with every one of them, that they might be in a readineſs to ſerve him in the other world; their principal deities were *Veſta*, *Jupiter*, *Venus*, *Hercules* and *Mars*, to whom they ſacrificed the hundredth perſon of all thoſe they took in war; to the other gods they ſacrificed beaſts, and principally horſes.

SEA (S.) the *Hebrews* gave this name to all great collections of waters, tho' they were but lakes or pools; ſo they alſo called the great brazen laver in the temple of *Solomon*; and this is a general practice with the Orientals, to call great rivers, &c. *ſeas*; tho' we underſtand by this term, ſometimes the general collection of waters that are ſuppoſed to encompaſs the earth, and ſometimes a particular *ſea* or water that is denominated from the kingdoms or ſhores near which it runs, as the *Iriſh-ſea*, *Britiſh-ſea*, *&c.*

SEA CHA'RT (S.) a map or draught of the ſea-coaſt, containing the bearings and diſtances of places, and their latitudes and longitudes, and whatever is neceſſary for a mariner to know, to help him in conducting his ſhip to its deſired port.

SEA-FA'RING (A.) thoſe perſons that are employed about matters or buſineſs belonging to the ſea.

SEA PO'RT (S.) a proper town or place for ſhips to come in, or go out from.

SEAL (S.) the name of a ſea-calf, whoſe ſkin is uſed to make caſes for watches, ſurgeons inſtru-

inſtruments, &c. alſo the name of an inſtrument with which impreſſions are made on wax, having ſome device, letters or figures engraved upon it, in order to be affixed to a deed by ribbons, &c. or laid on a deed, whereby the party becomes bound to perform the conditions therein contained; the pendant ſeals are ſaid to be introduced by *Edward* I. to render the authority of his charters leſs exceptionable.

SEAL (V.) to faſten a door, &c. by putting a ſeal upon the locks, joints, &c. alſo to affix a ſeal to or upon a deed, &c. in order to confirm or witneſs the intention of performing the contents thereof, &c.

To Seal Hermetically, in *Chymiſtry*, is to twiſt the neck of a glaſs bottle heated with a pair of hot pincers, ſo that no matter can come out.

SEA'LER (S.) he or ſhe that puts or ſets their ſeal to an inſtrument, deed, letter, &c. alſo an officer in the court of chancery whoſe buſineſs it is to ſeal the writs, &c. of that court.

SEAM (S.) the joining or faſtening of two pieces of cloth together, &c. alſo the mark that a cut or wound leaves in the fleſh after it is cured; in a *Ship*, it is the edge where the planks meet which are drove full of oakum, &c. in *Corn Meaſure*, it is the ſame with a quarter or 8 buſhels.

SE'AMLESS (A.) without being in parts ſo as to want joining together.

SE'AMSTER or SE'AMSTRESS (S.) a man or woman, whoſe buſineſs it is to make cloaths or linen; but if a man, he is commonly called a taylor.

SEAR (V.) to burn with a hot iron, &c. as when a limb is cut off, it is ſometimes done to prevent too much bleeding.

SEARCH (V.) to look, hunt, or ſeek after any thing that is miſſing.

SEARCH (S.) a ſeeking, looking for or after what was loſt or miſlaid, &c.

SE'ARCHER (S.) one who looks for or after any thing, an enquirer, &c.

SE'AR-CLOTH (S.) a plaiſter good againſt ſprains, weakneſſes of the joints, aches, &c.

SEARSE or SARSE (S.) a ſieve made of lawn, &c.

SEA'SON (S.) one of the four quarters of the year; alſo any time proper or fit to do any thing in.

SEA'SON (V.) to ſalt, or give any thing an agreeable reliſh with pepper and other ſpices, &c.

SE'ASONABLE (A.) proper, fit, convenient; alſo any thing done in a right manner and a due time.

SEAT (S.) any place to ſit in or upon; alſo a gentleman's or a nobleman's country houſe.

SE'BATH (S.) the eleventh month of the *Hebrews*, conſiſting of 29 days, anſwering to the latter part of our *January*, and the beginning of *February*.

SEBU'CIANS (S.) a ſect among the *Samaritans*, who changed the fixed time appointed by God for the celebration of the three grand feſtivals of the *Jews*, obſerving *Eaſter* or the *Paſſover* at the beginning of *Autumn*, *Penticoaſt* at the end of it, and the feaſt of tabernacles in *March*.

SE'CANT (S.) in *Trigonometry*, is what is alſo called the hypotenuſe, or longeſt ſide of a right-angled triangle, being formed by drawing a right line from the centre of a circle, and continuing it till it meets another line drawn perpendicularly upon the extremity of the radius of the ſame circle.

SECE'DE (V.) to withdraw, go aſide, or abſent one's ſelf from a place, perſon, or buſineſs.

SECE'SSION (S.) the act of openly withdrawing one's ſelf from any publick place or buſineſs, where any thing is doing contrary to the mind, inclination, or opinion of the perſon or perſons ſo abſenting, and thereby, ſo far as in them lies, by not approving of it, to hinder its being done; ſometimes it only ſignifies the adjournment, and ſometimes the breaking up of the parliament.

SECLU'DE (V.) to ſhut out, ſeparate, or cut off.

SECLU'SION (S.) the act of ſhutting out, cutting off, or ſeparating.

SE'COND (A.) the next after the firſt, or laſt of two.

SE'COND (S.) the ſixtieth part of a minute in time or meaſure of a circle, marked thus, ('') ; ſometimes it means a perſon who eſpouſes the quarrel of another; and, in *Muſick*, it is the diſtance between any two tones or ſounds, that lie orderly or next to one another in the ſcale.

SE'COND (V.) to encourage, forward, promote or propagate what another had begun.

SE'CONDARY (S.) the name of an officer who is next to the chief or principal one; in *Aſtronomy*, ſuch planets as move round another are ſo called.

SECOND-SI'GHT (S.) a pretended inſpiration or knowledge of things not yet come to paſs, as though they really were in action before one's eyes, a privilege that many inhabitants of the weſtern iſlands of *Scotland* are ſaid to be endowed with; but Mr. *Campbell*, the famous impoſtor of that nation, lately reſident in *London*, has deſtroyed the whole credit of that pretenſion.

SE'CRESY or SE'CRETNESS (S.) privacy, retiredneſs; alſo the keeping a matter concealed from the knowledge of others.

SE'CRET (S.) a rare or uncommon piece of knowledge of great uſe or benefit, eſpecially to ſome perſons; alſo affairs or matters not proper to be publickly known.

SE'CRET (A.) retired, reſerved, not publick or known.

SE'CRETARY (S.) an officer under great men, and in publick offices, that writes the letters,

letters, and take the minutes of publick actions, ſuch as the meetings of courts, the making by-laws, and anſwering correſpondents, &c.

SECRE'TE (V.) to hide, conceal, or convey out of the way.

SECRE'TION (S.) in *Phyſick*, is the ſeparating one fluid from another in the bodies of animals or vegetables.

SECT (S.) a number of perſons profeſſing the ſame opinions; and is commonly ſuppoſed to be in oppoſition to the received opinions either of religion or philoſophy.

SECTA'RIAN, SE'CTARY or SE'CTARIST (S.) one who follows the opinion of a ſect or party; and with us commonly means a diſſenter from the eſtabliſhed religion.

SE'CTION (S.) a cutting or dividing a thing into ſeveral parts; alſo a portion or diviſion of a book divided into ſundry heads or parts; and *mathematically*, is cutting of a plane by a plane, or a ſolid by a plane, the conſequence of which latter is the producing many curioſities, as of a cone, the figure reſulting is a circle, ellipſis, parabola, or hyperbola; and in *Architecture*, it is the perſpective repreſentation of the inſide of the building.

SE'CTOR (S.) in *Geometry*, is a figure contained under two right lines that incline towards one another, whoſe point of contact is the center of a circle, of which they are radius's, and the circumference compriſed between the ſaid two lines; it is alſo the name of an excellent inſtrument fitted for the purpoſe of anſwering moſt practical parts of the mathematicks.

SE'CULAR (A.) ſomething belonging to an age, or hundred years; alſo any thing belonging to common life, in oppoſition to the function of the clergy.

SECULA'RITY or SE'CULARNESS (S.) the being addicted to things of common life, called the things of this world, without having any thought of or regard to another.

SE'CULARIZE (V.) to make a clergyman a lay-man, to ſtrip him of his eccleſiaſtical function, name, and dignity.

SE'CULAR PLAYS (S.) this was one of the greateſt ſolemnities of *Old Rome*, which were inſtituted upon the following account: *Rome* being afflicted with a great mortality the ſame year the *Tarquins* were expelled, *Valerius Publicola*, then conſul, began it; it was regulated by the directions of the *Sibylline* books, with a deſign to appeaſe the gods, in the 245th year of *Rome*; they were called *ſecular*, becauſe they were to be repeated only once in an age, or one hundred years, which was opened in the beginning of harveſt; the emperor, upon account of his being high-prieſt, made a ſpeech to the people in the capitol, and exhorted them to guard againſt all impurity, and prepare themſelves for the ſolemnity; then the emperor from under his canopy of ſtate delivered fumigations to the people, which was a compoſition of brimſtone and bitumen; with this the people were purified, and the proceſſion was begun, in which the prieſts of all the fraternities made one part, the ſenate and magiſtracy made another part of the ſhew, and the people were dreſſed in white crowned with flowers, and bearing a branch of the palm-tree in their hand; as they went along, they ſung verſes compoſed for the occaſion, and worſhipped the ſtatues of their gods as they paſſed by their temples, where theſe pretended deities lay to open view upon beds of ſtate; they met three nights together in the temples to watch, pray, and ſacrifice; and to prevent all diſorder, the parents of the younger people of both ſexes were preſent, or ſome other proper guardians; and as this feſtival was chiefly deſigned to pacify the gods below, *i. e. Pluto*, *Proſerpine*, *Ceres*, the *Parcæ*, *&c.* they offered only black ſacrifices, and that in the night, and particularly they ſacrificed a black bull to *Pluto*, and a cow to *Proſerpine*; the next day they offered ſacrifices to *Jupiter* and *Juno* of the ſame ſpecies, only white-coloured; the victims were brought to the altar waſhed, and dreſſed with garlands of flowers; and when this was done, the crier ordered prophane and unprepared perſons to withdraw, and that others ſhould be ſilent, and mind what was doing; after this the prieſt, who was the emperor himſelf, threw a little meal mixed with ſalt upon the head of the beaſt to be ſacrificed, pouring afterwards a little wine, of which he gave a taſte to the by-ſtanders; then the ſlaughter-man knocked down the victim, his throat being cut, they gave the high prieſt ſome of his blood, who ſprinkled it upon the fire of the altar; this being done, the augurs examined, with great nicety, the entrails, from whence the good or ill ſucceſs they ſought after was concluded; then they were burnt as a ſacrifice to the god or goddeſs to whom it was deſigned, invoking all the other gods at the ſame time; with the remainder of the victim they made a feaſt; the ſacrifices being ended, the publick ſhews began, which were deſigned as a worſhip to *Apollo* and *Diana*, for which purpoſes they acted comedies in the play-houſe, and foot, horſe, and chariot-races in the circus; the athletæ or wreſtlers alſo ſhewed their dexterity in wreſtling and other exerciſes, and the gladiators, or prize-fighters in the amphitheatres fought ſometimes with men, and ſometimes with wild beaſts; the ſecond night they repeated their prayers to the *Parcæ*, and offered a black ſheep and ſhe-goat; the next day the women who were not ſlaves went to the capitol, and other temples, where they prayed to *Jupiter*, and the gods above mentioned; the remainder of the day was ſpent in publick rejoicing, like the firſt; the third night they ſacrificed a hog to the *Earth*, which was one of their chief goddeſſes, and worſhipped

ſhipped under ſeveral names; this was done upon the banks of the *Tyber*, in that part of *Mars*'s field called the *Tarentum*; the third and laſt day there were two choirs of muſick, one of boys, the other of girls, of the beſt families, whoſe fathers and mothers were living, who ſung hymns compoſed for the occaſion; this day alſo the prieſts of *Mars* performed their myſtick dance.

SE'CULAR PRIEST (S.) a diſtinction made by the church of *Rome* between thoſe who take upon them the care of ſouls as pariſh-prieſts do, but without obligating himſelf to obſerve the rules of any particular religious order.

SE'CUNDINE (S.) in *Midwifry*, is the after-birth, or that wherein the child lay and grew in the womb.

SECU'RE (A.) ſafe, free from harm or danger: alſo careleſs, fearleſs, negligent, &c.

SECU'RE (V.) to lock or lay up ſafely, to preſerve from hurt or danger; alſo to ſeize or apprehend a perſon for a crime committed, &c.

SECU'RITY or SECU'RENESS (S.) ſafety, a being free from real or apprehenſive dangers; alſo one that is bail for another's appearance to anſwer an accuſation in a court of law, or for payment of a ſum of money, &c. The *Painters* repreſent *Security* by the portrait of a lady leaning againſt a pillar before an altar, with a ſceptre in her hand.

SEDA'N (S.) a cloſe chair to carry perſons in through the ſtreets without being ſeen.

SEDA'TE (A.) compoſed, ſober, regular, quiet, thoughtful, undiſturbed in mind.

SEDA'TENESS (S.) ſobriety, compoſure of mind, thoughtfulneſs, &c.

SE-DEFENDE'NDO (S.) a plea made uſe of by a perſon, who in a quarrel or otherwiſe hath killed another, in which he alledges, that what was done was unavoidable for the preſervation of his own life; and notwithſtanding this plea be admitted, the law requires that the party's goods ſhall be forfeited to the king, and that he muſt procure his pardon by means of the lord chancellor.

SE'DENTARINESS (S.) the condition or manner of living retired, and uſing little bodily exerciſe, &c.

SE'DENTARY (A.) a life that is ſpent in a retired manner, working or reading much, ſitting, or within doors; in *France*, thoſe parliaments that are fixed to a particular place, or city, are called *ſedentary* parliaments.

SEDGE (S.) a weed that grows particularly in or near the water.

SE'DIMENT (S.) the ſettling, thick or droſſy part of liquor, commonly called the lees.

SEDI'TION (S.) a publick mutiny, riot, uproar or rebellion; the Ancients repreſented *ſedition* by the hieroglyphick of two lobſters fighting together.

SEDI'TIOUS (A.) turbulent, quarrelſome, of an uneaſy and diſſatisfied mind, apt to find fault and promote riots, &c. againſt the ſtate.

SEDU'CE (V.) to corrupt, draw away, or deceive, to miſlead or debauch a perſon's principles either in religious or ſtate matters.

SEDU'CEMENT or SEDU'CTION (S.) a drawing away, a miſleading, debauching, &c.

SEDU'CER (S.) one who perſuades or prevails upon another, by deceiving or miſleading him into an error.

SE'DULOUS (A.) careful, applicative to buſineſs, induſtrious, &c.

SE'DULOUSNESS or SEDU'LITY (S.) diligence, carefulneſs, induſtry, &c.

SEE (S.) the ſeat-reſidence, or juriſdiction of an arch-biſhop or biſhop; and in the *Romiſh Language*, that of *Rome* is by way of eminence called the *holy ſee*, during the vacancy whereof, that is, from the death of one pope to the election of another, the practice and government thereof is as follows: As ſoon as the pope is dead, notice is given by tolling the bell in the capitol, which is never rung upon any other occaſion; at the ſame time couriers are diſpatch'd to all the princes of *Italy*, *France*, *Spain*, *&c.* the cardinal chamberlain removes into the palace, ſeizes the fiſher's ring, which is the pope's ſeal, and breaks it, to prevent the diſpatch of any bulls during the vacancy; this being done in the preſence of at leaſt three other cardinals, the chamberlain gives the neceſſary orders for every thing relating to the pope's palace; and likewiſe for the embalming and dreſſing the deceaſed in his pontifical robes; in the evening the corpſe is carried in a litter to St. *Peter*'s, attended with flambeaux, ſome horſe, and the penitentiaries of St. *Peter*, but without ſinging or appearing in mourning; the corpſe lies expoſed in a chapel upon a raiſed bed of ſtate, and ſo placed, that the feet may be kiſſed thro' an iron gate; at three days end the body is buried, the funeral laſts nine days, the ceremony being performed by the ſacred college, who appear every day at matins in the *Gregorian* chapel at St. *Peter*'s, where, in the middle of the church, there is a ſtately, fine mauſoleum erected, richly ornamented with figures, together with panegyrical ſentences, and the arms of the deceaſed; upon ſome of the laſt days of this ſolemnity, the ambaſſadors of crowned heads make proper ſpeeches to the cardinals, met together at St. *Peter*'s, concerning the election of another pope, exhorting them, in their maſter's name, to chuſe ſuch a one as they ſhall find beſt qualified to fill the *holy ſee*: The funerals being thus over, the ſacred college meet the 10th day in the ſame chapel, where a biſhop or abbot makes a *Latin* oration *de eligendo pontifice*; after the maſs of the Holy Ghoſt the cardinals go two and two in proceſſion to the conclave; during the vacancy, the dean or firſt cardinal biſhop, the firſt cardinal prieſt, and

and the firſt cardinal deacon have the management of the whole ſtate; they give all neceſſary orders to officers, regulate the adminiſtration of juſtice, and whatever relates both to the exchequer and ſoldiery; and during this time the cardinal chamberlain coins money with the emblem of the vacancy, which is two keys in ſaltire, and the gonfanon or ſtandard of holy church.

SEE (V.) to perceive with the eyes any external object; alſo to comprehend a matter.

SEE'CHING (S.) a town in *Norfolk*, whoſe market is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 77 computed, and 94 meaſured miles.

SEE'CHY (S.) in *Norfolk*, a town whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 79 computed, and 95 meaſured miles.

SEED (S.) that which potentially contains the tree, plant, fruit, or bodies of all vegetables or animals, which being put or caſt into proper beds or receptacles, become fruitful, and bring forth that which was deſired or expected; in *Plants, trees, &c.* it is commonly a hard ſubſtance, of various forms; but in *Animals*, it is a white, hot, ſpirituous, ſubſtance, thick, clammy, and ſaltiſh, made from the pureſt and thinneſt part of the blood.

SEE'DY (A.) any herb or plant that is permitted to grow till it runs into ſeed, any thing full or abounding with ſeed.

SEE'ING (Part.) foraſmuch as, ſince it is ſo, &c.

SEE'ING (S.) the faculty of ſight, or of perceiving external objects with the eyes.

SEEK (V.) to hunt, ſearch, or look for or after, to labour or endeavour to get, find, or obtain ſomething.

SEEL (V.) with the *Sailors*, is when a ſhip rolls or tumbles about very ſuddenly and violently with or by the force of the waves; in the *Falconers Language*, it is to run a thread through the eye-lids of a hawk when taken, ſo that ſhe may either not ſee at all, or but very little, to make her comply with the hood the readier; in *Farriery*, it is when ſpots of white heirs about half an inch broad, mixed with thoſe of his natural colour, grow upon his eye-brows, which is a mark of old age, becauſe they never *feel* before 14 years old.

SEEM (V.) to appear, pretend, become, &c.

SEE'MING (Part.) appearing likely, or as if he was inclined to do a thing.

SEE'MLINESS (S.) decentneſs, comelineſs, properneſs, fitneſs, &c.

SEE'MLY (A.) decent, proper, fit to be done.

SEER (S.) an elder or prophet, eſpecially among the *Jews*.

SEETH (V.) to ſtew, ſteep, or gently boil any thing in liquor over the fire.

SE'GMENT (S.) a part cut from off any whole thing; and in *Geometry*, when applied to a circle, is a figure comprehended under one right line, called a chord, and part of the circumference of a circle, &c.

SE'GREGATE (V.) to part, ſeparate, or put aſunder, to take away ſome out of a great many.

SE'IA (S.) a goddeſs worſhipped by the heathen *Romans*, under the pretence of her having the care of the ſeed ſown; her ſtatue ſtood in the circus, and ſhe was one of thoſe deities called *Salutares*, invoked by them in the time of common diſtreſs or danger.

SE'IANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when a lion or other beaſt ſits like a cat with his fore-feet ſtraight.

SEI'GNIOR (S.) a lord, maſter, or chief perſon or commander; the emperor of *Turkey* is called the *grand ſeignior*.

SEI'GNIORY (S.) a lordſhip, or the dominion, power or authority thereunto belonging.

SEI'SABLE or SEI'ZABLE (A.) goods that are prohibited to be imported or exported or if done are forfeited, or liable to be ſeized, or taken away from the proprietors, for their contempt of authority, or non-compliance with the law.

SEI'SIN (S.) in *Law*, ſometimes means the right to, and ſometimes the act of poſſeſſion.

SEIZE (V.) to lay or take hold of violently or at unawares, wrongfully or by force; among the *Sailors*, it means faſtening two ropes together with another rope, yarn, &c. or of a block or pulley at the end of a pendant, tackle or garnet, &c.

SEI'ZING or SEI'ZURE (S.) a taking poſſeſſion of any thing by violence, force, &c. in *Law*, an attachment or diſtreſs of goods for rent, &c.

SE'LAH (Part.) an *Hebrew* word that occurs 73 times in the Pſalms, and once in the prophet *Habakkuk*, the meaning whereof ſome affirm to be *for ever*, others *Amen*, and others only a ſign of a pauſe or ſtop of the fingers to raiſe their voices; and others that it directs a change in the tune or perſon, and others that it was a direction to change the whole chorus; for ſometimes the chorus broke off in the middle of the pſalm, and another ſet of vocal muſick went on with it.

SE'LANDER (S.) in *Farriery*, is that in horſes, which is called the ſcab or mange in dogs, &c.

SE'LBY (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a populous, tho' ſmall town, enjoying a very good trade, being ſeated upon the navigable part of the *Ouſe*, whoſe market is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 141 computed, and 172 meaſured miles.

SE'LDOM (Part.) that is not often done, unfrequent, &c.

SELE'CT (V.) to pick and chuſe a few out of a great many.

SELE'CT (A.) choice, curious, rare, or a number or parcel picked out, or pitched upon for a particular purpoſe.

SELENI'TES or the MOO'N STONE (S.) ſaid to be ſtill found in *China*, which is reported to increaſe and decreaſe as the moon waxes

waxes and wanes; there are ſaid to be ſome of theſe ſtones preſerved in the palace of *Pekin*, valued at an incredible price; ſome call *Muſcovy* talk by this name, and ſay it has the ſame properties.

SELENO'GRAPHIST (S.) one who undertakes to deſcribe the hills, rivers, ſeas, &c. of the moon.

SELENO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of deſcribing the phaſes or appearances of the moon, as ſhe appears by the help of, or thro' a teleſcope; ſome have pretended to divide it into regions, ſeas, lakes, mountains, &c. and appropriated names to each, as though they were to be come at like the kingdoms, &c. of our earth.

SELEU'CIANS (S.) ſometimes call'ed *Hermians*, from their leaders *Seleucus* and *Hermias*, hereticks that aroſe in the early ages of the church, and taught that God was corporeal, and that elementary matter was co-eternal with him; that the human ſoul was formed by angels of fire and air; that Jeſus Chriſt did not ſit at the right hand of God, but had quitted that right, and had removed his throne into the ſun, &c.

SELF (S.) one's own perſon or affairs.

SELF-DEPE'NDENT (A.) one that has no dependence on, or relation to another.

SELF-E'NDED or SE'LFISH (A.) one that has no regard of, or for any thing or perſon that does not belong to himſelf, &c.

SELF E'VIDENT (A.) clear, plain, that needs no proof or demonſtration.

SELL or SILL (S.) in *Carpentry*, is the large thick piece of timber that makes the lower part of the door frame of a houſe, and which is trod upon, called the threſhold; and ſometimes means the large, ſtrong, lowermoſt timber of a whole building, which ſupports the ſuperſtructure.

SELL (V.) to diſpoſe of goods or eſtates by wholeſale or retail, to others for money, or any other valuable conſideration.

SE'LVAGE (S.) the extream edge of any thing wove, and which is frequently ſtronger and of another colour from the ſilk, cloth, &c. itſelf.

SE'MBLABLE (A.) ſeeming, likely, appearing, &c.

SE'MBLANCE (S.) likeneſs, appearance.

SE'MIBRIEF (S.) a muſical note, containing two minims, four crotchets, &c. and in *common Time*, is a whole meaſure or bar in the diviſion of the muſick, both in playing and pricking, marked O.

SE'MI-CIRCLE (S.) ſometimes means only half a circle contained under the diameter, and half the circumference; alſo a mathematical inſtrument uſed upon many occaſions.

SEMICO'LON (S.) the name of a point or ſtop, uſed in a ſentence when the reſt or pauſe requires to be longer than a comma, and is marked thus (;).

SEMI DIA'METER (S.) in *Geometry*, is what is ſometimes called the radius, or half of the diameter, and is formed by drawing a right line from the center to the circumference of a circle.

SE'MINAL (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to ſeed.

SE'MINARY (S.) when applied to *Gardening*, means a ſeed-plot or nurſery where plants or trees are raiſed, in order to be tranſplanted; when applied to *Men*, it means a ſchool or univerſity where young perſons are inſtructed in all parts of literature, eſpecially thoſe in Popiſh countries, where prieſts or miſſionaries are bred up on purpoſe to ſend into foreign countries, to ſpread the *Romiſh* religion, &c.

SEMINA'TION (S.) the act of ſowing, ſhedding, or emitting ſeed, either of vegetables or animals.

SEMIQUA'VER (S.) a *muſical* note, which in common time is the ſixteenth part of a bar.

SE'MITONE (S.) in *Muſick*, is an half tone, or note, or the half of a whole note or ſecond, and therefore called the leſſer ſecond, being in fretted inſtruments expreſſed by the ſpace or diſtance of one fret, and upon key'd inſtruments by that of the white keys, &c.

SEMI-VOW'ELS (S.) thoſe conſonants or letters in the alphabet which always require an *e* to be prefixed to them in their pronunciation or ſound, as *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *x*, *z*.

SEMPITE'RNAL (A.) everlaſting, continual, always, without end, &c.

SE'NA or SE'NNA (S.) a purgative ſhrub that principally grows in *Syria*, *Perſia*, and *Arabia*, from whence it is carried to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and from thence it comes into *Europe*, though it is ſaid ſome grows in *Italy*; it is, and has been in great eſteem both by the ancient and modern phyſicians.

SE'NATE (S.) an aſſembly in the ſtates of a kingdom, to conſult and adviſe what is fit to be done for the promotion of peace and good order, trade, &c. a parliament, ſanhedrim, &c.

SE'NATOR (S.) a counſellor of ſtate, or member of parliament, &c.

SEND (V.) to cauſe a perſon or thing to go, be conveyed, or moved from one place or perſon to another.

SE'NESCHAL (S.) the name of an ancient officer of the *French* crown that had the care of the king's houſhold, and regulated the expences thereof both in war and peace; he had alſo the chief command of the King's houſhold, and carried the royal ſtandard; under *Philip* I. it was eſteemed the higheſt place of truſt under the *French* crown, and ſeems to be much the ſame with our lord high ſteward; alſo the head-bailiff of a barony is ſometimes called by this name.

SE'NIOR (S.) the elder brother, and alſo ſuperior officer, perſon, &c.

SENIO'RITY (S.) eldership.

SENSA'TION (S.) any perception conveyed to the mind by means of the ſenſes.

SENSE (S.) ſometimes means the faculty of ſeeing, hearing, &c. and ſometimes the coherence or regular connexion of a diſcourſe, treatiſe, ſpeech, &c.

SE'NSELESS (A.) fooliſh, mad; alſo void of all perception and diſtinction.

SE'NSES (S.) the common faculties of ſeeing, hearing, feeling, taſting, and ſmelling.

SE'NSIBLE (A.) ſometimes means any thing that is perceived by the ſenſes; and ſometimes it means a regular qualification, or a being properly endowed with underſtanding the nature and cauſes of things, a learned or ingenious man.

SE'NSITIVE (A.) that hath the power or faculty of perceiving or apprehending things and their differences.

SE'NSORY (S.) the organ or inſtrument of ſenſe; as, the eye of ſeeing, the ear of hearing, &c. alſo the ſeat or part of the body where the ſenſible ſoul or act of ſenſation more immediately reſides.

SE'NSUAL (A.) voluptuous, pleaſed with, and deſirous of gratifying the ſenſes.

SENSUA'LITY or SE'NSUALNESS (S.) a gratifying the ſenſes, a being pleaſed with externals, &c

SE'NSUALIZE (V.) to render or become delighted with external things.

SE'NTENCE (S.) ſo many words joined together as expreſs ſomething clearly and intelligibly to the mind; alſo a proverb or ſhort witty remark, or publick ſaying; alſo the decree of a court of judicature.

SE'NTENCE (V.) to condemn or pronounce a legal iſſue upon a perſon or cauſe.

SENTE'NTIOUS (A.) full of ſhort, pithy ſayings, or expreſſions, uſing but few words, yet ſpeaking ſufficiently clear to the underſtanding of the auditors.

SE'NTIMENT (S.) the opinion, thought, or judgment of a perſon upon any ſubject.

SE'NTINEL or SE'NTRY (S.) a private or common ſoldier taken out of the *corps de garde*, and poſted upon any particular ſpot of ground, in order to prevent the enemy's coming to ſurprize the camp or gariſon, either by oppoſing them, or giving notice of the approach.

Sentinel Perdue, one poſted very near the enemy, where he is in great danger of being loſt.

SE'PARABLE (A.) any thing that may be parted or got aſunder from another.

SE'PARATE (V.) to part, divide, put aſunder, or go away from.

SE'PARATE (A.) diſtinct, different, particular, alone, &c.

SEPARA'TION (S.) the act of parting, dividing, or putting aſunder; alſo a divorce between a man and his wife.

SE'PARATIST (S.) one that is gone away from the communion of the eſtabliſhed church.

SEPHARI'TES (S.) a Mahometan ſect, who teach that God hath a viſible figure, and ſenſes like men, but that this figure is ſpiritual as well as corporeal, and that the organs of his body are not ſubject to corruption or alteration.

SE'PTANGLE (S.) in *Geometry*, is a figure that hath ſeven points, corners or angles.

SEPTE'MBER (S.) formerly the ſeventh, now the ninth month of the year, about the 21ſt day whereof is the autumnal equinox; the *Painters* repreſent this month by a man cloathed with a purple robe, and a chearful look, crowned with a coronet of white and purple grapes, holding in his right-hand a cornu-copia of pomegranates, and other ſummer fruits, together with a balance, and in his left hand a handful of oats.

SEPTE'NNIAL (A.) belonging to, or having the ſpace of ſeven years; any thing that returns or begins once in ſeven years.

SEPTE'NTRIO (S.) on globes and maps, &c. the north part of the world; alſo a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars, now called with us *Charles*'s wain.

SEPTE'NTRIONAL (A.) ſomething belonging or appertaining to the north.

SEPTUAGE'SIMA SUNDAY (S.) the title of one of the Sundays in the common-prayer book, being 70 days diſtant from the Saturday before the octaves of *Eaſter* or *Low Sunday*, upon which day the newly baptized uſed to lay aſide their white habit, and the preparation for the great faſt of *Lent* began.

SE'PTUAGINT (S.) a name commonly given to the 72 tranſlators of the Old Teſtament into *Greek*, at the command of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, the ſon of *Lagus*, king of *Egypt*, about three hundred years before the birth of Chriſt, who were ſent to him by the high-prieſt *Eleazer*, who choſe ſix out of every tribe of the moſt learned in the *Greek* and *Hebrew* languages; St. *Jerome* affirms they tranſlated only the *Pentateuch*; but St. *Juſtin* and others ſay they tranſlated the whole; it is recorded, that the king appointed each his cell or chamber apart, ſo that they could not communicate with each other, that he might ſee how much they differed one from another, and that upon comparing them together, they were as exact as if they had been done by one perſon only; but this is looked upon by others as an error, and that they frequently conferred together to ſettle the difficult paſſages, &c. This verſion has always been greatly eſteemed by the *Jews*, as being done by themſelves, and by the Chriſtians for its antiquity and correctneſs, and for its being quoted by Chriſt himſelf, and uſed by the fathers for the firſt ſix ages, eſpecially by thoſe who did not underſtand *Hebrew*, as a confutation both of the *Jews* and *Gentiles*; many learned men have preferred it to the *Hebrew* text itſelf, as being done in a time while the *Hebrew* was a living language,

language, and the phraſes and cuſtoms alluded to were much better known and underſtood than afterwards they were; ſome are of opinion, that this verſion was made by five learned elders, and called the *Septuagint*, upon its receiving the licence and approbation of the Sanhedrim, &c.

SEPU'LCHRAL (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to a burial place, &c.

SEPU'LCHRE (S.) a grave or tomb, which among the *Jews* or *Hebrews* was always regarded with much care and ſolemnity, the greateſt part whereof were dug in rocks, or made in hollow caves of the earth; when they became a regular nation or ſettled people, they had appropriated fields or places for this purpoſe, and they generally put ſtones, or ſome other ſignature over the particular part where the dead were interred, that ſtrangers might know it, and avoid polluting themſelves; the heathens were as pompous as any body in this affair, and the famous pyramids of *Egypt* are remaining inſtances of their grandeur; the *Turks*, *&c.* and alſo the Chriſtians, have run into extravagancies upon this head, and from decent reſpect have degenerated into abominable idolatry, by paying their devotions not only at the graves but to the perſons deceaſed; but this is entirely reformed among all the profeſſors of Proteſtantiſm.

SEPU'LTURE (S.) the act of burying or laying in the ground the corpſe of a dead perſon; the *Jews* eſteemed it one of the greateſt misfortunes that could happen to a man to be deprived of burial, for which reaſon they performed it even to their enemies.

SE'QUEL (S.) the end, concluſion, or winding up of a matter, or the conſequence that follows from it.

SE'QUENCE (S.) a regular or orderly ſucceſſion, or following of things one after another; alſo a term at ſome particular games upon the cards for a ſet of the ſame ſort.

SEQUE'STER (V.) to part, ſever, or divide; alſo to withdraw or retire from the world, or publick buſineſs, company, or affairs; in the *Civil Law*, a widow is ſaid to *ſequeſter*, when ſhe diſowns or diſclaims all right to the goods or poſſeſſions of her huſband, in order to be freed from all debts owing by him, &c. in *Common Law*, it is to ſeparate a thing in diſpute from the poſſeſſion of the contending parties, or the true owner or proprietor thereof.

SEQUESTRA'TION (S.) the act of ſeparating or dividing a thing diſputed from the poſſeſſion of the contending parties, till the law has decided who ſhall be the owner; in the *Civil Law*, it is the act of diſpoſing of the goods of a perſon deceaſed, whoſe eſtate no other perſon will meddle with; in the time of the civil wars of king *Charles* I. it meant a ſeizing on the eſtates, &c. of thoſe who were of the king's party; ſometimes it means the collecting the fruits of a void benefice for the uſe of the next incumbent.

SEQUESTRA'TOR (S.) a third perſon to whom the keeping of a thing in controverſy is committed; alſo an officer in the civil wars, appointed by the parliament to receive the rents of ſuch eſtates and church revenues as belonged to thoſe they termed delinquents.

SERA'GLIO (S.) a *Turkiſh* name for a court or palace, eſpecially the grand ſeignior's court at *Conſtantinople*, where the ſons of the nobility are educated and brought up for the great poſts of the empire, and where his concubines are kept; from the latter reaſon any place where whores reſort to, or are kept, is called a *ſeraglio*.

SE'RAPH (S.) a *Turkiſh* gold coin, in value five ſhillings ſterling.

SE'RAPH, SE'RAPHIM, or SE'RAPHIN (S.) an *Hebrew* word, ſignifying melting, burning, or purifying; and ſometimes it means thoſe winged, fiery ſerpents that deſtroyed the *Iſraelites* in the wilderneſs, a creature common in *Arabia*; and ſometimes it means the firſt order of the firſt hierarchy of the angels, being accounted above the cherubims, which by the prophet *Iſaiah* are deſcribed to be over the throne of the Lord, having ſix wings, with two of which they covered their face, with two they covered their feet, and flew with the other two, crying or ſinging to one another, *Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of Hoſts, the whole Earth is full of his Glory*.

SERA'PHICK or SERA'PHICAL (A.) full of holy or ecſtatick praiſes, zealous and warm acknowledgments of God's power and goodneſs, &c. like to or after the manner of the ſeraphims.

SE'RAPIES (S.) houſhold gods of the ancient *Egyptians*; ſome of theſe idols they put in their famous pyramids, to watch and preſerve the corpſe of thoſe who were buried there, and to convey the ſouls to heaven; the images were covered with hieroglyphical figures, which the *Egyptians* accounted ſacred.

SE'RAPIS (S.) an *Egyptian* god, repreſented with a baſket full of ears of corn upon his head, from whence ſeveral learned men conclude that *Joſeph* was worſhipped under this name, for being the inſtrument of delivering them from famine; it is likewiſe ſaid, that this is the ſame with the god *Apis*; to this it is anſwered, that the god *Serapis* was not heard of till many ages after *Joſeph*, and that king *Ptolemy* endeavoured to introduce him; the *Romans* forbid the ceremonies of *Serapis* in their city, upon account of their filthineſs and impurity; there was a ſtatue of this god, a copy whereof the emperors *Adrian* and *Julian* deſired, which was made up of ſeveral ſorts of metals, precious ſtones, and wood; the temple and ſtatue of this *Serapis* were demoliſhed at *Alexandria*, in the

reign of *Theodoſius the Great* in 380, after an uproar cauſed by the heathens there, who were enraged becauſe *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*, having begged an old temple, upon examination, found under it ſubterranean caves, which diſcovered the abominable myſteries of their religion.

SERA'SKER (S.) among the *Turks*, is a general of an army; but now commonly means an inferior general or commander of a ſmall army, or part of a great one.

SE'RENADE (V.) to play or ſing under the window of a miſtreſs or ſweetheart in the night time.

SE'RENADE (A.) a vocal or inſtrumental concert in the night time under the window of a miſtreſs or ſweetheart.

SERE'NE A) fair, clear, without clouds or diſcompoſure of any ſort.

SERE'NITY or SERE'NENESS (S.) fairneſs of weather; alſo the diſpoſition of mind unruffled, or without diſorder; alſo a title of honour formerly given to kings and biſhops; alſo a title now given to the princes of the empire, &c.

SERGE (S.) a ſort of thick, ſtrong woollen ſtuffs for womens garments, &c.

SE'RGEANT or SE'RJEANT (S.) properly ſignifies only a mean or under ſervant; but now it ſometimes ſignifies an officer in a corporation who ſerves the writs of debt upon a perſon, &c. ſometimes it means thoſe counſellors or pleaders learned in the law, from among whom the judges are ordinarly choſen, and theſe, by way of eminence, are called *ſergeants* of the coif, and the judges, when ſpeaking to them, call them brothers; there is alſo an officer, a *ſerjeant at arms*, who alſo is in waiting upon the king's perſon, is ſent to arreſt traitors and perſons of quality, and to attend the lord high ſteward, when he ſits in judgment upon a traitor; in corporations where there are mayors and other chief magiſtrates, thoſe perſons who wait upon them in matters of juſtice are called *ſergeants of the mace*; in an *Army*, a *ſergeant* is an officer without commiſſion in a company of foot, or troop of dragoons; ſometimes he commands ſmall detachments, and among other things, it is his particular duty to ſee the men keep their due diſtances, and to ſtraighten the ranks and files, to receive and carry orders between the major and his officers, and the company; common companies have generally two *ſergeants* each, whoſe weapon is a halberd.

SE'RGEANTY (S.) in *Law*, was an antient ſervice due to the king as a tenure, by which lands were held, and which was called grand *ſergeanty*, when the ſervice was to be actually performed by the perſon himſelf, ſuch as to bear the king's ſpear, banner, &c. the one or other ſort called petty *ſerjeanty*, when the perſon was only to pay or furniſh ſome ſmall matters towards the king's wars, &c.

SE'RIES (S.) any thing that goes in a regular or orderly courſe or manner; from whence in *Algebra*, thoſe ranks or progreſſions of numbers or quantities, either increaſing or decreaſing in one conſtant ratio are ſo called; and when ſuppoſed to be continued infinitely, are equal to the quantity mentioned, otherwiſe only conſtantly approaching or approximating nearer and nearer, &c.

SE'RIOUS (A.) grave, modeſt, ſolid, wiſe, diſcreet, ſober; alſo of an important nature, &c.

SE'RMON (S.) a ſpeech or oration, eſpecially upon religious matters or affairs.

SE'RMONIZING (S.) a talking or ſpeaking much and long, eſpecially upon or about religious matters.

SE'RON (S.) a certain quantity of *Turkiſh* goods, ſuch as almonds, anniſeeds, &c.

SE'ROUS (A.) watry, belonging to the humour called ſerum.

SE'RPENT (S.) in general, ſignifies any venomous, hurtful creature; and in *Scripture*, many ſorts are mentioned of different ſhapes and qualities, ſome with legs, and others without, and one called a ſeraph or ſareph, that has wings like a bat, not of feathers, but a ſort of ſkin or leather; many alluſions are made to this creature in ſcripture, and under ſome ſpecies of it the devil is related to have tempted *Eve*; there is a ſort of ſportive fire-work that goes by this name, which is alſo ſometimes called a ſquib; the old *Pagans* worſhipped ſerpents and kept them inruſh or wicker baſkets, which were conſecrated to *Ceres*, *Bacchus* and *Proſerpine*; the heretics called *Ophitæ*, worſhipped a ſerpent which they kept in a box in their temples, and fed it with bread; the *Egyptians* kept ſnakes in their temples, and *Æſculapius*, the pretended god of phyſick, was worſhipped in a large ſnake of ſerpent; and in *Aſtronomy*, it is one of the northern conſtellations.

SE'RPENTINE (A.) like to, or after the manner of a ſerpent, ſpiral or twining.

SE'RPENTINE (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, is a worm or pipe made in a ſpiral form, ſometimes of pewter, and ſometimes of copper, which being placed in a veſſel of cold water, ſerve as a refrigeratory in diſtilling ſpirituous liquors.

SE'RVANT (S.) any one that ſerves, waits, or attends upon another.

Servants at arms, the third rank in the order of *Malta*, who wear ſwords, but are not noble by four deſcents, which the knights are obliged to be, *viz.* they muſt prove their nobility up to their great-grandfather inclusively, both by the father and mother's ſide, and for above 100 years, and theſe are the firſt rank; the ſecond are chaplains or prieſts, and the third, *ſervants at arms*.

SE'RVE (V.) to attend, wait upon, obey, or ſubmit to; alſo to aſſiſt or do offices of friendſhip to or for; alſo on *Ship-board*, to twiſt

or

or faſten tow, &c. round a rope to prevent its galling.

SE'RVICE (S.) the office, ſtate, or condition of a ſervant; alſo a friendly act or piece of kindneſs; alſo a courſe of diſhes at a great man's table; alſo the regular or common devotions of thoſe churches that uſe preſcribed forms of prayer, &c.

SE'RVICEABLE (A.) that is fit for uſe or ſervice; alſo that is friendly, ready or willing to help a perſon by any means whatever; alſo any thing that is firm and ſtrong, and that will endure or laſt a great while; alſo profitable, uſeful, or beneficial.

SE'RVILE (A.) mean, low, baſe, that belongs to the ſtate or condition of a ſervant or ſlave.

SE'RVILENESS or SERVI'LITY (S.) lowneſs, meanneſs, ungenerouſneſs, littleneſs, &c.

SE'RVITOR or SE'RVITOUR (S.) a ſervant, footman, lacquey, or waiter upon any one; and at the *Univerſities*, thoſe ſcholars whoſe narrow fortunes oblige them to wait on the more wealthy, for maintenance.

SE'RVITUDE (S.) the ſtate or condition of a ſervant, ſlave, or underling.

SE'RUM (S.) in *Anatomy*, is that watry, thin, yelloviſh, and ſaltiſh humour, which chiefly conſiſts of water moderately impregnated with ſalt and a little ſulphur, whoſe uſe is to dilute and be a vehicle to the blood.

SESQUIA'LTERAL (A.) ſo much and half as much more, or once and a half.

SE'SSION (S.) a ſitting down, or meeting in council; and is commonly ſpoken either of the aſſizes where law matters are determined, or of the meeting and conſulting of parliament upon publick affairs; and in the latter means the time from their firſt ſitting to their proroguing or diſſolving; as it may belong to the execution of the law, it is ſometimes a quarter or general *ſeſſions*, which are held four times in the year thro' all the counties in *England*, or a petty *ſeſſions* for matters of ſmaller moment than the former.

SET (V.) to lay, put, or appoint a place for a perſon or thing; and in particular uſed by *Bakers*, as putting their bread, &c. into the oven; alſo to watch, obſerve, or lie in wait for any thing; alſo a term uſed for turning a crane round, ſo as to raiſe the weight that is to be ſhipped from the ſhore, or landed out of the ſhip, &c.

SE'TON (S.) in *Surgery*, is when the ſkin of the neck is taken up, and run thro' with a needle, and the wound afterwards kept open with briſtles, a ſkain of ſilk, &c. that ſo the ill humours may vent themſelves after the manner of an iſſue.

SE'TTER (S.) a term for a hunting dog that is uſed for ſpringing partridges, or catching other game or fowls; alſo a name for a bailiff's follower that watches the door or place of reſort of one whom they want to arreſt.

SE'TTING (S.) the act of putting bread, pies, &c. into the oven; alſo a watching a perſon to ſee and know when and where he goes in and out; and in *Falconry*, the putting the falcon into the mew is called *ſetting* down; ſo in *Cock fighting*, when the cocks have fought ſo long that they cannot ſtand, they put or ſet them back to back, and if one does not ſtrike the battle is over, and the money loſt; alſo in *Gardening*, it is the act of planting or tranſplanting trees, herbs, &c. in the ground; alſo the act of putting a crane in motion, in order to raiſe heavy weights; and at *Dice* or *Hazard*, it is the laying, ſtaking, or wagering any certain ſum upon the main; in *Aſtronomy*, it is the occultation or going down of the ſun or ſtars below the horizon, and this is called acronical *ſetting*; when the ſtar ſets, and the ſun riſes, coſmical *ſetting*; when the ſtar and ſun ſet together, heliacal *ſetting*, when a ſtar is hid or immerged in the ſun's rays.

SE'TTLE (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a pretty good town, that has weekly a conſiderable market on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 165 computed, and 200 meaſured miles.

SE'TTLE (V.) to fix or reſolve on a place to reſide or live in; alſo to compoſe or apply one's ſelf to buſineſs; alſo to grow clear or let the dregs of liquor, &c. fall to the bottom; in *Building*, it is when a church or houſe, &c. is too heavy for the foundation, and ſome or all of it ſinks into the earth; and in a *Ship*, it is to lower a deck.

SE'TTLE (S.) a bench or ſeat boarded on the back and ſides for a defence both againſt wind and heat, and alſo for eaſe to lean againſt.

Settle Bed, one that turns up and contains all the cloaths, &c. within a cheſt or box, and when ſo done forms a ſeat, &c.

SE'TTLEDNESS (S.) a fixedneſs in a place or compoſedneſs and reſolvedneſs in mind, &c.

SE'TTLEMENT (S.) ſometimes ſignifies a fixing or abiding in a place; ſometimes a dowry or portion made to a woman, &c. to live upon; and ſometimes the dregs or thick matter of liquor that ſubſides to the bottom, &c.

SE'VEN (S.) the name of the number ſo called, and by us characterized by 7 or VII. this number is conſecrated in the holy books, and in the religion of the *Jews*, by a great number of events, and myſterious circumſtances, ſuch as, God created the world in ſix days and conſecrated the ſeventh as a ſabbath or day of reſt; alſo every ſeventh year is conſecrated to the reſt of the earth by the name of a ſabbatical year; as alſo the *ſeven* times ſeventh year, for the year of *Jubilee*. In the *Prophetick Style*, a week often ſtands for *ſeven* years, as *Daniel* ix. 24, 25, &c. in many caſes the number 7 is obſerved as well in the New as the Old Teſtament, and alſo by profane authors.

SEVEN-FOLD (A.) one thing or number, that is ſeven times as much as that whereto it is compared.

SE'VENOKE or SE'NNOKE (S.) in *Kent*, ſo called from ſeven very large oaks that grew there at the firſt building the town, but which have long ſince been cut down; this town is governed by a warden and four aſſiſtants, &c. its market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 16 computed, and 20 meaſured miles.

SE'VER (V.) to ſeparate, divide, or part aſunder any thing that before was united.

SE'VERAL (A.) a great many, ſundry, divers, three at leaſt.

SE'VERALLY (Part.) particularly, each perſon or thing ſeparate or diſtinct by itſelf.

SEVE'RE (A.) tyrannical, cruel, hard-hearted, ſharp, ſtern, &c.

SEVE'RENESS or SEVE'RITY (S.) cruelty, harſhneſs, ſternneſs; alſo gravity, ſtrictneſs, &c.

SE'VERN (S.) one of the largeſt and beſt rivers for trade and navigation in *England*, taking its riſe, ſpring, or head from the *Plymlymon* mountains, and receiving the aſſiſtance of many other ſmall rivers, ſprings, &c. ſoon becomes navigable, *viz.* at *Welſhpoole*; at certain times it overflows its banks, and is ſo far from hurting the country thereby, that thoſe fields that would be otherwiſe barren, are rendered fruitful by the ſlime that it leaves behind it, which ſerves as ſo much rich manure for thoſe lands on which it falls; it paſſes through ſeveral counties, and at laſt empties itſelf into the ſea.

SEW (V.) to ſtitch or put cloth, &c. together with a needle, an awl, &c. alſo to drain or empty a pond.

SE'WER (S.) an officer who comes in before the meat at the table of a king, prince, or great man, to regulate and place the diſhes; alſo the common drains for the water, and other filth to run out of the ſtreets into the river, ſea, &c.

SEW'ET or SU'ET (S.) the fat that principally is about the kidneys of any creature.

SEX (S.) that diſtinction that nature has made in the formation of the male and female; and in the *polite Language*, always means the woman, as, the *ſex* are ſo fantaſtical, &c.

SEXA'GENARY (A.) ſomething belonging to the number 60.

SEXAGE'SIMALS (S.) ſuch fractions whoſe denominators proceed in a ſexagecuple proportion, *viz.* $\frac{1}{60}$ $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$, &c.

SEXA'NGLED (A.) any thing or figure that has ſix ſides and angles regular or irregular

SEXE'NNIAL (A.) ſomething that is done in or belongs to the ſpace of ſix years.

SE'XTANT (S.) commonly means an inſtrument that is uſed as a quadrant, containing 60 degrees, or the ſixth part of a circle.

SE'XTILE (S.) in *Aſtrology*, is an aſpect of two planets, that are 60 degrees, or two whole ſigns diſtant from one another, and is reckoned a good and friendly ſign.

SE'XTON (S.) a church officer, whoſe proper buſineſs is to keep the church clean, and look after the veſtments, veſſels, &c. and now commonly has alſo the direction of the graves for the burial of the dead, &c.

SE'XTUPLE (A.) ſix-fold, or ſix times as much in one parcel, or of one commodity, as is in, or of another.

SHAB (S.) a mean, ſorry, pitiful fellow, one that is guilty of low tricks, &c.

SHABBEROO'N (S.) a mean, poor, ſorry raſcal, or ſcrub fellow.

SHA'BBY (A.) ragged, poor, mean, pitiful, diſhoneſt, beneath the honour and dignity of a gentleman, beggarly, &c.

SHABB O'FF (V.) to go away privately at unawares in a mean or pitiful manner.

SHACK (S.) in ſome countries means the liberty of winter paſturage in common; and ſometimes of particular ſpecies of cattle, ſuch as ſheep, hogs, &c. and in *Mining*, it ſignifies a crack or ſlit, &c.

SHA'CKLE (V.) to put fetters upon a perſon, to throw or put difficulties in his way, or load him with reſtraints, prohibitions, or incumbrances.

SHA'CKLES (S.) irons or fetters to put upon felons or maleſactors, &c. alſo in a *Ship*, thoſe rings through which a billet being put faſtens or ſhuts up the port-holes.

SHAD (S.) the name of a fiſh; alſo the ſurname of a man.

SHADE (S.) thoſe places that are guarded from the heat of the ſun by the interpoſition of trees, walls, &c. ſometimes it means the ghoſt of a deceaſed perſon, a term frequently uſed by the play-writers.

SHADE or SHA'DOW (V.) to ſhelter or ſcreen from the ſun; alſo in *Painting* or *Drawing*, to expreſs the differences of colour between the part expoſed, or next to the light, and that from it, &c.

SHA'DOW (S.) the image or repreſentation of any thing interpoſed between the ſun or other luminous body, and any other ſolid body.

SHA'DY (A.) that yields or gives a ſhade or defence from the heat of the ſun, &c.

SHAFT (S.) ſometimes means a caſe for arrows to carry at the back of archers; ſometimes the body of a pillar or column, without any of the ornament of the baſe at the bottom, or the entablature at top; and ſometimes the well or deep hole dug by miners to go up or down at, to dig or ſearch for ore, &c. under-ground.

SHA'FTSBURY (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, about four miles weſt of *Saliſbury* plains, is a great thorough-fare and poſt road, which occaſions it to be much frequented; it is a very ancient town, whoſe preſent form is that of a bow full bent, and ſtanding upon a hill has a fine proſpect, which renders it ſometimes much put to it

for

for want of water; it had anciently ten pariſhes, but has now but three, to each of which there is a church; the houſes are generally handſomely built of free-ſtone; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, bailiffs, and common-council, &c. it ſends two members to parliament, and has weekly a very good market on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 88 computed, and 103 meaſured miles.

SHAG (S.) ſometimes means the long and coarſe hair upon dogs; and ſometimes a particular ſort of ſtuff wove with hair, in imitation of velvet.

SHAG-BAG (S.) a poor, ſhabby, mean-ſpirited ragged fellow, &c.

SHAGGED (A.) rugged, having long, coarſe hair, &c.

SHAGREE'N (A.) vexed, troubled, fretted, diſpleaſed, &c.

SHAGREE'N (S.) a particular ſort of ſkin, whoſe grain is very rough and high, with which caſes for watches, curious toys, or inſtruments, &c. are frequently made.

SHAKE (V.) to move or agitate violently, in order to mix liquors, &c. together.

SHAKE (S.) a moving or briſkly ſtirring; and in *Muſick*, is one of the principal graces.

SHALE (S.) a ſort of ſlaty ſtone, that lies in thin pieces one upon another.

SHALL (Part.) importing ſomething to be done hereafter; and in *Grammar*, it is called the ſign of the future tenſe.

SHALLOP (S.) a ſmall, light veſſel, furniſhed with a main-ſail, fore-maſt, and lug-ſail, to hale up and let down upon occaſion.

SHALLOW (A.) water that is not very deep, or but a ſmall diſtance from the ſurface to the bottom; or a perſon that has but a mean underſtanding, or that is ſomewhat fooliſh, &c.

SHALOO'N (S.) a particular ſort of thin woollen goods, principally wove for the lining mens cloaths.

SHALOT (S.) a ſort of ſmall onion much uſed in ſauces, &c.

SHAM (S.) a pretence, feint, trick, or cheat.

SHAM (V.) to pretend or counterfeit, to make a feint, or put a trick upon a perſon, to cheat, deceive, &c.

SHAMADE, CHAMADE, or PARLEY (S.) in *War*, is a ſignal made by the enemy, either by beat of drum, or ſound of trumpet, when they have any matter to propoſe, ſometimes called a ſounding or beating a parley; as at a *Siege*, the beſiegers beat the *chamade* to have leave to bury their dead, the beſieged to capitulate, &c.

SHAMBLES (S.) the publick market, or place where fleſh and other proviſions are openly ſold.

SHAME (S.) ſometimes means that uneaſy conſciouſneſs or ſelf-condemnation that ariſes in the mind of a perſon upon or after the commiſſion of any unwarrantable act; alſo diſgrace, or publick degrading, or puniſhment, &c. ſometimes it means the uncovering and expoſing the private parts of the body to publick view, by way of ridicule, ſcorn, puniſhment, or contempt.

SHAME (V.) to expoſe a perſon to diſgrace or puniſhment, to lay his faults open before a multitude, to excite uneaſineſs in the mind upon account of his having done ſomething that he ought not, &c.

SHAME-FA'C'D (A.) modeſt, baſhful, backward, &c.

SHAMEFUL (A.) odious, hateful, ſcandalous, diſgraceful, &c.

SHAMELESS (A.) audacious, bold, impudent, immodeſt, indecent, rude.

SHAMO'Y or SHAMMY-LEATHER (S.) a particular ſort made of goats-ſkin, dreſſed in a particular manner, which renders it very ſoft, downy, warm, and pliant, and eſpecially dy'd black, which colour it takes curiouſly, chiefly uſed to make gloves and upper-leathers of ſhoes with.

SHANK (S.) the leg of a man from the knee to the ankle; alſo the ſtalk or ſtem of any edge tool, flower, or plant.

SHANKER (S.) a botch or ſore ariſing in the groin, or on the privy parts, by means of the foul diſeaſe or pox.

SHAPE (S.) the form or make of any thing.

SHAPE (V.) to make, faſhion, or form after any particular manner.

SHAPELESS (A.) rude, irregular, unformed, or not brought to perfection.

SHAPES (S.) a cant name for a nice, finikin laſs, that goes extreme tightly laced; alſo of an ill-made, irregular lump of fleſh, &c.

SHARD or SHERD (S.) a piece of broken tile or earthen pan, &c.

SHARE (S.) the part or portion of a ſum of money, goods, lands, &c. that are the property of ſundry perſons in proportion to their right of claim by purchaſe or gift, &c. alſo the knife or cutting-iron of a plough, is called a plough-*ſhare*.

SHARE (V.) to part or divide any whole thing into ſundry parcels, according to the right, title, or claim of the ſeveral owners.

SHARK (S.) the name of a very large and voracious fiſh, by ſome called a ſea-wolf; alſo the name of a cheating, ſharping, or biting fellow, &c.

SHARP (A.) keen, ſmart, quick-witted; alſo ſevere, biting, ſatyrical, &c.

SHARP (S.) in *Muſick*, is a mark or character made thus, ♯, importing that the note to which it is adjoined muſt be half a tone ſhriller than it naturally would be without it.

SHARP (V.) to trick, bite, thieve, cheat, or impoſe upon a perſon.

SHARPEN (V.) to add or put an edge or point to a razor, needle, or other edge tool; alſo to ſtir up or excite a perſon to take more care or notice of things, &c.

SHA'RPER (S.) a bite or cheat, one that makes it his buſineſs to impoſe upon, cheat, or rob others by way of gaming, or other unfair impoſitions.

Sharpers Tools, falſe dice, cards, &c.

SHARP-SI'GHTED (A.) of a quick and piercing ſight or eye.

SHARP-WI'TTED (A.) ready or quick witted, ſagacious.

SHA'TTER (V.) to break in many pieces, to tear aſunder, &c.

SHA'TTER-BRAINED (A.) careleſs, whimſical, ſilly, thoughtleſs, fooliſh, confuſed, without regularity or reaſoning.

SHAVE (V.) to pare, cut, or ſhear off the hair or wool very cloſe, with a razor, &c.

SHA'VING (S.) the act of cutting or paring off the hair or wool very cloſe to the fleſh, either from man or beaſt, eſpecially with a very ſharp knife or razor, &c. the cuſtom of *ſhaving* the beard and hair, and ſometimes the whole body, was very common among the *Jews*; the *Levites* the day of their conſecration, and the lepers at their purification ſhaved all the hair from off their whole bodies; a woman taken priſoner in war, when ſhe married a *Jew*, ſhaved off the hair of her head; the *Hebrews* and nations bordering upon *Paleſtine*, when they mourned, ſhaved themſelves, whether it was for publick calamities or private misfortunes, except the prieſts, who were prohibited to cut the hair of their head or beards; the *Nazarites* alſo, during their *Nazariteſhip*, did not ſhave; to ſhave off but half the hair or beard, was deemed the higheſt mark of diſgrace; in the church of *Rome*, the religious orders have particular ways of *ſhaving*.

SHAVINGS (S.) the thin ſlices of boards, horn, &c. that are pared off from the main body of the thing to make it ſmooth and handſome; alſo the clippings of money, &c.

SHE S.) a word put inſtead of the name of any female; as, inſtead of ſaying, *Mary made the pye*, it is common to ſay, *She made the pye, &c.*

SHEAF (S.) a bundle of wheat or other corn tied up or put together.

SHEAF (V.) to part or bundle corn, &c. into bundles, heaps, or ſheaves.

SHEAR or SHEER (A.) very thin or open-grained, but clear, and even like muſlin, &c.

SHEAR (V.) to clip or cut off the wool from a ſheep's back; alſo to turn or dreſs woollen cloth by clipping or cutting the wool cloſe.

SHEA'RING (S.) the act of cutting or clipping the wool from off ſheep, and of the long and ſuperfluous nap or ſhag from off cloth, &c.

SHEARS or SHEERS (S.) a large pair of ſciſſars with which cloth, tin, braſs, copper, &c. caſt or hammered into thin plates, is cut or parted aſunder.

SHEA'T ANCHOR or CABLE (S.) the largeſt, ſtrongeſt, and beſt anchor or cable belonging to a ſhip, and which is uſed only in dangerous times and places.

SHEATH (S.) the caſe or covering for a knife, ſword, &c.

SHEATHE (V.) to put a knife or ſword into the caſe, and ſometimes to bury or run it into a perſon, &c. when ſpoken of a *Ship*, it means the covering or caſing it with thin planks or boards, and hair and tar laid betwixt the ſhip's ſides and cloſe boards, which is done ſo far as ſhe may ſwim under water, to prevent the worms eating through the planks.

SHED (S.) a ſlight building, commonly run up with boards, juſt to keep off the ſun and rain, for men to work in, or carts, &c. to ſtand under, &c.

SHED (V.) to drop, ſpill, or pour out; childrens changing their teeth, or cattle their coats, is called *ſhedding* them, &c.

SHEERNE'SS (S.) in *Kent*, a fortification that has ſuch a line of heavy cannon commanding the mouth of the river *Medway*, that it is impoſſible for any ſhips to paſs by without leave, or being ſunk, built in the ſtead of the demoliſhed caſtle at *Queenborough*, a ſmall town, conſiſting of three ſtreets, and inhabited by various ſorts of people, but chiefly by thoſe whoſe immediate buſineſs lies here, or hereabouts; here is a yard with a dock, for the building and repairing the king's ſhips; it is about 27 miles diſtant from *London*.

SHEEP (S.) the beſt ſort of ſmall cattle both for food and cloathing to mankind, a creature very harmleſs and inoffenſive while living.

SHEEP CO'TE or FOLD (S.) a place to put or collect ſheep in to feed, &c.

SHEE'PISH (A.) faint-hearted, ſomewhat ſilly or fooliſh, or wanting of courage.

SHEE'P'S-HEAD (S.) as commonly ſold at the butchers, is the head, lights, liver, and heart; alſo a nick name for a baſhful, fooliſh, ſilly, or ignorant perſon.

SHEER (A.) clear, tranſparent, thin; alſo quite or altogether got or gone off or away.

SHEE'R-HOME (V.) to go or draw towards home or land.

SHEET (S.) a linen cloth to lay upon a bed, or to wrap up the corpſe of a dead perſon in.

SHE'FFIELD (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a very populous large town, the ſtreets narrow, and the houſes built with ſtone, but generally dark and black, by reaſon of the great number of forges that are continually employed in making all ſorts of cutlery wares; it is ſeated on the river *Don*, over which it has a fine, ſtrong, and large ſtone bridge; the ſtream is ſometimes ſo rapid, that it overflows its banks, and does much miſchief; the market is weekly, very large, on Tueſday, for many commodities, but eſpecially for corn, which is bought up here, for the ſupply of ſome parts of *Derbyſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire*, and the *Weſt-Riding* of

of *Yorkſhire*; diſtant from *London* 115 computed, and 141 meaſured miles.

SHE'FFORD (S.) in *Bedfordſhire*, ſeated between two rivulets, over each of which there is a bridge; the market is large, and weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 34 computed, and 41 meaſured miles.

SHE'FNAL (S.) a ſmall town in *Shropſhire*, that has a market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 106 computed, and 128 meaſured miles.

SHE'KEL (S.) a *Jewiſh* coin, of which ſome make two ſorts, the one called the *ſhekel* of the ſanctuary, the other the lay or royal *ſhekel*; the firſt weighed four drams, the other two; the firſt by ſome, is ſaid to be uſed in matters relating to religion, the others in trade and commerce; but this is a miſtake, there being only one *ſhekel* uſed upon all occaſions; but the diſtinction of the *ſhekel* of the ſanctuary, &c. was occaſioned by keeping the original or ſtandard-weight in the ſanctuary, whereby the exactneſs to all others was tried and regulated; the value in ſilver was about two ſhillings and three pence farthing ſterling.

SHELF (S.) a broad board nailed up againſt the wall with proper ſupports or brackets under it, for the convenience of laying books or other neceſſaries upon it; alſo a heap of ſand that is oftentimes dangerous to ſhips both in rivers and ſeas.

SHELL (S.) ſometimes means the woody covering of the kernels of nuts, and in apricots, peaches, &c. are called ſtones; alſo the cruſtaceous coverings to oyſters, muſcles, &c. alſo the walls of a houſe.

SHELL (V.) to pull off the covering of nuts, almonds, &c. alſo of fiſhes, &c.

SHE'LTER (V.) to cover, defend, protect, or ſave harmleſs from ſtorms, thieves, &c.

SHE'LTER (S.) a defence or protection from rain, &c. alſo from the violence of thieves, &c.

SHE'LTERER (S.) a defender, protector, or aſſiſter in or againſt any violence, &c.

SHE'LTERLESS (A.) that has no covering or place of defence, &c.

SHE'LVING (A.) ſlanting, like the declivity of a hill.

SHE'LVY (A.) full of heaps or ſhelves of ſand, whereby the free navigation of a river or ſea is ſpoiled or interrupted.

SHE'MINITH or SE'MINETH (S.) a word found before ſeveral of the Pſalms, and with ſome interpreters ſignifies a muſical inſtrument of eight ſtrings; or with others the eighth band of muſicians belonging to the temple.

SHE'PHERD (S.) a man whoſe buſineſs or employment is to look after and take care of ſheep

SHE'PHERDESS (S.) a woman that watches or looks after living ſheep.

SHE'PTON MA'LLET or SHIPTON MA'LLET (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, a ſmall and poor town, though inhabited by ſome wealthy clothiers; its market is pretty large, weekly, on Friday; diſtant from *London* 92 computed, and 112 meaſured miles.

SHE'RBET (S.) a pleaſant *Turkiſh* liquor; and with *Us*, is the lemon, water, and ſugar that brandy is intended to be put to, in order to make the liquor called punch.

SHE'RBOURN or SHI'RBORN (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, is a large populous town, with one collegiate church, a free ſchool, and an alms-houſe; it was formerly a biſhop's ſee, which is now removed to *Saliſbury*; the medley clothing is made here; it is finely ſeated, and well watered, is divided into two parts both of which is governed by two conſtables, annually choſen; there are two very great markets for food and cattle weekly on Thurſday and Saturday; diſtant from *London* 100 computed, and 118 meaſured miles.

SHERD (S.) a piece of a broken earthen pan or pot, and commonly called a *pot-ſherd*.

SHE'RIFF (S.) the principal or chief officer of a ſhire or county, which hath been of many hundred years ſtanding.

SHE'RIFFALTY (S.) the time that any one ſerves the office, or has the power of a ſheriff.

SHE'RIFFWICK (S.) the place or diſtrict wherein any perſon exerciſes the office of a ſheriff.

SHE'RRY (S.) a particular ſort of briſk white-wine coming from *Andaluſia* in *Spain*.

SHEW (V.) to make appear, expoſe to ſight, lay open, or declare any thing; to teach or inſtruct a perſon.

SHEW (S.) an appearance or pretence; alſo any publick ſight.

SHEW-BREAD S.) among the *Jews*, was thoſe loaves that the prieſt of the week put every ſabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the *ſanctum*, before the Lord, which were of a ſquare form, having four faces, and covered with leaves of gold, 12 in number, for each tribe one; each loaf contained two tenths of fine flour (which is about three quarts;) they ſerved them up hot on the ſabbath-day in the preſence of the Lord, and took away the ſtale ones, which were to be eaten by the prieſts only; this offering was accompanied with frankincenſe and ſalt, and ſome ſay wine was added to it alſo; the rabbins ſay, that between every two loaves there were two golden pipes, ſupported by golden forks, whoſe ends reſted upon the ground to convey air to the loaves, to hinder them from growing mouldy.

SHI'BBOLETH or SI'BBOLETH (S.) properly means an ear of corn, but is now uſed to mean a touch-ſtone or nice trial to know or diſtinguiſh the true perſons or things from the falſe; as thoſe *Iſraelites* who dwelt beyond *Jordan*, under the command of *Jephtha*, having gained a great victory over the *Ammonites*, the *Ephraimites* demanded part of

the ſpoil, which being refuſed, the *Ephraimites* quarrelled with them, and called them baſtards, and denied them to be the off-ſpring of *Joſeph*, *&c.* and only fugitives from the tribes of *Ephraim* and *Manaſſeh*, *&c.* upon which the *Gileadites* being exaſperated, they quarrelled with the others, and after a battle getting the advantage of them, ſecured all the paſſes, ſo that when an *Ephraimite* attempted to croſs the river, they aſked him whether he was of *Ephraim?* If he ſaid no, they bid him pronounce the word *ſibboleth*, which they did *ſibboleth*, whereupon they killed him, &c. ſo that in the battle, and by the trial, 42,000 were ſlain.

SHIELD (V.) to cover, ſave, protect, defend, keep harmleſs, &c.

SHIELDS (S.) inſtruments of war that were put upon the bodies or arms of the ſoldiers, to defend them from the aſſaults of the enemy's ſwords, lances, &c. they were commonly made of light wood covered with leather, and ſometimes with plates of braſs, ſilver, gold, &c. ſome were made all of metal, &c. it means alſo a defence, ſafe-guard, and protection, eſpecially in the ſcripture language.

SHIFT (V.) to put off, evade, to change place, &c.

SHIFT (S.) an excuſe, put-off, or evaſion; a changing place or dodging up and down; alſo the name of a woman's garment that covers her whole body, and which ſhe wears next to her ſkin, commonly made of linen, and vulgarly called a ſmock.

SHI'FTERS (S.) thoſe who make uſe of pretences or evaſions, or that are continually changing their places of abode, &c.

SHI'LLING (S.) in *England*, is a ſubordinate coin, being the 20th part of the integer or computation called a pound, which is either a pound ſterling, a pound *Scots*, *&c.* with us the value 12*d.* with the *Scots* one penny, &c.

SHI'LOH (S.) a *Scripture* name or term for Meſſiah the King, in which ſenſe both the *Jews* and *Chriſtians* are agreed, and only differ in the perſon to whom it is to be applied, the latter affirming that all the prophecies were compleated in Jeſus Chriſt; alſo the name of a city in the tribe of *Benjamin*, where the altar of burnt offerings was erected, when the tabernacle of the Lord was ſet up there; it was here alſo that *Joſhua* aſſembled the people to make the ſecond diſtribution of the land of promiſe; the ark and tabernacle continued here from the year of the world 2560, when *Joſhua* placed them here, to 2888, when it was taken by the *Philiſtines* under the adminiſtration of *Eli* the high-prieſt, about 1112 years before Chriſt.

SHIN (S.) the fore part of the leg from the knee to the ankle.

SHIN-BO'NE (S.) the great bone of the leg from the knee to the foot.

SHINE (V.) to appear bright and glorious, as the ſun, moon, ſtars, poliſhed metal, &c. in a very clear atmoſphere, &c. alſo to ſhew a perſon's excellency in arts or ſciences, wit in converſation, prudence or wiſdom in management, &c.

SHI'NGLES (S.) a ſpreading ſort of inflammation that chiefly affects the loins or waiſt of a perſon, and which is ſaid to endanger a perſon's life if it gets quite round him.

SHI'NING (A.) appearing with a bright or glorious luſtre, or excellency of parts, &c.

SHIP (S.) a large veſſel furniſhed with all manner of conveniences for conveying perſons or goods from one part of the world to the other, on or through the ſea or water; the invention is very ancient, but the improvements of the laſt two centuries have exceeded all that went before.

SHIP (V.) to carry or put either perſons or things into a *ſhip* to be ſent or conveyed from one part of the world to the other, by the means of or through the ſea or water.

SHI'PPING (S.) ſometimes means a number of ſhips; and ſometimes the act of putting goods or perſons on board, or into ſhips.

SHI'PTON or SHI'PSTON upon STOWER (S.) in *Worceſterſhire*, an ancient town, whoſe market is very large weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London*, 62 computed, and 75 meaſured miles.

SHI'PWRECK (S.) the loſing or periſhing of a ſhip at ſea, by means of ſtorms, running againſt rocks, ſands, &c.

SHI'RBOURN (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a good town, about half a mile long, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 139 computed, and 176 meaſured miles.

SHIRE or COU'NTY (S.) a certain portion or diſtribution of the land of any kingdom, &c.

SHIRK (S.) a ſharping, mean-ſpirited, cheating fellow.

SHI'RKING (A.) ſharping, cheating, watching for an opportunity to take an advantage to impoſe upon a perſon.

SHIRT (S.) a garment commonly worn by men next their ſkin, and generally made of linen.

SHIT or SHITE (V.) to eaſe nature, or unload the belly of the ordure the food is converted into by the digeſtive faculties of the body, at the fundament.

SHI'TTLE or SHU'TTLE COCK (S.) an inſtrument of play or diverſion, conſiſting of a ſmall cork ſtuck round the rim with the tops of gooſe-feathers neatly trimmed, which being toſſed up whirls round, and is eaſily ſtruck or bandied backwards and forwards with other inſtruments called battledores; alſo a name for an irreſolute mind or diſpoſition, that upon every little ſuggeſtion alters its former intention, &c.

SHI'VER (V.) to ſhake or tremble with cold; alſo to ſlit, break, or cut into thin pieces or ſlices, &c.

SHI'VER (S.) a broad or long thin piece of any matter; alſo a ſmall round wheel in which the rope of a pully or block runs, &c.

SHOAL or SHOLE (A.) a ſhallow water, or thoſe rivers, &c. whoſe bottom is but a ſmall diſtance from the ſurface.

SHOAL or SHOLE (S.) a large quantity of fiſhes that at particular ſeaſons are to be found in particular places; alſo a flat in the ſea or river.

SHOAR or SHORE (V.) in *Building*, is to prop up or ſupport a wall, houſe, &c. by large timbers, buttreſſes, &c.

Lee-SHOAR (S.) is towards which or whereon the wind blows, which the ſailors endeavour to avoid as much as poſſible.

Weather-SHOAR (S.) in the *Seaman's Language*, is that from whence the wind blows.

SHOARS or SHORES (S.) props or ſupports to walls, &c. alſo the land near the limits of the ſea; and ſometimes it means the banks of the ſea.

SHOCK (S.) a violent or ſudden blow, onſet, diſaſter, ſurprize, trouble, &c. alſo a ſheaf or bundle of corn, or ſeveral ſmall ſheaves ſet together as it were to make one great ſheaf or bundle; in *Turnery*, it is five dozen, or ſixty ſoap diſhes, wooden trays, &c. alſo the ſhaking of an earthquake.

SHOCK (V.) to ſhake, ſtrike, ſet upon ſuddenly; to ſurprize, amaze, &c.

SHO'CKING (A.) ſurprizing, amazing, terrible, ſudden, violent, &c.

SHOE (V.) to put on, fix, or make ready ſhoes or coverings for the feet, both for men and beaſts.

SHOE (S.) a part of the cloathing made uſe of by all civilized nations, but eſpecially the *Europeans*, and commonly made of leather; the upper parts of the ſkins of the ſmaller or younger cattle, ſuch as ſheep, calves, &c. the lower or bottom parts, commonly called the ſoles, of the thickeſt and beſt part of the hides of oxen, bulls, or cows; the faſhions have always been various, ſome covering the whole foot, as is now the general form, others only the bottom or ſoles of the feet, and ſo faſtened by thongs or ſtraps going acroſs the feet and up the legs, &c. called alſo ſandals; the women of all ages have been accuſtomed to wear *ſhoes* and ſtockings with curious ornaments on them, or made of very rich ſtuffs, &c. It is reported, that the army of *Antiochus* was grown ſo very luxurious, that even the common ſoldiers had golden nails in the ſoles of their *ſhoes*; it is affirmed, that in the Eaſt to this day all the people, both rich and poor, even the wives of the great *Turk* himſelf, and of his baſhaws, wear iron plates at the heels and toes of their *ſhoes* or pumps.

SHOG (V.) to ſhake, jog, or move, to cauſe to move to and fro, &c.

SHOG S.) the concuſſion, or violent meeting together of two hard bodies.

SHOOT (V.) to dart or grow up or in ſuddenly; alſo to diſcharge a gun or piece of ordnance; alſo to unpin a cart, and let out bricks, ſand, &c. all at once.

SHOOT (S.) in *Gardening*, a young ſprout or ſprig; alſo a young pig juſt left off ſucking.

SHOP (S.) an office or place where a perſon makes or ſells manufactures, &c.

SHO'P-KEEPER (S.) a perſon who rents, and conſtantly attends in an open ſhop, to ſell goods, particularly in the retail way; thoſe rooms or places where goods are only ſold wholeſale being commonly called warehouſes.

SHO'PLIFTING (S.) a private way of ſtealing goods out of a ſhop by coming into it under the pretence of buying ſomething.

SHO'REHAM or NEW-SHO'REHAM (S.) a ſmall borough and corporate town upon the ſea-ſhore in *Suſſex*, governed by a conſtable, burgeſſes, &c. and is principally inhabited by ſhip-builders, ſhip-chandlers, &c. there being abundance of ſmall ſhips built here; it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 46 computed, and 56 meaſured miles.

SHO'RLING (S.) a ſheep whoſe fleece or wool has been lately cut off, or ſhorn.

SHORN (A.) clipped or ſhaved, as the hair or wool of a ſheep, &c.

SHORT (A.) low of ſtature, of but a ſmall diſtance, length, or duration, &c.

SHO'RTEN (V.) to curtail or abridge a work or buſineſs, &c.

SHO'RTNESS (S.) the want of length of any thing either in ſpace or duration.

SHORT-SI'GHTED (A.) ſometimes means a defect in the eye, that renders the ſight of the perſon uſeful at but a very ſmall diſtance; and ſometimes it means a perſon that has but a weak mind or judgment, that either does not, or cannot foreſee what will be the natural conſequence of things yet to come.

SHOT (S.) all ſorts of bullets uſed in any fire-arms, from the piſtol to the cannon; thoſe for the hand, or ſmall arms, are commonly made of lead, and thoſe for the larger ſort, of iron; as the uſe and intention is various, ſo they go by different names, eſpecially on *Ship board*, where they uſe not only plain round balls but alſo *chain-ſhot*, which is two large balls faſtened to the ends of a piece of iron chain; *bar-ſhot*, which is two balls faſtened at the ends of an iron bar, &c. for the purpoſe of breaking or cutting the maſts, rigging, &c. ſo *caſe-ſhot*, is a caſe filled with ſmall bullets, ſtones, bits of iron, &c. which is diſcharged from a large gun to clear the decks when a ſhip is boarded, &c. and in *Company*, the *ſhot* is the proportion of a reckoning that each perſon is to pay at an inn, tavern, &c.

SHO'TTEN (A.) ſpawned or diſcharged, as fiſh do their roes, &c.

SHOVE (V.) to thruſt or puſh againſt any perſon or thing.

SHOVE (S.) a puſh, thruſt, or rude endeavour to force a perſon out of the preſent place where he now ſtands.

SHO'VEL (S.) a very uſeful hand inſtrument to take up or load ſand, earth, coals, &c. with; alſo to throw or dig the earth out of a pit, &c. with.

SHOVEL (V.) to uſe or work with a ſhovel, to throw up, or in, ſand, coals, earth, &c.

SHOULD (Part.) of the verb *ſhall*, and ſignifies duty or obligation; it is alſo a ſign of the potential mood of other verbs.

SHOU'LDER (S.) the top part of the arm, on which perſons frequently carry burdens, &c. in *Fortification*, it is that part of a baſtion, where the face and the flank meet; in *Cutlery Ware*, the top part of knives, &c. that goes into the haft, or immediately joins to it.

SHOU'LDER (V.) to lay or carry any thing upon the ſhoulders; alſo to juſtle, ſhove, or thruſt with the ſhoulder.

SHOU'LDER-BLADE or BONE (S.) that which forms or makes the ſhoulder of a triangular form, covering the hinder part of the ribs; the *Anatomiſts* alſo call it the *ſcapula*.

SHOU'LDER-KNOT (S.) a knot of ribbands, mohair, twiſted cord, &c. commonly worn upon the left ſhoulder of footmen, coachmen, &c. for diſtinction ſake.

SHOUT (V.) to cry out or make a great noiſe, either for joy or grief.

SHOUT (S.) a great noiſe or crying out, hallooing or huzzaing.

SHOW or SHEW (S.) a ſight, or ſomething uncommon, either publick or private.

SHOW or SHEW (V.) to inſtruct, teach, or lay open; to expoſe to view, &c.

SHOW'ER (S.) a falling of rain, occaſioned by the reſolving of a cloud into water.

SHOW'ER (V.) to pour or fall down in great quantities; alſo to heap, give, or beſtow many favours upon a perſon.

SHO'WERY (A.) wet weather, or a time when it rains often, and ceaſes for a ſmall ſpace of time, and then rains again in a quick or haſty manner.

SHO'WY (A.) gawdy, vain, pompous, all outſide, &c.

SHREAD or SHRED (V.) to cut or mince into very ſmall pieces or bits.

SHREAD or SHRED (S.) a ſmall bit or waſte piece cut off a piece of cloth, ſilk, &c. in the making a garment, &c.

SHREW (S.) a ſcolding, noiſy, ill natured, brawling woman.

SHREWD (A.) ſharp, witty, ſatyrical, cunning, &c.

SHRE'WSBURY, commonly called SA'LOP (S.) the metropolis of *Shropſhire*, is a large, beautiful, pleaſant, populous and rich town, full both of gentry and tradeſmen, there being, beſides the common trades neceſſary in ſo well peopled a town, large manufactures of flannel and white broad-cloth carried on here, which employs abundance of the neighbouring poor in all the adjacent villages, and enriches both itſelf and all the country round about it; the *Severn* almoſt ſurrounds it, ſo that it is in the ſhape of an horſe ſhoe, over which it has two fine ſtone bridges, upon one of which is built a fine gate, over whoſe arch is ſet up a ſtatue in memory of *Llewellin*, the idol of the *Welſhmen*, and their laſt prince of *Wales*; over the market houſe is the hall for the woollen manufactures; and though the inhabitants, who are partly *Welſh* and partly *Engliſh*, in general, all talk *Engliſh*, yet on a market-day you would think there was not an *Engliſhman* among them; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, 46 common-councilmen, a recorder, ſteward, town clerk, and ſends two members to parliament; it has three markets weekly, viz. Wedneſday and Saturday for all ſorts of proviſions, which are the beſt, cheapeſt and in greateſt plenty of any town in theſe parts; Thurſday is the market day for *Welſh* cottons, frizes, flannels, &c. which are both made and brought here in great quantities; there was formerly a ſtrong caſtle and great abbey, both are now intirely in ruins; it has now five large churches and ſeveral meeting houſes; diſtant from *London* 124 computed, and 157 meaſured miles.

SHRIEK (V.) to make a great or ſudden crying out thro' fear or ſurprize, &c.

SHRIEK (S.) a very ſhrill, loud, and ſtrong crying out.

SHRIFT or SHRIEVE (V.) to take a confeſſion of ſins from, or of another by a prieſt.

SHRILL (A.) a loud, ſharp, or acute tone, ſound, or noiſe, in muſick called the treble.

SHRIMP (S.) the name of a ſmall, well-known ſea ſhell-fiſh; alſo a ſmall, diminutive perſon.

SHRINE (S.) a repoſitory, caſe or cabinet to incloſe the reliques of the ſaints in, often made of glaſs, that the thing contained may be ſeen through it; alſo the tomb or place where pilgrims offer up their prayers and oblations to the ſaints.

SHRINK (V.) to contract, or become ſhorter or narrower, as ſome ſort of woollen cloths do when wetted.

SHRI'VEL (V.) to contract, or run up into rolls or wrinkles, either through age, or by reaſon of too much heat.

SHRO'PSHIRE, commonly called SA'LOP (S.) an inland county in compaſs about 134 miles, being from *Wooferton* below *Ludlow*, ſouth, to *Over*, near the *Tarent*, north, 34 miles; and from *Tong* in the eaſt, to *Oſweſtry*, weſt, 45 miles, being in an oval form; the air is wholeſome, pleaſant and good, and all the ſeaſons of the year temperate; ſo that the

the corn, hay, fruits, &c. as well as the people, is very plentiful; the ſoil being of a reddiſh clay is very fruitful, and beſides yielding wheat, barley, &c. there are many pits of coals, and mines of lead, iron, &c. it is exceedingly well watered, having many fine rivers and ſprings, particularly the *Severn*, which yields plenty of fiſh; the ſouthern parts, being hilly and mountainous, feed large numbers of cattle; it ſends 12 members to parliament, has 15 market towns, and is divided into 15 hundreds, which contain 170 pariſhes, 73,500 houſes, and about 140,000 inhabitants.

SHROWD or SHROUD (S.) the woollen ſhift or covering commonly put upon the corps of dead people; alſo thoſe ropes in a ſhip which come from either ſide of all the maſts.

SHROWD or SHROUD (V.) to cover, protect, ſave harmleſs, &c.

SHRUB (S.) a ſmall or low tree ſometimes called a dwarf; alſo a plant with many woody perennial ſtalks or trunks, coming from one common ſtock or root, as briar, &c.

SHRUG (V.) to draw up the ſhoulders by way of ſcorn, pity, &c.

SHRUNK or SHRANK (A.) leſſened, contracted, drawn into itſelf, ſhut up, &c.

SHU'DDER (V.) to quake, ſhiver, ſhake, &c. with horror, ſurprize, &c.

SHU'FFLE (V.) to prevaricate, make excuſes, quibble, dodge, or ſhift off, &c. alſo to mingle or mix a ſet of cards together to render them ſome of one ſort, and ſome of another.

SHUN (V.) to flee from, endeavour to avoid, keep off, to get out of the way of.

SHUT (V.) to ſtop up cloſe, or put to the door to prevent another from coming in.

To get ſhut of, to be free, clear, or rid of any perſon or thing.

SHU'TTERS (S.) boards that make cloſe up or fit the cavity or opening of windows, in order to prevent any body's coming in, &c.

SHU'TTLE (S.) a weaver's inſtrument that holds his ſilk, thread, &c. which being thrown acroſs the warp breadth-ways by degrees makes the commodity.

SHY (A.) reſerved, coy, backward of ſpeaking, or coming into company, &c.

SI'BYLLINE (A.) ſomething belonging or like to the works of the *Sibyls*.

SI'BYLS (S.) certain women who were reported to have the ſpirit of prophecy, to whom certain *Greek* verſes divided into 8 books are attributed, which contain predictions of our Saviour, and teach the doctrine of the reſurrection, the laſt judgment, and hell torments; they are ſuppoſed to be done by ſome *Chriſtian*, and clouded with the *Heathen* and *Jewiſh* ſuperſtitions on purpoſe to diſguiſe the true intent of the author.

SI'CCITY (S.) dryneſs, without moiſture, &c.

SICK (A.) ill, indiſpoſed, out of order, not well, like to die, &c.

SI'CKEN (V.) to grow weak, faint, ſick, out of health, &c.

SI'CKLE (S.) a ſmall hand hook, or crooked knife, for reaping or cutting down of growing corn with.

SI'CKLY (A.) of a weak, crazy, unhealthy diſpoſition or temperament of body.

SI'CKNESS (S.) any diſorder that cauſes a faintneſs, decaying or tending towards death, &c.

SIDE (S.) any plane or external part of a body; and ſometimes means a party.

To ſide with, to agree or yield to, to join or be of the ſame opinion or party of another.

SIDE-LA'YS (S.) in *Hunting*, are thoſe dogs that are put in the way to let ſlip as the deer paſſes by.

SI'DELING (A.) moving or going awkwardly or ſide-ways, awry, &c.

SIDERA'TION (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a mortification of ſome part of the body, or a ſudden numbneſs that ſeizes the whole or a part of it; in *Gardening*, it is the blaſting of trees or plants by ſome extraordinary accident, ſuch as exceſſive heats or drought, a ſtrong eaſt wind, &c.

SIDE'RIAL YEAR (S.) that ſpace of time which the aſtronomers compute the ſun is moving from any determined fixed ſtar till it returns to it again, computed at 365 days 6 hours, and almoſt 10 minutes.

SI'DEROMANCY (S.) a pretended ſort of divination performed with a red-hot iron, upon which was laid an odd number of ſtraws, and the figures, bendings, or ſparklings thereof were the indications to judge from.

SI'DESMAN (S.) an aſſiſtant to a churchwarden, in the management or regulating of pariſh matters relating to the poor, the church, &c.

SI'DEWAYS (Part.) by or along the ſide of any thing.

SI'DMOUTH (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a poor fiſher town on the ſea ſhore, that has a ſmall market; diſtant from *London* 130 computed, and 158 meaſured miles.

SIEGE (S.) in *War*, is the encamping of an army about any place deſigned to be attacked, won, or taken from the enemies, together with the whole apparatus of its performance for that purpoſe; in *Phyſick*, it is the excrements that are diſcharg'd from the ſundament, &c.

SIEVE (S.) an inſtrument of various ſizes to ſeparate the fine or powdery part of gums, &c. that have been pounded, from the groſſer or larger part.

SIFT (V.) to part or ſeparate the finer powder or ſmall duſt from the groſſer or larger part of any thing; alſo to pump or endeavour to get a ſecret or confeſſion out of a perſon artfully.

SIGH (S.) to expreſs ſorrow or grief of mind by

by fetching the breath of a perſon very deeply, &c.

SIGH (S.) an uneaſy fetching, putting out or forth of the breath, generally occaſioned by grief or oppreſſion of the mind.

SIGHT (S.) the faculty or ſenſe of ſeeing, or the organs whereby external objects are perceived at a diſtance; alſo a ſhew or extraordinary appearance of perſons or things; alſo a ſmall hole made in braſs, &c. ſet perpendicularly upon mathematical inſtruments more exactly to behold the objects, &c.

SI'GHTLESS (A.) blind, one that has not the organs of ſight fit for uſe, &c.

SI'GHTLINESS (S.) handſomneſs, comelineſs, well-proportionedneſs, &c. fit or proper to be ſeen or looked at.

SI'GIL (S.) a pretended charm to cure diſtempers without medicines, &c.

SIGN (S.) a note, mark, or character, to know one thing from another by, eſpecially thoſe of the ſame kind or ſpecies; ſometimes it means a fore-runner or noticer of things yet to come; ſometimes it means wonders or miracles; and ſometimes it is a private indication or declaration of a perſon's deſires, &c. in *common*, it is the painted board, &c. that ſhop-keepers hang up at their houſes, the more eaſily to diſtinguiſh them from their neighbours; in *Aſtronomy*, a ſign is the twelfth part of, or 30 degrees in, the Zodiack.

SIGN (V.) to mark or write one's name, &c. to a deed, letter, note, &c.

SI'GNAL (S.) a token when to do, or give notice of ſomething, eſpecially uſed by ſhips at ſea and in war by land, &c.

SI'GNAL (A.) extraordinary, uncommon, unuſual; &c.

SI'GNALIZE (V.) to do ſomething whereby a perſon renders himſelf noted or famous.

SI'GNATURE (S.) a mark or character ſtamped upon any thing to know it by again, to direct the doing of ſomething elſe.

SI'GNET (S.) a ſeal uſed to ſeal letters with, and which uſually was engraved upon the ring of a prince, or great man, to know it readily, &c. alſo with us, one of the king's ſeals, wherewith he ſeals his private letters; alſo grants, &c. that afterwards paſs the great ſeal.

SIGNI'FICANCY or SIGNI'FICANTNESS (S.) that is full or very expreſſive, that deſerves noticing, &c.

SIGNI'FICANT or SIGNI'FICATIVE (A.) that is worthy of noticing or obſerving, or that has farther meaning than at firſt appears, that is very expreſſive, &c.

SIGNIFICA'TION (S.) the intent, purpoſe, meaning or deſign of a word, phraſe, or other thing.

SIGNIFICA'TOR or SI'GNIFIER (S.) ſomething that means or indicates more than every one can unfold; and in *Aſtrology*, thoſe planets, aſpects or ſigns, that according to that art denote ſomething very remarkable in a nativity, are called by this name.

SI'GNIFY (V.) to intend, mean, imply, or deſign; alſo to give warning or notice of ſomething now doing, or to be done hereafter.

SILE (S.) dirt or filth that ſubſides or ſinks to the bottom of a ditch, pond, &c.

SI'LENCE (S.) quietneſs, huſhneſs, a ceſſation from noiſe or ſpeaking, &c.

SI'LENCE (V.) to cauſe a perſon to forbear making a noiſe, or ſpeaking; in *Law*, it is to ſuſpend a miniſter from preaching.

SI'LENT (A.) one that forbears ſpeaking, ſays nothing, or is ſtill and quiet, and makes no ſort of noiſe.

SI'LENTNESS (S.) quietneſs, ſtillneſs, a forbearance of ſpeaking or writing to a perſon, &c.

SILK (S.) the thread that's ſpun by worms, of which many curious manufactures are made.

SI'LKEN (A.) of a ſilky, ſmooth, gloſſy nature, made of or mixed with ſilk.

SILL (S.) the thick or bottom part of a door-frame where people tread on at their going in and out, the threſhold.

SI'LLABUB or SI'LLIBUB (S.) a pleaſant ſummer liquor made of cyder, new milk, ſugar, &c.

SI'LLINESS (S.) fooliſhneſs, want of judgment, ſkill, or knowledge.

SI'LLON (S.) in *Fortification*, is a work raiſed in the midſt of a ditch to defend it when it is too wide; this work, as it runs, forms little baſtions, half-moons, and redans or indentures, which are lower than the rampart of the place, but higher than the covert way; but this word ſeems now to be going out of uſe, in the room whereof *invelope* is ſubſtituted.

SI'LLY (A.) fooliſh, ſimple, that wants judgment, ſkill, or knowledge.

SI'LVER (S.) the ſecond pureſt metal, and next in value to gold. It has been obſerved, that a maſs of pure *ſilver* kept continually in the focus of a very ſtrong fire, will, in two months time, loſe about $\frac{1}{12}$ of itſelf; its ductility and malleability exceeds all others but gold; and it is uſed by moſt nations for the current coin, in which moſt differ from one another, but the *Engliſh* ſtandard is not only of the longeſt date, but generally the fineſt of all others, that is, 11 ounces, 2 penny-weights of pure *ſilver*, and 18 penny-weights of alloy makes a pound of ſtandard *ſilver*, or ſuch as is made into crowns, half-crowns, ſhillings, ſixpences, &c. for the general currency of coin of this kingdom; the *Chymiſts* characterize it by ☽, or *Luna*.

SI'LVER (V.) to waſh over, or gild any thing with *ſilver*.

SI'LVER-SMITH (S.) one that works in all ſorts of ſilver-work, whether veſſels or toys great or ſmall.

SI'MILAR (A.) any thing that is like to another,

another, that hath the ſame or proportional parts, figures, colours, &c.

SIMILA'RITY or SI'MILARNESS (S.) likeneſs, or fameneſs of ſpecies, feature, ſhapes, colour, &c.

SI'MILE (S.) a compariſon between two or more things, between which there is an agreement, harmony, likeneſs, or proportion of parts, ſhape, colour, &c.

SIMI'LITUDE (S.) the likeneſs or reſemblance that one perſon or thing bears to another.

SI'MITAR or SCI'MITAR (S.) a broad bending ſword uſed by the *Turks*, *Perſians*, *&c.* much like what we call a hanger.

SI'MNEL (S.) a pleaſant cake or confection, compoſed of fine flour, ſugar, &c.

SIMONI'ACAL (A.) of or belonging to the vile practice of ſimony.

SIMO'NIACKS or SI'MONISTS (S.) ſuch perſons as follow or practiſe ſimony.

SI'MONY (S.) the practice of buying and ſelling church livings, or preferments, without any regard to the merit, capacity, or regular life of the purchaſer.

SI'MPER (V.) to ſmile or look pleaſantly, an expreſſing joy and ſatisfaction by the countenance in a ſort of half laugh.

SI'MPLE (A.) when applied to *Perſons*, ſometimes means fooliſh, ſilly, &c. and ſometimes plain, innocent, without any diſguiſe, or covering; when applied to *Bodies*, *&c.* it is the pure abſtract parts of matter, of which they are ſuppoſed to be compoſed; in *Algebra*, thoſe quantities that conſiſt of but one part connected by the ſigns +, or —, are called *ſimple* quantities; and in *Geometry*, ſuch problems as admit of but one anſwer, are called *ſimple* problems.

SI'MPLENESS (S.) fooliſhneſs, ſillineſs, &c. alſo plainneſs, uncompoundedneſs, &c.

SI'MPLER (S.) a gatherer of phyſick-herbs for medicines internal or external.

SI'MPLES (S.) thoſe herbs that are proper for ſome internal or external diſeaſe, wound, or hurt; in *Weaving*, thoſe bunches of ſmall thread tied a-croſs the perpendicular lines or packthread cords, which the draw-boys pull to make the figure riſe, &c.

SI'MPLETON (S.) a weak, fooliſh, ſilly perſon.

SIMPLI'CITY (S.) ſometimes means fooliſhneſs, ignorance, &c. ſometimes downrightneſs or plainneſs, ſincerity, honeſty, undeſigningneſs, &c.

SI'MPLING (S.) a gathering herbs, &c. in the fields, gardens, &c. proper for phyſical uſes.

SI'MPLY (Part.) abſolutely ſo or ſo, without mixture, fraud, or colluſion, &c. alſo weakly, fooliſhly, &c.

SIN (V.) to offend or tranſgreſs knowingly, and wilfully, againſt ſome revealed laws or prohibitions of God and goodneſs.

SIN (S.) an offence or tranſgreſſion, a wilful doing ſomething againſt the known laws of God and virtue.

SINCE (Part.) the doing an act from or after the time ſome other was done before; alſo a conſequence or illation drawn from what went before in an argument.

SINCE'RE (A.) honeſt, true, plain, downright, without any fraud, &c.

SINCE'RITY or SINCE'RENESS (S.) honeſty, plain heartedneſs, truth, or that act that is performed without gloſs, pretence, or cover.

SINE (S.) is a right line drawn from one end of an ark or meaſure of an angle perpendicular upon the diameter drawn from the centre of the ſame ark; or it is half the chord of the ſame ark biſected by the diameter of the circle.

Verſed Sine, is an ark or angle leſs than 90 degrees, and is that part of the diameter contained between the ark and the right ſine.

SINE-CO'MPLEMENT (S.) is the ſine of what any angle is more or leſs than 90 degrees.

SI'NE-CURE (S.) in the *Church Language*, is a ſpiritual benefice without the care or cure of ſouls; and in general means any place or penſion, for which a perſon does little or no ſervice or work.

SI'NEW (S.) thoſe ſtrong nerves or ligaments of a griſtly nature, that hold the joints of the body, &c. together.

SI'NEWY (A.) nervous, ſtrong, robuſt, full of ſinews, &c.

SI'NFUL (A.) wicked, impious, daring, that does or commits faults knowingly and wilfully, againſt the commands of God and virtue.

SING (V.) to make muſick with the voice, and is generally the indication [redacted] pleaſure.

SINGE (V.) to burn off the looſe hairs of fowls, &c. alſo to ſcorch cloth, &c.

SI'NGING OF PSALMS (S.) this has been a very ancient cuſtom both among the *Jews* and *Chriſtians*. St. *Paul* mentions this practice which was continued in all ſucceeding ages with ſome variations as to mode and circumſtance; for ſo long as immediate inſpiration laſted, the preacher, &c. frequently gave out a hymn; and when this ceaſed, proper portions of ſcripture were ſelected, or hymns agreeable thereto compoſed; but by the council of *Laodicea* it was ordered, that no private compoſitions ſhould be uſed in the church, who alſo ordered that the pſalms ſhould no longer be one continued ſervice, but that proper leſſons ſhould be interpoſed, to prevent the peoples being tired. At firſt, the whole congregation bore a part, ſinging all together; afterwards, the manner was altered, and they ſung alternately, ſome repeating one verſe and ſome another. After the emperors became Chriſtians, and perſecution was over, ſinging grew much more in

uſe, ſo that not only in the churches, but alſo in private houſes pſalms were frequently ſung; the ancient muſick not being quite loſt they diverſified into various ſorts of harmony, and altered into ſoft and ſtrong, gay or ſad, grave or paſſionate, &c. Choice was always made of that which beſt agreed with the majeſty and purity of religion, and an eſpecial care taken to avoid ſoft and effeminate airs; in ſome churches they ordered the pſalms to be pronounced with ſo ſmall an alteration of the voice, that it was little more than plain ſpeaking, like the reading pſalms in our cathedrals at this day; but in proceſs of time inſtrumental muſick was introduced firſt among the *Greeks:* Pope *Gregory* the Great refined upon the church muſick, and made it more exact and harmonicus; and that it might be general, he ſet up ſinging ſchools in *Rome*, wherein perſons were educated to be ſent to foreign churches, where it has remained ever ſince; only among the Reformed, there are various ways of performing, and even in the ſame national church, particularly that of *England*, in which the pariſh churches differ in mode very much from the cathedrals; moſt diſſenters comply with this part of worſhip in ſome form or other.

SI'NGLE (A.) alone, without company, &c. applied commonly to a perſon unmarried.

To ſingle out, to pitch upon ſome one perſon or thing out of a great many.

SI'NGLENESS (S.) plainneſs, ſincerity, honeſty, downrightneſs, undiſguiſedneſs, &c.

SINGLE TE'N (S.) a fool, or ſilly, weak-minded perſon.

SI'NGULAR (A.) particular, odd, ſpecial, rare, choice, extraordinary, &c. alſo ſome one particular perſon or thing.

SINGULA'RITY or SI'NGULARNESS (S.) uncommonneſs, particularneſs, oddneſs, whimſicalneſs, &c. alſo excellency, choiceneſs, &c.

SI'NISTER (A.) left handed, on or towards the left hand; alſo unfair or unjuſt, with a ſelf-ended or intereſted purpoſe or intent.

SINK (S.) a neceſſary convenience in a kitchen or other part of a houſe, to convey away waſte water, ſoil, filth, &c. ſometimes called a common ſewer, &c.

SINK (V.) to fall or ſettle to the bottom of water, or any other liquor; alſo to faint, grow weak, or not able to go thro' a work or labour; alſo to dig a pit or hole to find water for a pump or well, &c.

SI'NKING (S.) falling or ſettling downwards; alſo fainting or decaying in ſpirits or ſubſtance, &c.

SI'NLESS (A.) free from or innocent of all crimes, faults, or ſins.

SI'NNER (S.) one that offends wilfully againſt the laws of God and goodneſs.

SI'NNET (S.) among the *Sailors*, is a line or ſtring made of rope-yarn, (commonly of 2, 6, or 9 parts or ſtrands, which are divided into three parts, and plaited one over another like a horſe's main) and ſo beaten ſmooth and flat with a mallet, with which ropes are bound round, or ſewed, to keep them from galling.

SI'NOPER (S.) the mineral called ruddle or red lead, uſed by painters.

SI'NUS S.) ſometimes means thoſe fiſſures or cleſts that are between the ſtrata or layers of the earth in mines; ſometimes a cavity in ſome bones, the mouth or entrance whereof is very narrow, and the bottom broad, &c.

SIP (V.) to drink or ſup up a very ſmall quantity of liquor at a time.

SI'PHON (S.) an hydraulick inſtrument, compoſed of a crooked tube, one leg or part thereof being longer than the other: after the whole is filled up with liquor, the ſhorteſt part is put into the tub, bottle, &c. and the weight of liquor in the longer leg, cauſing it to run out, the atmoſphere preſſing upon the fluid in the veſſel, cauſes it to riſe in the immerged tube, and ſo is conveyed out of it, &c.

SI'PPETS (S.) ſmall, thin ſlices of bread put into gravy, &c. under haſhed meat, &c.

SIR (S.) a complimental title of honour, civility and reſpect, paid by one man to another in common converſation; and when uſed to the king, has a note of admiration put after it, thus, *Sir!*

SIRE (S.) a father or begetter, the male parent of man or beaſt.

SI'RENIZE (V.) to perſuade, entice, or draw perſons to do ſomething that may be their ruin or deſtruction.

SI'RENS (S.) certain ſea-monſters, famous in the writings of the poets, who make them the daughters of the river *Achelous*, and of one of the nine muſes; they are ſaid to be three in number; they dwelt on the coaſt of the *Sicilian* ſea, and ſung ſo harmoniouſly, that the mariners were in great danger of being ſhipwrecked, by coming too near the ſhore to hear their melody; they were partly like beautiful women, and partly like birds, having the wings and feet of birds, and other parts were like women: It is further ſaid, that attempting to charm the *Argonauts* in their expedition, *Orpheus* ſo excelled them, that their attempt proving fruitleſs, for revenge they threw themſelves into the ſea, and became rocks; others ſay they became the monſters commonly called mermaids.

SI'RIUS (S.) a bright ſtar in the mouth of the conſtellation called the *Great Dog*, of the firſt magnitude.

SIRNA'ME (S.) the name of a family, common to women as well as men, till changed by marriage.

SI'RRAH (Part.) an exclamation or crying out to a boy, when he is committing ſome childiſh fault; alſo a term of ſcorn or contempt, when ſpoken to a man.

SIS'TER (S.) the woman relation among the children of the ſame parents, or at leaſt one of them; among the *Jews*, it extended to couſins, &c.

SI'STERHOOD (S.) a ſociety of women united together by ſome common laws or rules of policy or religion; but is generally underſtood of nuns, &c.

SI'STRUM (S.) an *Egyptian* muſical inſtrument uſed by the prieſts of *Iſis*, who is ſaid to be the inventreſs thereof; it was of an oval figure, or a dilated ſemi-circle, in the ſhape of a ſhoulder belt, with braſs wires acroſs, which played in holes, wherein they were ſtopped by their flat heads, &c.

SIT (V.) to place or put one's ſelf or another upon a ſeat to reſt.

SITE (S.) the poſition of any place, building, or territory.

SITHE or SYTHE (S.) an inſtrument to cut or mow down graſs, corn, &c.

SITOPHY'LACES (S.) *Athenian* magiſtrates, whoſe buſineſs it was to take care that none of the burghers bought any more corn than the law allowed; for *Attica* being no good ſoil for grain, the *Athenians* were obliged to be particularly careful about this commodity; therefore they made a law, that no *Athenian* merchant or maſter of a ſhip ſhould import corn to any port but *Athens*, and that the town might be well furniſhed, they ſent nine men of war yearly to convoy the merchant-men that ſailed to the *Helleſpont* to trade for corn, which ſhips, at their return, had two thirds of their lading carried into the city, and the remainder into *Pireus*; and to prevent ingroſſing and foreſtalling, they were forbidden to buy above 50 phorms or meaſures; and if the *ſitophylaces*, of which there were 15, were negligent or guilty of corruption, they were puniſhed capitally.

SI'TUATE (V.) to put, place, ſeat, fix or appoint the ſtation or being of any thing.

SITUA'TION (S.) the place or manner of being put, placed, ſettled, &c.

SIX (A.) the cardinal or poſitive number ſo called, characſtered 6. or VI.

SI'XFOLD (A.) any thing in number or quantity that is ſix times as many, or as much as another.

SIXTEE'N (A.) the poſitive or cardinal number ſo called, marked 16, or XVI. alſo the name of a faction begun at *Paris* in the latter end of the 16th century, in the time of the league; they were ſo in number, but upon account of their having aſſigned to fix of their number, the 16 wards of *Paris*, to inſpect into the actions and inclinations of the citizens, and report accordingly, they were called the *ſixteen*; this faction was begun by one *Rochblond*, a citizen of *Paris*, under the pretence of breaking the meaſures of *Henry* III. who, it was pretended, favoured the *Huguenots*, and to hinder *Henry* IV. who was then king of *Navarre*, ſucceeding to the crown of *France*; this *Rochblond* had firſt a private conference with the two famous doctors and curates of St. *Severin* and St. *Bennet*, and with a canon of *Soiſſons*, who preached at *Paris*; in a few days theſe four drew in eight more, who appeared like 12 falſe apoſtles, and theſe drew in others, which formed the *Pariſian* league, which was ſoon ſtrengthened by a numerous aſſociation of churchmen, citizens, and courtiers; and tho' they joined the great league, formed at *Peronne*, yet as it had particular views of its own, ſo it frequently diſſented from the projects of the dukes of *Guiſe* or *Maine*.

SIX'TH (A.) the ordinal number ſo called, referring to the place or order of any thing; in *Muſick*, it is deemed one of the original concords, or harmonical intervals.

SIZE (S.) the bulk, ſtature, or proportion of one thing as compared to another; alſo a ſticky matter uſed by *painters*, *plaiſterers*, &c. to mix up their colours with to be uſed upon walls, cielings, &c. alſo as much bread or beer in the buttery of the univerſity of *Cambridge*, as in value amounts to a farthing, and which is ſet upon the name or ſcore of ſome particular ſtudent, and marked S.

SIZE (V.) to paint, varniſh, waſh, dab, or ſmear any thing over with ſize; alſo to make or proportion things fit for particular uſes, of ſuch and ſuch a bulk or ſtature; alſo to ſcore or run a tick in the butteries book at the univerſity of *Cambridge*.

SI'ZEABLE (A.) of a proper, fit, juſt or proportionable length, breadth or thickneſs.

SI'ZER (S.) at the univerſity of *Cambridge*, is a ſcholar of the loweſt degree, a ſort of ſervitor or underling.

SKAIN or SHEIN (S.) a ſort of *Iriſh* dagger, or ſhort ſword; alſo a certain quantity of ſilk, thread, worſted, &c. conſiſting of a number of reels tied up into a ſeparate parcel or hank.

SKA'RFED (A.) in *Ship-building*, is the joining or letting of one piece of timber into another.

SKATCH or SKOTCH (V.) to ſtop the wheel of a cart or waggon from moving while it is loaded or unloaded, &c. by putting a block of timber, ſtone, &c. under it.

SKE'LETON (S.) the bones of a human, or any other creature, put together by art, in their proper places, after all the fleſh is taken off. See *Sceleton*.

SKE'LLET or SKI'LLET (S.) a ſmall metal veſſel, hooped with a bale or hoop of iron, to which there are four feet faſtened for it to ſtand upon.

SKE'PTICK, SKEPTICISM, &c. See *Sceptick*, &c.

SKETCH (V.) to draw the deſign or plan of any thing rudely or roughly, while the fancy is ſtrong and intent upon the ſubject.

SKETCH (S.) the firſt or rude draught of

thing made in haſte, with an intent to be perfected at more leiſure.

SKEW'ER or SCU'ER (S.) a ſmall, ſhort piece of the branch of a tree, with the rind or bark peeled off, uſed by butchers, poulterers, cooks, &c. to truſs up their meat, fowls, &c.

SKIFF (S.) a ſmall ſhip or boat, principally uſed on rivers to go a pleaſuring in, &c.

SKI'LFUL (S.) experienced, knowing, well acquainted with a matter, &c.

SKILL or SKI'LFULNESS (S.) knowledge, art, experience, capacity, judgment, underſtanding, &c.

SKIM (V.) to ſtrike or take off the cream from milk; to pick and cull the beſt of a commodity, &c.

SKIN (V.) to flea or pull off the ſkin from an animal's back; to rob or plunder a perſon of the moſt valuable part of his effects, &c.

SKIN (S.) the pelt or outward coat of an animal, that is or may be ſtead or pulled off whole and intire; alſo the outward rind of an apple, or other fruit, &c.

SKI'NKER (S.) a cup-bearer, butler, or perſon that has the care of the liquor, and ſerving the company.

SKI'NNY (A.) conſiſting of much ſkin, and little fleſh; and in *Animals*, is the ſame with being lean.

SKIP (V.) to leap, hop, or jump from one place to another very nimbly; alſo to paſs over, to leave out words, &c. in reading or writing.

SKI'P KENNEL (S.) a mock name for a foot-boy, &c.

SKI'PPER (S.) the name given to maſters of trading-ſhips, or veſſels that come from *Holland*, &c.

SKI'P-POUND or SHI'P POUND (S.) a foreign weight, containing between three and four hundred pounds of our weight.

SKI'PTON (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a handſome, well-built town among the hills, that has a very large market weekly on Saturday, that not only ſupplies its own inhabitants with all manner of food and neceſſaries, but alſo the neighbouring villages round it; diſtant from *London* 155 computed, and 181 meaſured miles.

SKI'RMISH (V.) to fight, brawl, ſquabble, quarrel ſuddenly, without regularity or order.

SKI'RMISH (S.) a ſudden quarrel or fight between a ſmall parcel of troops in the fight of a regular army, on purpoſe to draw on a general engagement; but more generally, means a mobbiſh ſort of a quarrel or encounter.

SKIRTS (S.) thoſe parts of the upper garments that are looſe below the waiſt; alſo the borders or extremities of countries.

SKI'T (S.) a pretence, lying excuſe, a ſham, trick, or device, &c.

SKI'TTISH (A.) wanton, fooliſh, apiſh, fan-ſtical, &c.

SKREAM (V.) to cry out aloud or ſuddenly, to bawl or make a noiſe, &c.

SKY (S.) the concave or heavens over our heads wherever we go, which always appears a hemiſphere, the beholder continually ſtanding in the center of his own view.

SKY'-COLOUR (S.) commonly means a curious, fine, lightiſh blue colour.

SKY'-LARK (S.) a fine ſinging bird.

SLAB (S.) a puddle or mixture of dirt and water; alſo the out-ſide or ſappy parts of timber that is ſawn off; in *Maſonry*, the thin ſlices of marble that are cut off a large block for the uſe of fire-hearths, chimney-pieces, and tops for tables, &c. are called *ſlabs*.

SLA'BBY (A.) dirty, wet, plaſhy, &c.

SLACK (A.) looſe, not tied up, or tight; alſo backward, ſlow, &c.

SLA'CKEN (V.) to give way, to let looſe, to grow remiſs or negligent, &c.

SLAG (S.) the droſs of lead, iron, &c. that is left after melting the ore, and which commonly incorporates with the coal, turf, &c. and ſo requires to be ſtamped or broken into ſmall pieces, in order to be remelted.

SLAKE (V.) to quench one's thirſt with water, or other liquor; alſo to take out or quench the fire that is contained in lime, by pouring on water, in order to make it into mortar, &c.

SLAM (S.) a ſweeping, taking away or winning all that is play'd for.

SLA'NDER (V.) to revile, reproach, backbite, or ſpeak evil or unjuſtly of a perſon.

SLA'NDERER (S.) one who vilely and wrongfully reproaches or belies his neighbour's good name and character.

SLA'NDEROUS (A.) reproachful, reviling, injurious, wrongful, &c.

SLA'NTING (A.) the inclining or not ſtanding ſtraight of any thing, as the ſide of a hill, &c.

SLAP (V.) to ſtrike or give a blow with ſomething that is pretty broad, as with the palm of the hand, &c.

SLAP (S.) a blow with the palm of the hand, or ſome other broad thing.

SLASH (V.) to cut deep into the fleſh with a knife, &c.

SLATE (S.) a ſort of thin ſtone uſed for covering of houſes, &c. alſo to write on, &c.

SLATE (V.) to tile or cover the roof of any building with ſlates.

SLA'TTERN (S.) a ſlovenly or ſluttiſh woman, one who dreſſes herſelf, and does her buſineſs in a careleſs, negligent ſort of a manner.

SLA'TTERN (V.) to wear cloaths, or do buſineſs in an indecent, careleſs, ſlovenly manner, eſpecially ſpoken of women.

SLAVE (S.) one who is in a ſtate of bondage, abſolutely at the tyrannical command of another; alſo one who is compelled to work exceed-

exceedingly hard or long at all ſorts of drudgery.

SLAVE (V.) to work uncommonly hard and long, &c.

SLA'VER (V.) to let the ſaliva or ſpittle run out of a perſon's mouth.

SLA'VERY (S.) bondage, hard-working, perpetual ſervitude, abſolutely under the command of another without redreſs.

SLAU'GHTER (V.) to kill, murder, ſlay, or butcher.

SLA'VISH (A.) any ſort of work, buſineſs, or employment that is very tireſome, troubleſome, or heavy to do.

SLAY (V.) to kill, murder, or butcher.

SLEA'FORD (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, is a town, that of late years has grown very populous whereby the market is very large weekly on Saturday; it is ſituated in a pleaſant valley upon a ſmall river, whoſe ſtream is ſo rapid that the froſt never ſtops it, and its market-place, which is large, is in the form of a parallelogram, or long ſquare, facing three great ſtreets; diſtant from *London* 90 computed, and 102 meaſured miles.

SLEA'ZINESS (S.) a ſort of weakneſs or imperfection in weavers work, that is made very ſlight, which renders the parts eaſy to be pulled aſunder, or ſeparated the one from the other, &c.

SLED or SLEDGE (S.) carriages that are ſometimes wholly without wheels, and ſometimes have broad or very low ones, which are uſed for the carrying of goods out of one ware-houſe, &c. into another, eſpecially in *Holland*, *&c.* and here in *England*, to draw traitors on to the place of execution; alſo the name of a large hammer uſed by the ſmiths in forming anchors, and other heavy works, &c.

SLEEK or SLICK (A.) glib, ſmooth, plain, even, &c.

SLEEP (V.) to reſt and compoſe the body and faculties of the mind, by a ceſſation from labour, motion, &c.

SLEE'PERS (S.) in a *Ship*, are thoſe timbers that lie before and behind the bottom of a ſhip.

SLEE'PLESS (A.) that is not capable of taking reſt by ſleep; in *Phyſick*, a diſeaſe called watching, &c.

SLEE'PY (A.) inclined or heavy to ſleep, or that cannot forbear ſleeping, drowſy, &c.

SLEET (S.) an imperfect ſort of ſnow.

SLEE'TY (A.) weather that is between ſnow and rain.

SLEEVE (S.) that part of a garment that contains the arm.

SLEE'VELESS (A.) that has no ſleeves; alſo trifling, ſilly, impertinent, &c.

SLEIGHT or SLIGHT (S.) dexterity, cunning, knowledge, judgment, ſkill, &c.

SLE'NDER (A.) thin, ſmall in bulk, or circumference; alſo weak, ſlight, poor, mean, &c.

SLICE (S.) a thin broad piece of bread, meat, &c. alſo the name of an inſtrument uſed in cookery to turn fiſh in a frying-pan, &c.

SLICE (V.) to cut into thin pieces.

SLI'CKEN (V.) to poliſh, or make very glib or ſmooth, by rubbing, &c.

SLI'CKNESS (S.) ſmoothneſs, poliſhedneſs, glibneſs, &c.

SLIDE (S.) ice, or any other place wore very ſmooth, by much rubbing, &c.

SLIDE (V.) to move glibly along, to glide along the ice, or any other very ſmooth place.

SLIGHT (A.) weak, poor, ſlender, imperfect, &c.

SLIGHT (V.) to hurry a thing over, to do it careleſly; to diſregard or diſeſteem any perſon, thing, or buſineſs.

SLIM (A.) tall, thin, or ſlender.

SLIME (S.) the ſlippery ſoft mud that ſettles upon the ſhore of a ſea or river, upon the going out of the tide; alſo any thick clammy matter, ſuch as the ſticky matter that ariſes from fiſh after it is dead.

SLING (S.) ſometimes means an inſtrument to throw ſtones with, ſuch as boys play with, conſiſting of two ſtrings about a yard (more or leſs) long, and a piece of leather to lay the ſtone, &c. in; alſo an inſtrument uſed by *Brewers* to take faſt hold of caſks, in order to convey them into a cellar, ſtore-houſe, &c.

SLING (V.) to throw ſtones out of a *ſling*, *&c.* alſo to throw or put fire-arms over one's ſhoulders, &c. alſo to faſten any thing ſo as to be lifted out of one place into another, &c. and at *Sea*, it means to hang a bowl with liquor ſo in a rope, that it may comply with all motions of the ſhip, without ſpilling the liquor; and in *Surgery*, it is the hanging or putting a broken leg or arm in a bandage, that it may be eaſed, &c.

SLINK (S.) an abortive or caſt calf, or other creature; alſo the name of a wild beaſt, whoſe ſkin or hide is valuable.

SLINK (V.) to miſcarry or drop a creature's young before its full and proper time; alſo to ſteal or ſneak away out of company privately, &c.

SLIP (S.) a miſtake or error in ſpeaking, writing, &c. alſo a fall or ſliding; alſo a long, narrow piece of ground, ſilk, ſtuff, &c. alſo a ſprig pulled from off a tree, &c.

SLIP (V.) to ſlide, fall, miſtake, or commit an error in ſpeaking or writing, &c.

SLI'PPERS (S.) a ſort of ſhoes worn in a morning, &c. in an undreſs, that are not faſtened or buckled, and ſome have no hind-quarters, and but a ſhort vamp in the front.

SLI'PPERY (A.) dangerous to go or walk upon, for fear of ſliding or falling down; alſo a perſon that cannot be depended upon.

SLIT (S.) a long cut of crack, a rent or diviſion that runs along the grain of a board, or the warp or cane of a piece of ſtuff, cloth, &c.

SLIT (V.) to rend, tear, cut, or part aſunder violently.

SLIVE (V.) to cut a loaf, &c. in thin pieces.

SLI'VER (S.) a ſlice or thin piece cut off a loaf, &c.

SLOE (S.) a ſmall, blackiſh, wild plumb, of a very harſh or rough taſte.

SLOOP (S.) a ſmall ſhip or veſſel that makes ſhort or coaſting voyages.

SLOP (V.) to daub or wet any place or thing by ſpilling water, &c. on it.

SLOPE (V.) to lean from an upright or perpendicular line, as the ſide of an hill, &c.

SLO'PPY (A.) wet, foul, dirty, full of puddles or ſlops.

SLOPS (S.) are ſometimes taken for phyſical compoſitions or potions; and ſometimes for any meſs of mixed liquors; alſo cloathing for ſeamen, &c.

SLOT (S.) among *Huntſmen*, is the mark or print a deer's foot makes in the ground.

SLOTH or SLO'THFULNESS (S.) that ſluggiſh, heavy diſpoſition of mind that renders a perſon unwilling to act, ſtir, or do any thing; idleneſs, lazineſs, droniſhneſs.

SLO'THFUL (A.) heavy, idle, lazy, unwilling to act, ſtir, or do any thing.

SLOUCH (S.) a ſlovenly, undecent, unmannerly fellow.

SLOUCH (V.) to go or move along in a rude, aukward, undecent, ill dreſſed, ſlovenly manner.

SLO'VEN (S.) an ill dreſſed, naſty, careleſs, dirty fellow.

SLO'VENLINESS (S.) careleſſneſs in behaviour or attire, negligence or dirtineſs in perſon or dreſs.

SLOUGH (S.) a thick, deep, muddy, quaggy place; alſo the caſt ſkin of a ſnake; or the inſide or pithy part of the horn of an ox, bull or cow, &c. uſed frequently to ſtrengthen the banks or fences of fields, &c.

SLOW (A.) tedious, dull in motion; alſo cautious, or long before a perſon comes to a final reſolution.

SLOW'NESS (S.) tediouſneſs, cautiouſneſs, reſervedneſs, ſtateline ſs, &c.

SLU'BBER (V.) to hurry, or do a thing ſlovenly over.

SLUCE or SLUICE (S.) a vent or drain for water, whereby it may be let in or out of lands, ponds, &c.

SLUG (S.) a dew-ſnail that has no ſhell; alſo a long piece of lead or beaten bullet to ſhoot out of a gun; alſo a ſhip or boat that is more fit for carrying large quantities of heavy goods than ſailing, it moving but very ſlowly.

SLU'GGARD (S.) a heavy, dull, ſluggiſh, or ſl thful fellow.

SLU'GGISH (A.) dull or heavy of motion, lazy, droniſh, &c.

SLU'MBER (V.) to ſleep imperfectly, to doze, or take ſhort naps, &c.

SLUMP (V.) to ſlip, or fall down or into any wet, dirty place.

SLUNK (A.) gotten or ſtolen away privately; alſo caſt or brought forth before the due time.

SLUR (V.) to daub, ſmear, or obliterate wet writing; alſo to give a perſon an ill name or character, to hurt his reputation; alſo to play many notes upon a muſical inſtrument with one drawing of the bow, &c.

SLUR (S.) a daubing or obſcuring wet writing; alſo a mark in muſick made over the heads of ſeveral notes, to denote that ſo many as are contained under it are to be ſounded with one drawing of the bow, breathing, &c.

SLUT (S.) a woman that is careleſs, dirty, and naſty in cleaning her houſe, dreſſing the victuals, &c.

SLU'TTISH (A.) naſty, dirty, and careleſs in cookery, or other parts of houſewifery.

SLY (A.) crafty, ſubtle, cunning, ſecret, reſerved, watching a clandeſtine opportunity to do miſchief.

SMACK (S.) a reliſh, taſte, deſire, or longing for any thing; alſo an introduction into any art, ſcience, or buſineſs; alſo the noiſe that eager amorous kiſſing with the lips makes.

SMACK (V.) to make a noiſe with a long whip or with the lips in kiſſing, &c.

SMALL (A.) little in ſize, bulk, or ſtature, or few in number.

SMALL-CRA'FT (S.) in *Fiſhing*, is any thing uſed to catch the fiſh with; alſo any ſort of ſmall ſhips or veſſels, &c.

SMALL PO'X (S.) a diſeaſe almoſt epidemical in *England*, that ariſes in a great number of puſtles in the ſkin, filled with a white purulent matter, and which very frequently leaves pits or dents in the face, hands &c.

SMALT (S.) a blue powder uſed by painters and others; alſo blue enamel.

SMARA'GDUS (S.) an emerald or precious ſtone of a curious, tranſparent, green colour.

SMA'RDEN (S.) an ancient town in *Kent*, whoſe market is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 21 computed, and 25 meaſured miles.

SMART (V.) to have an acute pain, occaſioned by a cut or prick in any part of the body, or ſome very ſharp liquor's being poured into the eyes, &c.

SMART (A.) witty, quick, ready, briſk; alſo piercing, ſtrong, &c.

SMA'RTNESS (S.) readineſs, quickneſs, briſkneſs, wittineſs, ſharpneſs, &c.

SMATCH or SMA'TTERING (S.) a ſmall taſte, knowledge, or ſlight ſkill in any thing.

SMA'TTERER (S.) one that has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge of things.

SMEAR (V.) to daub or ſpread greaſe, dirt, &c. over any thing.

SMELL (V.) to receive and diſtinguiſh the various

rious odours that ſeveral bodies emit, thro' the noſtrils.

SME'LLING (S.) that ſenſe or faculty of the body which by the noſtrils perceives and diſtinguiſhes the various odours of flowers, &c.

SMELT (S.) a curious ſmall river-fiſh, very much valued by moſt people.

SMELT (V.) to reduce ore into a liquid, and ſeparate the metal contained therein from the droſs, &c. by the aſſiſtance of fire in a furnace, &c.

SMERK (V.) to ſmile or look amorouſly.

SMI'CKET (S.) a woman's ſhift or ſmock, or that linen garment ſhe wears next her ſkin.

SMILE (V.) to look pleaſantly, to begin to laugh, &c.

SMITE (V.) to ſtrike, beat, or hit; and in the *Scripture Language*, frequently means to deſtroy, overthrow or kill.

SMITH (S.) any artificer that works with a forge and hammer, &c. whether it be in iron, ſilver, &c. but commonly is meant of thoſe that work in iron only, who are uſually called blackſmiths; the others are called gold-ſmiths, ſilver-ſmiths, copper-ſmiths, &c.

SMI'THERY (S.) the trade, work, or buſineſs of a ſmith.

SMI'THY (S.) the office or ſhop furniſhed with a forge, bellows, anvils, hammers, &c. for the execution of ſmiths work.

SMI'TTEN (A.) affected, ſtruck, ſtrongly inclined to, or made in love with a perſon or thing.

SMOCK (S.) the linen garment that a woman wears next her ſkin, and that covers her whole body.

SMOCK-FAC'D (A.) a man or boy with an effeminate or womaniſh look, ſmooth, and without a beard, &c.

SMOKE (S.) a humid vapour, exhaled from water or other moiſt things; alſo that which iſſues from all green combuſtibles, and ſuch as are impregnated with ſulphur, &c.

SMOKE (V.) to emit a humid ſteam or vapour; alſo to blacken copper plates with the ſmoke of a candle, torch, &c. alſo to conſume tobacco by drawing the ſteam or ſmoke through a tube, and venting it at a perſon's mouth; alſo to get a hint of a perſon's intentions, to gueſs at his deſigns, &c.

SMO'KINESS (S.) the condition of a room, &c. that is troubled with ſmoke.

SMO'KY (A.) troubled with the fumes ariſing from the firing made uſe of in any thing that is full of ſmoke.

SMOOTH (V.) to plane, poliſh, or take off the harſhneſs or irregularities of liquors, boards, ſtones, &c.

SMOOTH (A.) mild, pleaſant-taſted, plain, even, well poliſhed, &c.

SMO'THER (V.) to ſtifle, ſuffocate, or ſtop a perſon's breath; alſo to conceal or hide a perſon's faults, &c.

SMO'THER (S.) a great fume or ſmoke ariſing from the burning of wet ſtraw, &c.

SMUG (A.) nice, clean, neat, ſpruce, well-dreſſed, &c.

To ſmug up, to dreſs up very clean, neat, or ſprucely, in order to look agreeable in the eyes of every beholder.

SMU'GGLE (V.) to run goods out of a ſhip clandeſtinely, without paying the duty the government has appointed; to do any thing ſecretly or unjuſtifiably, &c. alſo to kiſs a girl in a corner, &c.

SMU'GGLER (S.) one who makes a trade of carrying or exporting prohibited goods out of, and bringing ſuch into a nation; and alſo that brings goods a-ſhore from aboard a ſhip, that are allowed, without paying the duties or cuſtoms appointed.

SMUT (V.) to daub or ſmear any thing over with ſoot, greaſe, &c.

SMUT (S.) any dirt or black matter, eſpecially ſoot in a chimney, burnt cork, &c. alſo a diſeaſe in corn; alſo obſcene diſcourſe.

SMU'TTINESS (S.) dirtineſs or ſootineſs, &c. alſo bawdy or obſcene talk or diſcourſe.

SMU'TTY (A.) dirty, black, ſmeared with ſoot, &c. alſo naſty, immodeſt, or obſcene talk.

SNACK (S.) a ſhare, part or proportion of any thing, wherein divers perſons are concerned.

To go Snacks, to be partner in, encourager, promoter, or forwarder of any thing.

SNA'FFLE (S.) a particular ſort of bit for the mouth of a ſaddle-horſe.

SNAG (S.) a tooth that ſtands out a little longer than the reſt; alſo a techy, waſpiſh perſon.

SNA'GGY (S.) techy, ſnarling, waſpiſh, quarrelſome, &c.

SNAIL (S.) a reptile that breeds in gardens, with a ſhell or houſe on its back, of a ſlimy nature and without bones, ſaid to be very good, when boiled in milk, for decaying and conſumptive perſons.

SNAKE (S.) one of the ſpecies of ſerpents, ſaid not to be venomous, &c.

SNAP (S.) a ſudden noiſe made by ſtriking one's fingers together when wet, as the barbers do, or of breaking a ſtick, &c. alſo a ſmall piece of meat or victuals.

SNAP (V.) to ſpeak ſhortly, to anſwer croſly, to make a noiſe by ſtriking the fingers together when wet, or by breaking a ſtick, &c. alſo to make a noiſe in the manner of a drum, as children do with bits of broad, ſmooth wood put between their fingers, &c.

SNAP-DRA'GON (S.) a *Chriſtmas* gambol or innocent ſport made by putting plumbs into brandy, &c. and ſetting it on fire, to ſnatch them out and eat them.

SNA'PPERS (S.) waſpiſh perſons that anſwer croſly or peeviſhly, &c. alſo play-things for children, made of bone, or bits of broad, thin, hard wood to put between their fingers, and to make a noiſe like a drum, &c.

SNA'PPISH (A.) peeviſh, croſs, ſurly, angry, crabbed, ill-natured, &c.

SNARE (S.) a gin, trap, or contrivance, to catch birds, hares, rabbets, men, &c. in, to prejudice them.

SNARE (V.) to entrap or catch a perſon in a difficulty, to lay baits for an innocent perſon to be made guilty of a miſdemeanour.

SNARL (V.) to growl or make a noiſe like an angry dog; alſo to ſpeak ſnappiſhly, angrily, or finding of faults, &c.

SNATCH (V.) to jerk or catch any thing haſtily, rudely, eagerly, or by force, &c.

SNA'TCH-BLOCK (S.) in a *Ship*, is a great block with a ſhiver in it, and a notch cut through one of the cheeks, by which a rope is reeved into it very expeditiouſly, as well in the middle, as at the ends; it is commonly faſtened to the main-maſt with a ſtrap, and uſed for the winding tackle.

SNATHE or SNAITHE (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a ſmall town, ſituate on the river *Calder*, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 136 computed, and 175 meaſured miles.

SNEAK (V.) to crawl or creep about ſofily or privately like one aſhamed of what he is doing; alſo to act or do any thing in a covetous, mean-ſpirited way or manner.

SNEA'KING (A.) poor or mean-ſpirited, ungenerous, niggardly, &c.

SNEER (V.) to laugh in a ſcornful or deſpiteful manner, ſillily or fooliſhly, &c.

SNEER (S.) a taunting way or manner of expreſſing one's ſelf by words or looks.

SNEEZE (V.) to make a noiſe at the mouth and noſe, by reaſon of a convulſive diſorder in the muſcles of the breaſt, noſe, &c.

SNE'TSHAM or SWE'TISHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a ſmall town, ſituate upon the riſe of the little river *Ingol*, formerly famous for the large herds of neat cattle that was fed in and near it; its market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 82 computed, and 100 meaſured miles.

SNI'CKER or SNI'GGER (V.) to laugh or giggle wantonly, fooliſhly, contemptuouſly, or by way of game or ſport at another's misfortunes.

SNIP (V.) to cut a ſlit in, or a piece off from ſomething with ſciſſars, ſhears, &c.

SNIP (S.) a ſmall piece or bit cut off from a whole loaf, piece, garment, &c.

SNIPE (S.) a ſmall eatable bird or fowl.

SNI'VEL (S.) the excrement that is diſcharged at the noſe, that thick, ſlimy matter called ſnot.

SNI'VELLING or SNI'VELLY (A.) ſnotty-noſed, mean ſpirited, poor, little, not done to perfection.

SNORE or SNOAR (V.) to make a noiſe through the mouth or noſe when aſleep.

SNORT (V.) to ſtart and make a noiſe like a horſe that is frightned.

SNOT (S.) that mucous or phlegmy matter or excrement that is diſcharged at the noſe.

SNO'TTY (A.) daubed or ſmeared with ſnot; alſo mean-ſpirited, ſneaking, &c.

SNOUT (S.) the noſe, eſpecially of a hog.

SNOW (S.) a meteor engendered in the air by moiſture and cold, and expreſſed to our view in broad, thin flakes of ice, of an exceeding white colour, and porous ſubſtance.

SNOW (V.) to drop or let fall ſnow, congealed water, or thin flakes of ice of a very white colour.

SNO'WY (A.) full of ſnow, or ſomething reſting, belonging, or like to ſnow.

SNUB (V.) to brow-beat, check, huff, find fault with, or angrily ſtop a perſon.

SNUDGE (V.) to walk along as it were wrapped up in one's ſelf, without regarding perſons or things that may be in the way, &c.

SNUFF (S.) any ſort of powder taken up the noſe; and now principally made of tobacco.

To take Snuff, to ſnuff or draw up any ſort of powder, &c. at the noſe; alſo to be affronted with what another perſon ſays or does.

SNU'FF-BOX (S.) a modiſh toy made of gold, ſilver, &c. to contain and carry ſnuff in.

SNU'FF-DISH (S.) an inſtrument to contain, put or lay a pair of ſnuffers in.

SNU'FFERS (S.) an inſtrument to trim a candle, lamp, &c. with, to make them burn the clearer, &c.

SNU'FFISH or SNU'FFY (A.) daubed or ſmeared with ſnuff; alſo one that is ſoon angry, or takes offence at what another ſays or does.

SNU'FFLE (V.) to make a noiſe in the head, or thro' the noſe, to ſpeak imperfectly, &c.

SNU'FFLING (S.) ſpeaking thro' the noſe, breathing, or making a rattling noiſe in the head, or thro' the noſe.

SNUG (A.) hid, concealed, ſecreted, cloſe or ſafe, out of danger, &c.

SNU'GGLE (V.) to run the noſe into another's boſom, as a child does into its nurſe's; to kiſs or embrace familiarly in bed, &c.

SO (Part.) thus, in like manner, very fine! O! rare, &c.

SOAK or SOKE (V.) to ſteep or immerge any thing in liquor, in order to have it thoroughly impregnated, &c.

SOAP or SOPE (S.) an exceeding uſeful commodity, compoſed by art of pot-aſhes, oil, &c. uſeful to waſh linen, &c. of which there are various ſorts, adapted to particular uſes, &c.

SOAR (V.) to fly up on high like a bird, to have lofty and ambitious thoughts, &c.

SOA'RING (S.) actual mounting up in the air like birds; alſo aiming at higher matters ambitiouſly, &c.

SOB (V.) to expreſs the ſorrow of the mind by a convulſive manner of breathing, &c.

SO'BBING (S.) a ſighing or making a noiſe, by crying and expreſſing the inward temper of the mind, by convulſive fetching and emitting the breath, &c.

SO'BER (A.) ſedate, thoughtful, in one's right mind, and regular way of thinking, no ways intoxicated with ſpirituous liquors, &c.

SO'BERNESS or SOBRI'ETY (S.) prudence, gravity, regularity of behaviour, temperance in eating, and eſpecially in drinking, &c.

SO'CAGE (S.) an inferior tenure of lands, whereby the tenant is to perform ſervice of huſbandry to the lord, for which the feoffee ſhall have common in the waſtes of the lord for his neceſſary beaſts, &c. for the maintenance and advancement of tillage, &c.

SO'CAGER or SO'KEMAN (S.) one who holds lands or tenements by the tenure of ploughing his lord's lands at his own proper charge, inſtead of paying rent.

SO'CIABLE or SO'CIAL (A.) proper or fit for, or delighting in company, &c.

SOCI'ETY (S.) a collective body of perſons united together under proper laws or reſtraints for the better carrying on of ſome publick affair, buſineſs, or trade; and this is either univerſal to a nation or people, conſidered or taken collectively as one common *ſociety*, or particularly of a few perſons, united by grants, charters, or privileges, for the improvement of arts and ſciences, &c. ſo as the *Royal Society*, &c.

SOCI'NIAN (S.) one that is an abettor, follower, or maintainer of the theological opinions of *Fauſtus Socinus*, who is ſaid to affirm, that Jeſus Chriſt was a mere man, and had no exiſtence before *Mary*, that the Holy Ghoſt was not a diſtinct perſon, and that the Father only was God, and that the name of God given in the ſcripture to Jeſus Chriſt means only that the Father had given him a ſovereign power over all creatures, for which reaſon, men and angels ought to adore him; he denied the redemption of Chriſt, affirming, that he died only to give mankind a pattern of heroick virtue, and to ſeal his doctrine with his death; original ſin, grace, and predeſtination, he reckoned as mere chimeras, &c.

SOCI'NIANISM, (S.) the religious doctrines of the *Socinians*.

SOCK (S.) ſomething to put at the bottom of the feet, to keep them warm and dry, &c.

SO'CKET (S.) that part of a candleſtick that contains the candle, or any other thing for a like purpoſe.

SOD (S.) a green, heathy ſort of turf that is pared off, to be laid down on ſome other place, &c.

SO'DDEN (A.) ſteeped, or ſoaked in liquor, ſtewed or boiled, or made ſoft by liquor, &c.

SO'DOMITE (S.) one who commits, or is guilty of the unnatural ſin of ſodomy.

SODOMI'TICAL (A.) pertaining or belonging to the act of ſodomy.

SO'DOMY (S.) the unnatural coupling of one man with another, &c.

SO'FFA (S.) a ſort of bench or couch uſed among the *Turks*, &c. raiſed at a proper diſtance from the ground about a hall or chamber, to ſit or lie upon, being covered with carpets, &c. and in this manner to look out of the windows, and ſee what paſſes.

SO'FFEES (S.) a ſect among the *Turks*, who paſs for a ſort of Puritans, or over-religious perſons, who read as they go along the ſtreets and publick places, and are always buſy with their beads, that notice may be taken of their ſeeming devotion; and when they ſpeak it is only two words; as, *God is great*, *God protect*, *God is pure*, *God ſave*, &c.

SO'FIT (S.) in *Architecture*, is the eaves of the corona of the capital of a column; alſo any plafond or cieling formed of croſs beams, or flying cornices, the ſquares or co-partments whereof are enriched with ſculptures, painting, &c.

SOFT (A.) pliant, yielding to the touch; alſo weak in underſtanding, fooliſh, filly, idle, &c.

Soft-Bodies, ſuch as by a gentle preſſure yield or give way, and loſe their priſtine form without recovering it again, as dough, mud, moiſt clay, &c.

SO'FTA'S (S.) *Turkiſh* canons or beneficiaries who have a good yearly allowance for ſaying a religious office for the dead at the tombs of the ſultans, &c.

SO'FTEN (V.) to render or make pliant or yielding to the touch by fire, or any other means; alſo to appeaſe or ſatisfy an angry perſon; alſo to break off the edges of colours in painting, by blending or mixing them inſenſibly together.

SO'FTISH (A.) inclining to be ſoft or pliant to the touch; alſo ſilly, fooliſh, weak, &c.

SOHO' (Part.) ſtop, ſtay, hearken, obſerve, come hither, &c.

SOIL (S.) the ground or earth of a country or nation to which a regard is particularly had, as to its natural ſituation of heat, cold, &c.

SOIL (V.) to dung, manure, muck, &c. ground for gardening, tillage, &c. alſo to dirt, ſpoil, or render good for nothing.

SO'JOURN (V.) to live, continue, abide, or ſtay a while in a place.

SOL (S.) the *Latin* name for the *Sun*; and with the *Chymiſts* is uſed for gold, and marked ☉; with the *Heralds*, it is the golden colour in the coats of ſovereign princes; in *Muſick*, it is the contracted name of ſeveral notes in the ſcale or gamut, ſuch as *G. ſol re*, &c. *D. la ſol re*, &c. among the *French*, it is the name of a ſhilling, or 12 deniers.

SO'LACE (S.) joy, pleaſure, comfort, ſatisfaction, delight, &c.

SO'LACE (V.) to pleaſe, rejoice, or receive comfort and ſatisfaction, in the uſe or contemplation of any thing.

SO'LAR (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to the ſun.

Solar Month, is that ſpace of time that is ſpent by the ſun's going through one ſign, or a 12th part of the Zodiack.

Solar Syſtem, in *Aſtronomy*, is that order or ſuppoſed diſpoſition of the celeſtial bodies, which move round the ſun as the center of their motion.

Solar Year, is that ſpace of time in which the ſun returns again to the ſame equinoctial or ſolſtitial point, which is about 365 days, 5 hours, and 50 minutes.

SOLA'RES (S.) called alſo *Chamſi*, a people of *Meſopotamia*, and the adjacent countries, thus called, upon account of their being ſuppoſed to worſhip the *Sun*; they have no churches, but meet in under ground places, and far from any city, where they practiſe and perform their religious worſhip ſo ſecretly, that it was never yet diſcovered, not by even thoſe who from among them were converted to the Chriſtian faith, for fear of being murdered, according to the fixed reſolution of the others, of being the death of thoſe who ſhould preſume to divulge the ſecrets of their religion. The grand ſeignior's baſſa's not obſerving any external acts of devotion that they performed, ordered that they ſhould declare themſelves, that they might judge whether their ſect might be tolerated in the *Turkiſh* empire; upon which they joined the *Surians*, or *Jacobites*, but without obliging themſelves to the practices of Chriſtianity, and ſtill continuing their private aſſemblies.

SO'LDER or SO'DDER (S.) a compoſition made uſe of by plumbers, &c. to join water-pipes, &c. of a very binding, ſticking nature.

SO'LDER or SO'DDER (V.) to join, cement, faſten or cloſe together with *ſolder*.

SOLDIER (S.) one who makes war his employment, for which he receives a certain ſum, ſalary, or reward, and wears the cloaths, or livery of a ſtate, king, or prince, &c.

SO'LDIERY (S.) the regular troops of a ſtate, king or prince, that are kept in pay, and cloathed at their expence.

SOLE (A.) one perſon, place, or thing.

SOLE (S.) the under or bottom part of the foot upon which we walk or tread.

SO'LECISM (S.) an impropriety in ſpeech, or talking of nonſenſe, &c.

SO'LEMN (A.) any thing done or performed with reverence, majeſty, decorum, formality, &c.

SO'LEMNESS (S.) awfulneſs, reverence, decency, due order, and regularity.

SOLE'MNITY (S.) the grave and decent performance of any religious ceremony; alſo the orderly pomp of a proceſſion or publick ſhew, or annual celebration of a publick feſtival.

SOLEMNIZA'TION or SO'LEMNIZING (S.) the actual performance of a momentous affair, either civil or religious, with or in all its decent ceremonies.

SO'LEMNIZE (V.) to perform or do any thing in or with its proper ceremonies and formalities, whether religious or civil, ſuch as the celebrating a prince's birth-day, obſerving a publick faſt, &c.

SOLE-TE'NANT (S.) in *Law*, is a man or woman who holds lands in his or her own right.

SOL-FA-ING (S.) the art and act of ſinging a tune by the contracted names of the notes in which it is compoſed, calling them *ſol, la, mi, fa, &c.*

SOLI'CIT (V.) to urge, preſs, importune, beg, pray, deſire; alſo to follow or proſecute an affair or buſineſs very earneſtly, &c.

SOLI'CITANTS (S.) in the *Church of Rome*, are thoſe confeſſors who tempt or ſolicit their penitents to any indecent or ſcandalous practice, againſt whom divers bulls have been publiſhed by ſundry popes, and eſpecially by *Gregory* XV. which extends itſelf to all the churches of that communion, and appoints that thoſe who are convicted of any crime of this kind, ſhould not only undergo the uſual penance, but be ſent to the gallies for five or ſeven years, and ſometimes impriſoned for life; and if the offence was very notorious, the inquiſitors might deliver them over to the ſecular magiſtrate; they are to be ſuſpended for ever from hearing confeſſions, and to be deprived of their benefices and dignities, &c.

SOLICITA'TION (S.) a begging, praying, or earneſtly entreating, &c.

SOLI'CITOR or SOLI'CITOUR (S.) one who manages or goes about or after the buſineſs or affairs of another either in law, equity, or common matters.

SOLI'CITOUS (A.) very preſſing, deſirous, anxious or earneſt.

SOLI'CITOUSNESS or SOLI'CITUDE (S.) anxiety, carefulneſs, earneſtneſs, &c.

SO'LID (A.) when applied to *Diſcourſe* or *Reaſoning*, means ſtrong, nervous, proper, and convincing upon the occaſion, &c. when to *Things*, it means thoſe that have no cavities, or viſible openings, &c. ſuch as are maſſy, hard, compact, ſtrong, &c. alſo a perſon of a grave, conſiderate, and wiſe behaviour.

Solid Angle, in *Geometry*, is the point where three planes terminate, interſect, or meet.

Solid Number, in *Arithmetick*, is any number that is the reſult of two multiplications, as 20 may be of 2, by 2, by 5, &c.

Solid Problem, among the *Geometers*, is that that cannot be ſolved but by the interſection of a circle and a conick ſection, or the interſection of two conick ſections.

SO'LID (S.) in *Geometry*, is any thing that has the three dimenſions of length, breadth, and thickneſs, and whoſe bounds or limits are ſuperficies.

SO'LIDNESS or SOLI'DITY (S.) ſometimes means only the natural maſſiveneſs, cloſeneſs, or firmneſs of ſtone, timber, &c. ſometimes the judicious conſideration of a learned or wiſe man upon a buſineſs of importance, and the ſage advice reſulting therefrom, &c. ſometimes that natural property of all bodies that excludes any others from occupying the ſame ſpace ſo long as they are in it; alſo that property in ſome bodies called fixity, or the direct oppoſite to fluidity; and ſometimes it means the quantity of ſpace that any bodies take up to exiſt in.

SO'LIDS (S.) are all bodies that have the three dimenſions; and among the *Geometricians*, thoſe that are terminated by regular planes, are called regular *ſolids*, ſuch as the tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icoſahedron; the *Anatomiſts*, call all the continuous and continent parts of the body *ſolids*.

SOLIFI'DIANS (S.) a ſect that maintain, that faith only, without works, is neceſſary to ſalvation.

SOLI'LOQUY (S.) a ſhort dialogue, ejaculation, or diſcourſe that a man has or holds with himſelf.

SO'LITARINESS (S.) loneſomeneſs, quietneſs, retiredneſs, &c.

SO'LITARY (A.) loneſome, quiet, retired, free from company or diſturbance.

SOLITAURI'LIA (S.) feaſts inſtituted at *Rome* in honour of *Mars*, to whom was offered a bull, a ram, and a boar, after they had been led thrice round the army that was then ranged in battle array, in order to purify them by theſe ſacrifices; they were alſo uſed upon private occaſions, and led round the ground, fields, &c. to preſerve them from ſtorms, tempeſts, &c.

SO'LITUDE (S.) a quiet, retired ſort of life; alſo a wild deſert, or uninhabited place.

SO'LO (S.) ſomething ſingle or alone; but in *Muſick*, it properly ſignifies thoſe compoſitions where there is but one ſingle upper inſtrument, whoſe airs or leſſons would be very pleaſant, even without the accompaniment of a baſs, as are *Corelli*'s ſolo's, &c.

SO'LSTICE (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is that time of the year, when the ſun entering the tropical points, is got fartheſt from the equator, which is about 23 degrees, and before he returns back towards it, it ſeems apparently to be at a ſtand for ſome days, being moved in the ſame parallel, ſcarce making any lines, but perfect circles, his progreſs is ſo ſmall; of theſe *ſolſtices* there are annually two, the one called the *æſtival* or *ſummer ſolſtice*, when the ſun enters *Cancer*, about the 22d of *June*, making the longeſt day, and the ſhorteſt night; and the *hyemal*, or *winter ſolſtice*, about the 22d of *December*, when the ſun enters *Capricorn*, when the nights are the longeſt, and the days ſhorteſt; but this is only in theſe northern regions, for under the equator there is no variation, but a continual equinox; and in the ſouthern parts of the world, *Capricorn* makes the longeſt day, and *Cancer* the longeſt night.

SOLSTI'TIAL (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to the ſolſtice.

SO'LVABLE (A.) any queſtion or propoſition, that may be anſwered, explained, or demonſtrated; alſo a perſon whoſe circumſtances are ſufficient to pay his debts, &c.

SO'LUBLE (A.) medicines, that are of an opening or looſening nature.

SOLVE (V.) to anſwer, explain, demonſtrate, reſolve, or decide.

SO'LVENT (S.) in *Chymiſtry*, is any menſtruum, or corroſive liquor that is capable of diſſolving bodies put therein.

SOLU'TION (S.) anſwering or explaining of difficult queſtions; alſo the diſſolving, melting, or rendering a ſolid body fluid.

SO'LUTIVE (A.) of a melting, diſſolving, or looſening nature or quality, as water to ſugar, gum, glue, &c.

SOME (Part.) a part of the whole, which may be few or many, according as the whole number is.

SO'MERSETSHIRE (S.) is both a rich and ſpacious county, having the *Severn* ſea beating upon the north ſide of it, the ſouth bounded by part of *Devon* and *Dorſetſhire*, the weſt with *Devonſhire*, the eaſt and north-eaſt by *Wiltſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*; is from *Brackley* near *Frome Selwood* eaſtward, to *Ouſe* in the weſt, 55 miles in breadth; from *Parſhut-point* north, to *Chard* ſouthward, about 40 miles; the whole circumference being 204 miles; and notwithſtanding it is extreamly pleaſant, fruitful, and temperate in the ſummer, yet it is as diſagreeable in the winter, being then ſo wet and miry, as to be hardly paſſable; but theſe inconveniencies are ſufficiently rewarded by the great increaſe of all ſorts of grain, paſture, &c. ſo that for plenty of corn and cattle they can challenge all its neighbouring counties, and alſo for many profitable coal-mines and lead-mines; the rock called St. *Vincent*, that hangs over the river *Avon* near *Briſtol*, yields a fine ſtone, that in appearance is but little inferior to *Indian* diamonds, commonly called *Briſtol*-ſtones, ſaving that they are not ſo hard; they are got here in great quantities, and are either quadrangular or ſexangular; ſome imagine they are cryſtal, but others ſay they are only the *fluores* of thoſe minerals that are near them, and are uſed as a flux for the metal; this county contains the cities of *Bath*, *Wells*, and *Briſtol*; the firſt is extravagantly increaſed of late years, upon account of vaſt numbers of people coming from all parts to bathe in, and drink the medicinal waters; and the laſt by a prodigious acceſſion of foreign trade; this county ſends 18 members to parliament, has 30 towns, and 385 pariſhes; is divided into 43 hundreds, in

which

which are computed 45,000 houſes, containing about 268,000 inhabitants.

SO'MERTON (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, is a large and well-built town, that has a great market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 105 computed, and 129 meaſured miles.

SO'METHING or SO'MEWHAT (Part.) is indefinitely being of any ſort or kind.

SO'MEWHERE (Part.) a certain undetermined place, or part of ſpace.

SO'ME-WHILE (Part.) ſometime paſt, preſent, or to come.

SOMNI'FEROUS or SOMNI'FICK (A.) of a ſleepy nature, ſomething that cauſes or inclines to ſleep, &c.

SO'MNUS (S.) ſleep, is that natural cloſing of the pores of the brain after labour, watching, &c. that refreſhes and recruits the faculties; it was eſteemed a god by the ancient heathens, born of *Erebus* and *Night*, and the brother of *Death*; he is ſometimes called the happy king of gods and men, and the great foreteller of things to come, becauſe God often reveals to men, while they are aſleep, future things; the poets have wracked their invention to deſcribe him and his palace, eſpecially *Ovid* and *Virgil*.

SON (S.) the male iſſue or child of the parents to whom he ſtands related; and if the father and mother are not married according to the allowance or appointment of the ſtate where they live, he is called an illegitimate or natural *ſon*; but if they are married, he is called the legitimate *ſon* of ſuch parents.

SONA'TA (S.) among the *Muſicians*, is a piece or compoſition of muſick in various parts, to be performed by inſtruments only.

SONG (S.) a particular ſet of words either in proſe or verſe ſet to muſick, in order to be ſung or ſounded with or by the voice.

SO'NGSTER (S.) one that performs muſical compoſitions with the voice, or ſings ſongs, to which particular notes are adapted.

SO'NNA (S.) among the *Mahometans*, is a book of traditions, in which the true muſſul-men are required to believe.

SO'NNET (S.) a ſhort ſong or poem ſung to ſome pleaſant tune, eſpecially love ſongs.

SO'NOROUS (A.) ſounding, or that is capable and ready of yielding or producing ſounds, eſpecially thoſe proper for muſical diſtinctions.

SO'NSHIP (S.) the relation that a ſon ſtands in to his parents.

SOON (Part.) early, in a little time, very quickly, or ſhortly, &c.

SOOP or SOUP (S.) a ſtrong broth or pottage impregnated with the juice or gravy of meat, herbs, ſpices, &c.

SOOT (S.) that part of ſmoak or matter that flies off from burning bodies, which condenſes and ſticks to the ſides of chimnies, or to the diſhes, &c. that are put over the fire of lamps, &c

SOOTH (V.) to humour, pleaſe, comply with, flatter, or aſſent to any thing.

SOO'THSAYERS or SOU'THSAYERS (S.) by the ancients called augurs, were a ſort of prieſts that pretended to foretel future events, by inſpecting the inſide of the ſacrifices, and alſo by many other fallacious and ſuperſtitious ways, ſuch as the flying of birds, &c.

SOO'THSAYING or SOU'THSAYING (S.) divining, or pretending to foretel future events, without immediate divine inſpiration, by the entrails of beaſts, flying of birds, blowing of winds, &c.

SOO'TY (A.) full of, mixed, daubed, or ſmeared with ſoot.

SOP (S.) any thing ſteeped, ſoaked, or impregnated in, or with liquor, eſpecially bread in drink, or dripping from meat that is roaſting at the fire.

SOP (V.) to ſteep, ſoak, or immerge bread, &c. in any liquid matter.

SOPE or SOAP (V.) to daub or ſmear any thing with ſoap, in order to waſh, cleanſe, or ſcour it very clean.

SOPE or SOAP (S.) a compoſition made in diverſe forms with oil, lime, pot-aſhes, &c. to waſh linen or woollen cloaths.

SO'PHI (S.) the preſent name of the kings of *Perſia*, but this is not a ſuper-added name, as *Pharaoh* to the kings of *Egypt*, or *Ceſar* to the *Roman* emperors, but it is the name of the family, or rather the religion of *Hali*; for the deſcendents of *Hali* and *Fatima* the daughter of *Mahomet*, took to themſelves the name of *Sophi*; they founded a ſect called *Imenie*, to explain the *Alcoran*, which is followed by the *Perſians*, and ſeveral of the *Eaſt-Indian* nations; to diſtinguiſh themſelves, they never wear any ſilken tuft upon their turbant, nor any thing wrought in gold or ſilver, their turbant being woollen only, and of a colour called in *Arabick*, *ſophi*.

SO'PHISM (S.) a fallacious reaſon, or one that only has an appearance, and not the reality of truth.

SO'PHIST or SO'PHISTER (S.) a name that at firſt was given to philoſophers, and afterwards to the rhetoricians, and afterwards to all perſons that excelled in any art or ſcience, whether oratory, law, hiſtory, or divinity, and alſo to thoſe who for their wiſdom were remarkable; but now it is uſually applied to ſuch as ſpend their time in verbal niceties only, ſententious or frivolous meanings, deluſive expreſſions, &c. a quibbler, or cunning hider of his real thoughts, opinions, and deſigns.

SOPHI'STICAL (A.) deceitful, pretending, cunning, captious, &c.

SOPHI'STICATE (V.) to corrupt, mix, compound, debaſe, ſpoil, hurt, &c.

SOPHISTICA'TION (S.) a ſpoiling, adulterating, debaſing, or falſifying.

SO'PHISTRY (S.) an art to ſet aſide, blind, obſcure, or hinder the truth from appearing, either by making plauſible objections againſt,

or

or dreſſing up falſhood ſo as to make it appear like truth.

SOPHONI'STÆ (S.) a particular ſort of magiſtrates among the *Athenians*, ſomewhat reſembling the cenſors of *Rome*, but not endowed with ſo much power, but many more in number; their chief buſineſs was to inſpect in the manners, carriages, and behaviour of the youth of that city.

SOPORI'FEROUS (A.) ſleepy medicines, or ſuch as cauſe or excite ſleep.

SO'PPED (A.) ſteeped, ſoaked, drenched, or made thoroughly wet in ſome ſort of liquor, as a toaſt in ale, wine, &c.

SO'RBON (S.) the firſt and moſt conſiderable college of the univerſity of *Paris*, founded in the reign of St. *Lewis* by *Robert Sorbon*, from whom ſometimes the whole univerſity is named, which was founded by *Charlemagne* at the inſtance of the learned *Alcuinus*, who was one of the firſt profeſſors there; ſince which time, it has been very famous, particularly for maintaining the rights of the crown, and the privileges of the *Gallican* church, againſt the incroachments of the church of *Rome*. This univerſity conſiſts of four faculties, *viz.* divinity, the canon law, phyſick, and the liberal arts; it contains 63 colleges, whereof the principal is the *Sorbon*, which was rebuilt at the expence of cardinal *Richlieu*, in an extraordinary magnificent manner, containing lodgings for 63 doctors, who are called the ſociety of the *Sorbon*; thoſe who are received among them under the degree of doctor, are only ſaid to be of the hoſpitality of the *Sorbon*.

SORBO'NNIST (S.) a member of the college of divines at *Paris*, called the *Sorbon*.

SO'RCERER or SO'RCERESS (S.) a man or woman that uſes or pretends to witchcrafts, charms &c. called alſo a wizard, conjurer, magician, enchanter, &c. if a man, or a witch, hag, &c. if a woman.

SO'RCERY (S) a real or pretended witchcraft, inchantment, or divination performed by the aſſiſtance of the devil, &c.

SO'RDID (A.) mean, baſe, low-ſpirited, niggardly, pitiful, ordinary, &c.

SO'RDIDNESS (S.) filthineſs, baſeneſs, covetouſneſs, &c.

SORE (S.) any ſort of ulcer, cut, wound, &c. that excites pain; and with the *Hunters*, the young one of the buck's breed in the fourth year.

SORE (A.) great, troubleſome, vehement, terrible, &c.

SO'REAGE (S.) in *Falconry*, is the firſt year of an hawk.

SO'RE-HAWK (S.) is one that is juſt taken from the eyrie, till ſhe has mewed, or caſt her feathers.

SO'REL or SO'RREL (S.) a pleaſant, tart ſort of ſallad herb; alſo in *Hunting*, a young one of the buck's breed of the third year; alſo a dark reddiſh colour among the *Horſe-courſers*.

SO'RENESS (S.) the painful condition of a cut, ulcer, &c. alſo the vehemency or greatneſs of any trouble or affliction.

SO'RING (S.) among the *Hunters*, is the footing of a hare in the open field.

SO'RRILY (Part.) meanly, poorly, badly; alſo wickedly, cheatingly, knaviſhly, &c.

SO'RROW (S.) grief, affliction, or trouble of mind, ariſing from the ſenſe of having done ſomething amiſs, or from loſing ſomething advantageous.

SO'RROW (V.) to grieve, mourn, lament, bewail, &c. either for the loſs of ſomething beneficial, or for the commiſſion of ſomething that ought not to have been done, &c.

SO'RROWFUL (A.) mournful, afflicted, grieved, &c.

SO'RROWFULNESS (S.) a ſtate of grief affliction and diſtreſs, &c.

SORRY (A.) afflicted, grieved, concerned, troubled; alſo mean, poor, pitiful, vile, raſcally, &c.

SORT (S.) the particular kind, manner, way, faſhion, &c. of any thing.

SORT (V.) to arrange or diſtribute things, in proper orders, claſſes, kinds, &c.

SOT (S.) a ſtupid, fooliſh, unintelligent perſon, or one that buries himſelf in liquor, &c. and thereby renders himſelf incapable of rightly diſtinguiſhing one thing or perſon from another, &c.

SO'TTISH (A.) dull, ſtupid, drunken, fooliſh, ſleepy, &c.

SO'TTISHNESS (S.) dullneſs, ſtupidneſs, drunkenneſs, &c.

SOUCE (S.) a ſort of pickle for pork, mackarel, &c.

SOUCE (V.) to put into pickle; alſo to throw or dip a perſon over head and ears in any liquid matter.

SO'UDAN or SO'LDAN (S.) a name or title which the lieutenants general of the caliphs formerly went by in their provinces and armies, who afterwards made themſelves ſovereigns; *Saladine*, general of the forces of *Noradine*, king of *Damaſcus*, was the firſt that took upon him this title in *Egypt*, *anno* 1165, after having killed the caliph *Caym*.

SO'VEREIGN (S.) a monarch or perſon that has the command of a place or kingdom, ſingly in his own perſon, ſometimes called an emperor, king, prince, &c.

SO'VEREIGN (A.) abſolute, without controul, ſupream, &c. alſo healing, beneficial, comfortable, &c.

SO'VEREIGNNESS or SO'VEREIGNTY (S.) the ſtate or condition of a monarch, king, &c. alſo the goodneſs or efficaciouſneſs, &c. of a remedy, &c.

SOUGHT (A) earneſtly looked for or after.

SOUL (S) when ſpoken of *Man*, is that rational, ſelf conſcious, indiviſible being, that actuates, directs, or diſpoſes a perſon in or towards any thing he does, which is endued with

with various faculties, by which it remembers, diſtinguiſhes, and performs whatever is done, &c. the *Philoſophers* ſay, that animals, and plants have a vegetative *ſoul*, or principle by which it increaſes or diminiſhes in bulk, &c.

SOU'LLESS (A.) dead, inactive, without life or motion, &c. alſo terrified, frighted, ſo that a perſon has no power to act, move, or do any thing.

SOUND (S.) a famous ſtreight between the *Baltick* ſea, and the *German* ocean, it reaches 50 miles from north-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt, and is about 15 at its greateſt breadth, but between *Elſenburg* and *Cronenburg* is not above three miles over, by which means all ſhips that paſs to and fro are obliged to pay toll to the king of *Denmark*; alſo that reverberation or modulation of air that cauſes muſical or diſagreeable tones; and in *Geography*, is a ſtreight or inlet of the ſea between two capes or head-lands, that has no paſſages thorough.

SOUND (A.) whole, perfect, intire, in good health, &c. alſo true, ſincere, or right in a man's principles, &c.

SOUND (V.) to blow a trumpet, or *French* horn, to beat a drum, &c. alſo to fathom, or try how deep a ſea, river, or other water is; alſo to try cunningly, and at a diſtance, by artful queſtions, how a perſon's inclinations ſtand, &c.

SOU'NDNESS (S.) wholeneſs, perfectneſs, intireneſs, diſcreetneſs, ſolidity, or deepneſs of judgment.

SOUR (A.) in *Liquor*, is a quality ſometimes called eager, ſharp, tart, acid, &c. alſo crabbed, ſurly, or ill tempered.

SOUR (V.) to make liquor ſharp, tart, acid, or eager, fit for vinegar, &c. alſo to ruffle, or diſcompoſe a perſon's mind, temper, or diſpoſition; alſo to beat or abuſe a perſon.

SOURCE (S.) the head, ſpring, or fountain, origin, or beginning of any thing.

SOUTH (S.) one of the four parts or quarters of the world, and is that oppoſite to the north, and which the ſun comes to at 12 of the clock at noon.

South Wind, one that blows from the ſouth part of the world.

SOU'THAM (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, a ſmall town, much noted for the great quantity of cyder made there, has a weekly market on Monday; diſtant from *London* 64 computed, and 76 meaſured miles.

SOUTHA'MPTON (S.) in *Hampſhire*, ſituate between two rivers, *viz.* the *Teſe* on the weſt-ſide, and the *Alre* on the eaſt-ſide; it was burnt quite down by *Philip* king of *France*, in the reign of *Edward* III. but it was preſently rebuilt and fortified with double ditches and ſtrong walls, with battlements and watch-towers; it has alſo ſeven gates for an entrance; and K. *Richard* II. built a ſtrong caſtle upon a high rais'd mount, to defend the place and encourage the foreign trade of the inhabitants, by which and many privileges granted to it, it grew mighty and throve much, but it is now very much reduced, having loſt its trade; it has loſt moſt of its principal inhabitants; it is a borough-town, and county of itſelf, ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, and has two markets weekly on Tueſday and Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 62 computed, and 78 meaſured miles.

SOU'THERLY or SOU'THERN (A.) inclining towards, or belonging to the ſouth.

SOUTH-MOU'LTON (S.) in *Devonſhire*, is a pretty good town, which has a large market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 146 computed, and 177 meaſured miles.

SOUTH PE'THERTON (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, ſeated on the river *Parret*, has a good market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 109 computed, and 132 meaſured miles.

SOU'THWARK (S.) in *Surrey*, is the chief town in this county, and was anciently a diſtinct corporation in itſelf, being governed by its own bailiffs, till *Edward* VI. gave it to the city of *London*, to which it is joined by *London-bridge*: It contains a great many ſtreets well filled with inhabitants; there are in it 11 pariſhes; it is about nine miles long, in (as it were) one continued ſtreet, viz, from *Deptford-bridge* to *Vaux-hall*; and in that part more immediately called the borough, *viz.* from *London-bridge* to St. *George's* church, about a mile broad, having many long ſtreets leading out of the main ſtreet, all fully inhabited; and notwithſtanding it is ſubject to the city of *London*, yet it has the power of holding courts within itſelf, and of electing two burgeſſes to repreſent them in parliament.

SOU'THWELL (S.) an ancient town in *Nottinghamſhire*, that has but one church, which is both parochial and collegiate, endowed with many privileges, and a ſmall market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 94 computed, and 114 meaſured miles.

SOU'THWOULD (S.) in *Suffolk*, a town pleaſantly ſeated on a hill, and almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea and the river *Blithe*, eſpecially at high tide, when it looks like an iſland; it has a good bridge over the river, and drives a conſiderable trade in ſalt, beer, herrings, &c. the bay commonly called *Sowl-bay*, is very commodious for anchorage, which occaſions a great reſort of mariners to it, which contributes very much to its trade and commerce; its market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 84 computed, and 106 meaſured miles.

SOW (S.) a ſhe or female ſwine; alſo a great tub with two ears; and among the *Miners*, a great lump of melted metal, eſpecially iron.

SOW or SEW (V.) to throw grain into the ground in order for it to grow; alſo to join

or faſten cloth or garments together with thread, ſilk, &c.

SPACE S.) is ſometimes conſidered abſolutely, and then it is that infinite extenſion, in which all things exiſt; ſometimes it means only ſo much as a particular body occupies; and ſometimes barely the diſtance of length that is between any two bodies, &c.

SPA'CIOUS (A.) large, extenſive, noble, grand gardens or buildings, that take up or occupy a great deal of ground, &c.

SPADE (S.) a ſhovel or inſtrument uſed by gardeners to turn up the earth with, &c. whoſe bottom part is commonly made of, or covered with iron; alſo one of the four ſorts of ſpots or diſtinctions made upon playing cards.

SPAGI'RICAL or SPAGI'RICK (A.) ſomething belonging to chymiſtry.

Spagirick Art, chymiſtry, or the art of ſeparating and extracting the purer parts of mixed bodies into ſeparate parcels, and leaving the droſſy parts by themſelves.

SPA'GYRIST (S.) one that uſes, profeſſes, ſtudies, or practiſes the art of chymiſtry, a chymiſt.

SPA'HIS (S.) a ſort of horſemen in the *Turkiſh* army, who are paid out of the grand ſeignior's treaſury, and poſſeſs no lands as do the *Zaims* and *Timarioti*; there are about 12 or 15,000 of them in *Europe*, who are of two ſorts, the one called *Silatabri*, or *Silabdars*, that is, armed men with a yellow cornet; the others, *Spahi Oglanis*, or ſervants of the *Spahis*, who have a red ſcarf; theſe march before their maſters, and are eſteemed more than they, becauſe, in a battle where their maſters turned their backs, theſe maintained their ground againſt the enemy; their arms are a lance in their hands, a cymetar by their ſide, with bow and arrows; ſome of them wear coats of mail, and head-pieces of the ſame colour with their ſcarfs, they are not diſtinguiſhed into companies or regiments, neither do they obſerve any other order than following their ſtandard. They are obliged to guard the grand ſeignior's and prime vifier's tents on horſeback, as are the *Janizaries* on foot.

SPA'LDING (S.) in *Lincolnſhire-Level*, almoſt encloſed with a navigable river, called *Welland*, having ſeveral veſſels, barges, &c. belonging to it, which are principally employed in carrying coals and corn; it has a good weekly market on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 79 computed, and 98 meaſured miles.

SPALT or SPELT (S.) a white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to promote the fuſion of metals.

SPAN (S.) the length that any perſon can meaſure with his fingers, ſtretched out to the utmoſt, which is commonly about nine inches.

SPAN (V.) to meaſure any thing with the hand, by ſtretching out, or extending the fingers, including the breadth of the hand alſo.

SPA'NGLE (V.) to glitter, ſhine, or dart forth rays of light from ſmall bodies, or ſuch as appear ſmall.

SPA'NGLED (A.) adorned, ornamented, or ſet off with ſmall round pieces of gold, ſilver, or other ſhining pieces of metal, &c.

SPA'NGLES (S.) ſmall, round, bright pieces of gold, ſilver, copper, &c. that reflect or caſt forth a dazzling or ſhining light.

SPA'NIEL (S.) a particular ſort of hunting dog, for ſport, eſpecially in the water.

SPA'NISH (A.) ſomething belonging or appertaining to the kingdom of *Spain*.

SPA'NISH (S.) a particular mixture of earth, uſed by the brick makers, &c.

SPANK (V.) to give a ſlap or blow with the palm of the hand.

SP'ANKING (A.) large, broad, ſtrong; alſo ſpruce, fine, jolly, &c.

SPAR (S.) a bar or pole of wood; alſo *Muſcovy* glaſs; alſo a white, ſhivery, ſhining ſtone, found in or near mines, eſpecially of lead ore.

SPA'RABLES (S.) ſmall nails uſed by ſhoemakers to drive into the heels, and round the ſoles of ſtrong ſhoes, made for ploughmen, and other hard labouring men, on purpoſe to make them durable.

SPARE (A.) lean, thin, one that is tall, but not thick, fat, or bulky, &c.

SPARE (V.) to ſave, lay by, forbear; alſo to pardon or forgive a crime, &c.

SPA'RENESS (S.) thinneſs, tallneſs, leanneſs, lankneſs, &c.

SPA'R-HAWK (S.) a ſort or ſpecies of hawks with ſhort wings.

SPA'RINGNESS (S.) covetouſneſs, parſimony, over and above ſavingneſs, &c.

SPARK (S.) a ſmall atom or piece of fire; alſo a lover or ſweetheart, or ſprightly beauiſh youth.

SPA'RKISH (A.) gay, gallant, lively, amorous, &c.

SPA'RKLE (V.) to dart forth, or emit ſparks of fire; alſo to be lively and briſk like bottled liquor in a glaſs; to be ſhining or brilliant with the eyes, &c.

SPA'RKLING (S.) caſting forth beams, &c. like diamonds, &c.

SPA'RRING (S.) the fighting or ſtriking of a cock with his heels or ſpurs.

SPA'RROW (S.) a ſmall chirping bird, and by the hieroglyphick writers and painters, is made uſe of to ſignify a happy or fruitful year.

SPASMA'TICK (A.) afflicted, grieved, or troubled with the cramp.

SPASMO'DICA (A.) medicines prepared to give relief in the cramp, convulſions, &c.

SPASMO'LOGY (S.) the knowledge of the diſeaſe called the cramp or convulſions, &c. by which it may be cured, &c.

SPA'SMUS (S.) a diſeaſe commonly called the cramp,

cramp, which is a convulſive motion and contraction of the muſcles, and eſpecially of the legs and feet, which ariſe from various cauſes, and are ſometimes fixed, the member becoming rigid, and then is called a total convulſion; and ſometimes it only afflicts the patient for a time, and the contraction relaxes, and the member returns to its proper poſture again, and this is called the cramp.

SPA'TTER (V.) to daſh or ſprinkle water lightly upon any thing with the hand, a bruſh, &c.

SPA'TTER-DASHES (S.) a ſort of leather ſtockings, that ſerve inſtead of boots to ride in, and which are made of thin leather, and only button upon the legs.

SPA'TULA (S.) a ſurgeon's inſtrument wherewith he ſpreads plaiſters.

SPA'VIN (S.) a diſeaſe that particularly affects horſes, cauſing their feet or heels to ſwell much, and their hams to grow ſtiff, and ſo renders them lame.

SPAW (S.) a ſpring of water that runs or paſſes through ſome mineral earth, by which it is tinctured or impregnated, and thereby becomes phyſically uſeful in various caſes and diſeaſes, &c.

SPAWL (V.) to be naſty, and ſpit about a room, &c. in a very ſlovenly manner.

SPAW'LING (S.) daubing a room, by ſpitting about it in an undecent manner.

SPAWN (S.) the milt or ſeed of fiſhes, and frequently ſpoken of the generations of mankind.

SPA'YED (A.) gelt or cut, ſo as to hinder either man or beaſt from generating its kind.

SPEAK (V.) to expreſs the ideas or ſentiments of a perſon's mind in known or ſignificant words, ſo that the ſtanders-by clearly underſtand what is deſired or intended, &c.

SPEA'KER (S.) one that utters words at the mouth; but generally is underſtood of one that is the mouth of a congregation or publick aſſembly, whether for religious, civil, or law purpoſes.

SPEAR (S.) a pike or lance armed with an iron head, or ſharp-pointed ſteel, &c.

SPE'CIAL (A.) particular, appropriated to one uſe only; alſo extraordinary, rare, good, &c.

SPE'CIALTY (S.) a bond, bill, note, &c. under the hand or hands of one or more perſons, whereby the parties ſo obligated are to pay a certain ſum, or perform ſome other conditions, &c.

SPE'CIES (S.) a particular ſort or kind of animals, a general ſort or kind of vegetables, &c. ſuch as bull-dogs and ſpaniels, are particular of the general *ſpecies* of dogs; a codlin and a pearmain, are particular *ſpecies* of the general *ſpecies* of apples, &c. in *Opticks*, it is the image painted on the eye by the rays of light reflected from the ſeveral parts, points, or angles of the ſurface of objects received in at the pupil, and collected in their paſſage through the cryſtalline, &c. in *Trade*, it ſometimes means the various commodities that are ſent from one nation to another, and ſometimes reſtrained to the particular coins ſtruck, and made current in each kingdom; in *Algebra*, it is the marks, ſymbols, or characters made uſe of to expreſs the quantities ſought or known; in *Divinity*, it is the appearance of the bread and wine in the *Euchariſt* after conſecration; in *Phyſick*, it is the various ingredients that compoſe a medicine.

SPECIFICA'TION (S.) a particularizing, or mentioning diſtinctly, in order to prevent all manner of miſtakes or miſunderſtandings.

SPECI'FICK or SPECI'FICAL (A.) ſomething that particularly belongs to one thing, and not another, whereby it is diſtinguiſhed from all other.

Specifick Gravity, is that natural diſtinction of weight by which metals, &c. of the ſame ſize or bulk are, or may be known, and whether they are pure or adulterated, &c.

SPE'CIFICKS (S.) in *Phyſick*, are medicines either ſimple or compound, whoſe virtue is peculiar in ſome particular diſeaſes.

SPE'CIFY (V.) to enumerate or particularize the various ſorts, kinds, conditions, or numbers of things, &c.

SPE'CIMEN (S.) a pattern, model, example, proof, &c. of any thing.

SPE'CIOUS (A.) plauſible, fair to the eye, or in appearance, &c.

Specious Algebra, the ſame with literal algebra, having its proceſſes, &c. wholly in letters, characters, or ſymbols.

SPE'CIOUSNESS (S.) plauſibleneſs, ſeeming, or appearing like truth, &c.

SPECK (S.) a ſpot, or imperfection in fruit, &c.

SPE'CKLED (A.) any thing of a mixed colour, or ſpotted with ſmall ſpots of different colours, &c.

SPE'CTACLE (S.) any thing that may be ſeen or looked upon; alſo a pompous or publick ſhew; and ſometimes means emphatically, a perſon very deformed, or horrid to look on; alſo a glaſs to put before the eyes to magnify the object, and help the natural ſight.

SPECTA'TOR (S.) any perſon that is a beholder of, or looker on any thing, an eye-witneſs, &c.

SPE'CTRE (S.) any frightful apparition, ghoſt, ſpirit, or imaginary viſion.

SPE'CULATE (V.) to conſider, ſtudy, obſerve, view, meditate, or ſeriouſly think on any thing.

SPECULA'TION (S.) ſtudying, thinking upon with earneſt application; alſo the abſtract part of a ſcience, without regarding the practice.

SPE'CULATIVE (A.) ſomething that is, or may be conſidered abſtractedly, and without practice;

practice; alſo ſtudious thoughts, or conſidering the nature and conſequences of things.

SPE'CULUM (S.) any hard body that is capable of reflecting the ſun-beams, &c. alſo the aſtrologers table uſed after they have erected the figure of a nativity, containing the planets with the cuſps and aſpects, terms, &c. all in their proper places, thereby to find out the progreſſion of the ſignificators to the promitors, and rectify the eſtimate time of the ſcheme by accidents.

SPEECH (S.) is that wonderful conveyance of one man's mind to another, which the great Creator has endowed the human ſpecies only with, and which has ſeveral neceſſary particulars to be obſerved in order to be clearly and intelligibly underſtood, to which purpoſe the *Grammarians* call even the ſame word by different names, according as it ſtands related to a thing, and expreſſes it ſimply, or its bare exiſtence, or ſome quality, action, or paſſion thereof.

SPEE'CHLESS (A.) that is dumb, or has not the uſe or faculty of ſpeech; alſo one that is made aſhamed or ſilent, by having his faults laid open, or convinced of his error or miſtake.

SPEED (S.) haſte, diſpatch, quickneſs, or readineſs in doing any thing.

SPEED (V.) to ſucceed in an affair, that a perſon undertakes or goes about; alſo to promote, forward, or haſten any thing.

SPEE'DY (A.) quick, that haſtens or does a thing very ſoon, &c.

SPELL (V.) to name the component letters of a word or ſyllable ſingly; among the *Sailors*, it ſignifies to let go the ſheets and bowlings of a ſail, and to brace the weather-brace ſo that the ſail may lie looſe to the wind.

SPELL (S) a charm, or piece of witchcraft, whereby a perſon is pretended to be rendered incapable of voluntary motion, diſeaſes cured, &c. alſo a turn, time, or courſe of working, &c.

SPE'LTER (S.) zink or imperfect metal, uſed upon many occaſions.

SPEND (V.) to laviſh, ſquander, lay out, or extravagantly conſume time, money, &c. alſo to waſte or conſume away.

SPE'NDTHRIFT (S.) an extravagant, prodigal ſquanderer away or conſumer of time, money, &c. whereby a family or private perſon is frequently ruined or brought to poverty; among the *Athenians*, ſuch as were guilty of this fault had a publick mark of infamy ſet upon them, for in their policy all the burghers had a right of voting and making ſpeeches in their publick meetings according to their reſpective ages, from 20 years old and upwards; but all ſuch as were legally ſcandalous, were deprived of this privilege; among which were reckoned ſuch as had ſpent their fortunes in lewdneſs and prodigality; and the emperor *Adrian* ordered that all ſuch as had ſquandered away their eſtates with wenches, luxury, or dice, ſhould not appear in the play-houſe, but be made the publick ſcorn and ridicule.

SPENT (A.) exhauſted, or all gone, or grown weak and feeble thro' too much labour, &c.

SPERM (S.) the ſeed of living creatures, or the ſpawn or milt of fiſhes.

SPERMA'TICK (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to ſperm or ſeed.

SPEW (V.) to vomit or caſt up the food or liquor that is in a perſon's ſtomach, before it be naturally digeſted.

SPHERE (S.) a round ſolid body, contained under one continued regular ſurface, from the center whereof to the ſurface, all lines drawn are equal; alſo the poſt, office, boundary, or limits in which a perſon or thing moves and acts; among the *Aſtronomers*, it is commonly taken for a mathematical inſtrument, uſually made of braſs hoops or circles, ſuch as are commonly deſcribed or imagined to be on the globe of the world; and ſometimes for the material globe, and which, by reaſon of its different habitude or reſpect of the parts of the earth to its poles, is ſaid to be either right or oblique; the right or direct *ſphere* hath both poles of the world in the horizon of the place, and the equinoctial tranſiting the zenith, ſo that all the circles parallel to the equator make right angles with the horizon, and by it are divided into two equal parts, the ſun, moon, and ſtars being continually 12 hours above, and 12 hours below the horizon, and conſequently no increaſe nor decreaſe of the days and nights, as at the Iſle of St. *Lawrence* and other places under the equator; an oblique *ſphere* is any ſituation where the poles are one above, and the other below the horizon, as in all places wide of the equator; a parallel *ſphere* is where the equator and the horizon coincide, and thereby make the whole year to conſiſt as it were of but one natutal day, and one night, each of ſix months long.

SPHE'RICK or SPHE'RICAL (A.) any thing that has the form or properties of a ſphere, or that relates or belongs to it.

SPHE'ROID (S.) a ſolid figure, ſomewhat repreſenting a ſphere, but not perfectly round, generated by a plane of a ſemi-ellipſis turned about one of its axes, and is always equal to two thirds of its circumſcribing cylinder; of this there are two ſorts, one generated by the plane of an ellipſis turned upon its longeſt or tranſverſe diameter as an axis, and is called an oblong *ſpheroid*, the other turning upon its conjugate diameter, and is called a prolate *ſpheroid*.

SPHI'NCTER (S.) a common name to ſeveral muſcles that contract or draw the parts together.

SPHINX (S.) the name of a monſter near *Thebes*, that the poets report upon *Juno*'s being incenſed againſt the city was by her ſent to afflict it; it is ſaid to have the face of a virgin,

virgin, the body of a dog, the paws of a lion, and the tail of a dragon, and uſed to propoſe riddles to thoſe it met with, and deſtroyed thoſe who could not anſwer them; upon this they went to conſult the oracle, to know what muſt be done, who anſwered, that till they could ſolve this riddle, they could not be delivered, which was, *What creature is that which has four feet in the morning, two at noon, and three towards night*; which *OEdipus* anſwered, by affirming it was man, who in his infancy crawled on all fours till he was grown ſufficiently ſtrong to walk, who then went on two legs till old age obliged him to uſe a ſtaff to help and ſupport him; upon this the monſter is ſaid to daſh out its brains againſt a rock; the figure of this creature is ſtill to be ſeen near the pyramids of *Egypt*, about four miles from *Cairo*, whoſe vaſt bigneſs has made it diſputed, whether it was cut out of a rock there growing, or whether it was brought thither from other parts; many fabulous ſtories are related of this figure, as that it uttered oracles, &c. the antients were wont to put the figure of a *ſphinx* at the entrance of their temples, to ſhew or intimate that the knowledge of divine myſteries was hard to penetrate into,

SPICE (S.) various ſorts of *Indian* drugs, ſuch as cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, pepper, &c. alſo a part or ſpecimen of a diſeaſe, either at its beginning or commencement, or at the cloſe or end of it.

SPI'CERY (S.) a place where ſpice grows, or is kept; alſo various ſorts of ſpices.

SPICY (A.) of a warm reliſhing taſte or quality, like pepper, ginger, &c.

SPI'DER (S.) an inſect that weaves a curious web or bed to lie in; it has eight eyes, and many legs; of which there are various ſorts, ſome ſaid to be poiſonous, and others not, &c.

SPI'GGOT (S.) a ſtopper for a tap, or that part that is pulled out, and put in often, to draw beer, water, &c.

SPIKE (S.) an ear of corn that is ſharp-pointed at the end; alſo a large iron nail uſed to faſten poſts, planks, &c.

SPIKE (V.) to make things very ſharp-pointed; alſo to drive a nail, &c. into the touch-hole of a piece of cannon, to render it uſeleſs, &c.

SPI'KENARD or NARD (S.) a plant that grows in the *Indies*, whoſe root is very ſmall and ſlender, it puts forth a long, ſmall ſtalk, and has ſeveral ears or ſpikes even with the ground, from whence it takes the name of *ſpikenard*; that which grows on the mountains is more odoriferous than that which grows near the waters; the true genuine ſort is of a yelloviſh colour, inclining towards purple, with long ſpikes or ears, whoſe very briſtles are odoriferous; it is of a hot, drying nature, and provokes urine, the taſte ſomewhat ſharp and bitter, and at the ſame time leaves a very agreeable flavour; roſemary and lavender are by ſome deemed a ſpecies of it; it was cuſtomary to make a perfume of great eſteem of the ſpike or ear, which is frequently mentioned both in the Old and New Teſtament: it is frequently given in phyſical potions with good ſucceſs, in caſes of wind, the ſtone, &c.

SPILL (V.) to let any ſort of liquid matter, powders, &c. fall accidentally or careleſly, upon the ground, ſo that they are loſt or deſtroyed.

SPI'LLERS (S.) among the *Hunters*, are the ſmall branches ſhooting out from the flat parts of a buck's horn at top.

SPI'LSBY (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, a pretty good town, that has a conſiderable market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 101 computed, and 122 meaſured miles.

SPIN (V.) to draw out wool, flax, hemp, &c. into long threads fit for weaving, ſewing, &c. alſo to lengthen the time by holding a perſon in ſuſpence, by a tedious repetition of words, &c. alſo to iſſue out in a ſmall ſtream, as liquor out of a caſk, pierced with a needle, or other ſmall inſtrument, &c.

SPI'NAGE or SPI'NNAGE (S.) a curious ſort of pot or boiling ſummer herb, that while looſe takes up a great deal of room, but when boiled but very little.

SPI'NDLE (S.) an inſtrument women uſe to ſpin with; alſo the beam or axis upon which the wheels of a cart, coach, and mill, &c. turns.

SPINE (S.) the protuberances of the vertebræ, or joints of the back-bone; alſo the ſharp points or prickles called thorns.

SPI'NET or SPI'NNET (S.) a muſical key'd inſtrument, or ſmall harpſicord, ſo contrived, that a perſon may ſit with eaſe and play various parts at once.

SPI'NNER (S.) one that draws or makes thread out of wool, flax, hemp, &c.

SPI'NNING (S.) the art of making thread out of wool, flax, hemp, &c. for the uſes of knitting, weaving, ſewing, &c.

SPI'NOUS (A.) prickly, thorny, like to, or of the thorny quality.

SPI'NSTER (S.) a *Law* term for all unmarried women, from the daughter of a viſcount downwards.

SPI'RAL (A.) a thing that turns round like a ſcrew, &c.

Spiral Line, is a curve-line of the circular kind, which commonly recedes from its center, as in winding from the vertex down to the baſe of a cone; and in *Architecture*, is the ſame, only it begins at the bottom, and goes upwards, and ſo continually approaches the axis.

SPIRE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a ſteeple, &c. that ariſes continually tapering, till it ends in a point at the top.

SPIRE (V.) to grow up into a ſharp point like ears of corn, &c.

SPI'RIT (V.) to ſtir up, excite, or raiſe a reſolution or courage in a perſon, by proper encouragement, arguments, &c.

SPI'RITS (S.) are by ſome reckoned of three ſorts; thoſe in the brain are called the animal *ſpirits*, thoſe in the heart the vital *ſpirits*, and thoſe in the liver the natural *ſpirits*; but others count but two ſorts, the animal, and the vital or natural, in the maſs of blood; the animal *ſpirits* are a very fine, thin liquor, which diſtilling from the blood in the outward or cortical ſubſtance of the brain, are by a proper ferment thereof exalted into *ſpirits*, and thence through the medullar ſubſtance of the brain are carried into the nerves and ſpinal marrow, by which all actions of ſenſe and motion are performed; the vital or natural *ſpirits* are the ſubtleſt parts of the blood, which actuate and ferment it, and render it fit for nouriſhment; in *Chymiſtry*, thoſe liquors which by diſtillation are rendered very thin and corruptible, and very efficacious, are alſo called *ſpirits*, which are of three kinds, ſulphurous, acid, and ſalt; the firſt, as they conſiſt of very oily particles, are eaſily inflammable, ſuch as ſpirit of wine, &c. the acid conſiſt of acid particles, and water, as ſpirit of vitriol, ſulphur, ſalt, &c. and as ſuch are very corroſive to metals, &c. and the third or ſaline *ſpirits*, conſiſt of a volatile ſalt and ſpirit, as ſpirit of ſal armoniack, urine, ſoot, and the like; from theſe many compound *ſpirits* are made for various uſes and purpoſes, as aqua-fortis, aqua-regia, &c. alſo when conſidered as intelligent beings, have various applications and meanings, ſometimes ſignifying the human ſoul, or that indiviſible being that actuates a human creature, and which in its own nature is immortal, and conſequently rewardable or puniſhable for whatever actions it does in this life, whether good or bad; ſometimes it means the angels, good or bad, that are meſſengers or executioners of the Almighty's will; and ſometimes it means the imaginary beings that the enthuſiaſm or villainy of deſigning people have invented to frighten honeſt, well-meaning perſons with, and to drive them into a ſuperſtitious veneration for charms, prayers, &c. that ſome pretend to ſell as preſervatives againſt ſuch miſchievous beings as theſe are repreſented to be, &c. in *Scripture*, *Spirit*, by way of eminence, means the Holy Ghoſt, &c.

SPI'RITUAL (A.) commonly means ſomething relating to religion, or religious affairs, ſuch as a devout or holy life, doctrine, contemplation, &c. alſo eccleſiaſtical or church preferments, offices, &c.

SPIRITUA'LITIES (S.) the honours, dignities, revenues, or profits that belong to, or ariſe from biſhopricks, &c.

SIRITUA'LITY (S.) devoutneſs, religiouſneſs, abſtractedneſs from ſecular common matters or buſineſs.

SPI'RITUALIZE (V.) to turn or convert any corporeal or corruptible matter into ſpirits; alſo to expound or explain a paſſage in any writer, in a myſtical ſenſe or manner; to forſake the world, and become a very ſtrict devotee, always contemplating on the world to come, &c.

SPI'RITUOUS (A.) ſtrong, briſk, full of ſpirits, lively, active, acute, &c.

SPIRT (V.) to eject or caſt liquor with force out of, or through a ſmall tube, &c.

SPI'SSITY or SPI'SSITUDE (S.) thickneſs.

SPIT (V.) to throw or force the ſaliva or ſpittle out of one's mouth; alſo to draw meat, fowls, &c. upon an iron inſtrument, &c. to be turned before the fire, in order to be dreſſed or roaſted fit for eating.

SPIT (S.) a long, thin piece of iron with a ſharp point, uſed by cooks to put through their meat, fowls, &c. in order to be roaſted before the fire; alſo the mock name for a ſmall ſword, ſuch as gentlemen wear by their ſides.

SPITE (S.) malice, hatred, ill-will, revenge, &c. againſt another.

SPI'TEFUL (A.) envious, ill-natured, hating, revengeful, &c.

SPI'TTER (S.) among the *Hunters*, is a red male deer, about two years old, whoſe horns begin to grow up ſharp-pointed, &c.

SPI'TTLE (S.) that inſipid, white, thickiſh liquor that is ſeparated by the glands of the jaws, and by proper paſſages flows into the mouth, and ſerves to moiſten both it and the gullet, and thereby aſſiſts in the chewing the food, and in ſome meaſure to digeſt and ferment it in the ſtomach; alſo it is ſometimes uſed to ſignify an hoſpital, or houſe of charity, for the relief of the poor, &c.

SPLASH (V.) to daſh or throw water, &c. upon a perſon, place, or thing.

SPLA'SHY (A.) wet, dirty, watry, eaſily daſhed or thrown up in ſmall parcels, by walking, riding, &c.

SPLAY-FOO'TED (A.) one whoſe heels in walking almoſt meet, and whoſe toes are at a very great diſtance from one another.

SPLEEN (S.) in a *human Body*, is the receptacle for the ſalt and earthy excrements of the blood, that there by the aſſiſtance of the animal ſpirits it may be volatilized, and returning again into the blood, may aſſiſt in its farther fermentation; the *Spleen* conſiſts of a great number of little bladders, between which the glands are ſcattered up and down, and ſupply the place of veins; it has likewiſe an artery, nerves, and lymphatick veſſels; it is ſoft and viſcous, of a darkiſh red or livid colour, ſituate under the left ſhort ribs; it is alſo the name of a troubleſome diſtemper that induces or inclines a perſon to melancholy; it is alſo taken ſometimes in an ill ſenſe, and means hatred, malice, ill-will, &c.

SPLE'NDID (A.) gay, gorgeous, glorious, ſtately, magnificent, noble, grand, ſhining, &c.

SPLE'NDIDNESS (S.) brightneſs, magnificence, gloriouſneſs, gorgeouſneſs, &c.

SPLE'NDOUR (S.) brightneſs, grandeur, gloriouſneſs, &c.

SPLE'NETICK (A.) humourſome, peeviſh, croſs, malicious, &c. troubled or affected with the ſpleen.

SPLENTS (S.) the thin pieces of board uſed by ſurgeons to bind up a broken bone with; alſo pieces of the bone itſelf, &c.

SPLICE (V.) to faſten the ends of ropes one into another, thereby to make one of two or more by opening the ſtrands of each, and working them one into another with a fid, &c. alſo the joining or piercing of maſts, yards, &c. when broke, &c. in *Gardening*, it is the grafting the top of one tree into the ſtock of another by cutting them ſloping, and faſtening them together properly.

SPLI'NTER (S.) a ſmall ſhiver of wood that is uſually broke off by violence.

SPLIT (V.) to tear, cleave, or break aſunder by violence.

SPOIL (V.) to rob, plunder, damage, hurt, or render any thing uſeleſs, &c.

SPOIL (S.) in *War*, is the goods or plunder taken by one party from the enemy or oppoſite party, when a conqueſt is made, or victory gained, &c.

SPOKES (S.) the ſeveral ſticks or timbers put into a wheel from the center to the circumference or rim, to render it durable and capable of bearing great weights, &c.

SPO'KESMAN (S.) one who is the mouth or orator of or for a company, a pleader or defender of the cauſe of another.

SPO'NDEE (S.) a foot in *Latin* or *Greek* verſe, that is compoſed of two long ſyllables, as *cultus*.

SPO'NSAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a ſpouſe, betrothing or marriage.

SPO'NSOR (S.) one that promiſes or engages for another, a ſurety, godfather, &c.

SPONTA'NEOUS (A.) independent, free, that acts or does of its own accord without compulſion or reſtraint.

SPOON (S.) a hand inſtrument to take up ſmall quantities of liquor to eat with bread, &c. as milk, all ſorts of ſoops, pottages, gruels, &c.

SPOON (V.) among the *Seamen*, is to put a ſhip right before the wind without any ſail, which is done in violent ſtorms, when the ſhip thro' hard labour is rendered ſo weak, that ſhe muſt not be laid under the ſea; to make her go the ſteadier it is uſual to ſet the fore-ſail, which is called ſpooning with the fore-ſail.

SPORT (S.) any ſort of play, paſtime, recreation, or diverſion.

SPORT (V.) to amuſe or pleaſe one's ſelf at ſome game, diverſion, &c.

SPO'RTFUL (A.) inclined to play, full or pleaſed with ſports.

SPO'RTIVE (A.) pleaſing, diverting, &c.

SPO'RTULA (S.) among the *Romans*, was a ſmall preſent of money, which with bread and wine was diſtributed at certain feſtivals or other ſolemn occaſions; this bounty or dole was frequently given in ſilver medals, but the emperors and other great men gave gold ones; the conſuls gave alſo ſmall pocket-books of ſilver or ivory, along with theſe *ſportulæ*, in which were wrote their names, and theſe were called *Faſti*.

SPOT (S.) a blemiſh imperfection, or ſtain, &c. in a piece of ſilk, cloth, &c. alſo the name of a dog, &c. alſo the marks upon playing cards.

SPOT (V.) ſometimes ſignifies to ſmear, daub, dirt, or ſoil ſilk, ſtuff, &c. and ſometimes to weave, dye, ornament, paint, or print callico, ſilk, ſtuff, cards, &c. in ſmall dots or ſpots of various colours.

SPO'TLESS (A.) without any blemiſh, ſtain, imperfection, &c. alſo harmleſs, innocent, &c.

SPOU'SAL (S.) ſometimes means an epithalamium, or wedding-ſong; and ſometimes the contract or celebration of a marriage itſelf.

SPOUSE (S.) ſometimes means the bride-groom, or huſband; and ſometimes the bride, or wife.

SPOUT (S.) a trough, pipe, &c. for the conveying water from the tops of houſes, &c. in the *Indian Seas* it is frequent to have great quantities of water fall out of the clouds or ſky into the ſea in the ſhape of a pillar or *ſpout*, in ſuch large quantities as greatly to endanger ſuch ſhips as are in or near them, by their great weight and quantity of water, or their violent agitating the ſea, &c.

SPRAIN or STRAIN (S.) a violent contorſion, wringing, or wreſting of the tendons of the muſcles, by a fall or other accident, and which is commonly attended with great pain in, and ſwelling of the parts injured.

SPRAIN (V.) to violently ſtretch, force, or extend the muſcles beyond their natural poſture, and thereby rendering them weak and incapable of performing their functions.

SPRAT (S.) a ſmall eatable ſea-fiſh, a ſpecies of the herring kind.

SPRA'WLING (S.) lying ſtretched out in a careleſs, negligent, ſlovenly manner, with the legs and arms extended.

SPRAY (S.) a ſort of large, watry miſt like the ſprinkling of ſmall rain, occaſioned by the ſudden falling of any thing into water, &c.

SPREAD (V.) to extend or lay open, to ſmear or cover cloth, leather, &c. with ointment, bread with butter, &c.

SPRIG (S.) a ſmall twig or branch of a plant, tree, &c. with leaves on it.

SPRI'GHTLINESS (S.) briſkneſs, livelineſs, quickneſs, vigorouſneſs, &c.

SPRI'GHT-

SPRI'GHTLY (A.) lively, briſk, airy, gay, ſharp, or quick, &c.

SPRIGHTS (S.) imaginary phantoms, ſpirits, hobgoblins, &c. alſo arrows formerly uſed in ſea-fights, which being ſhot out of muſkets would go through planks that bullets would not.

SPRING (V.) to come from, iſſue, or ariſe out of, like water, &c. to ſprout or ſhoot out like plants, &c. alſo to jump or leap with great agility, &c. among the *Sailors*, it is to ſplit or crack the maſts in a ſtorm, &c. among the *Fowlers*, it is to raiſe a partridge or pheaſant.

To ſpring a leak at *Sea*, is when a ſhip opens between her timbers at the bottom, and ſo lets in the ſea, which is ſometimes occaſioned by bulging againſt a rock, and ſometimes by being violently tumbled about in the ſea by ſtorms, &c.

SPRING (S.) ſometimes ſignifies a fountain or place where water ariſes; ſometimes the ſea ſon of the year that immediately follows winter, and in which nature ſeems as if it was new raiſed or born, by the ſprouts of the trees, plants, flowers, &c. ſometimes it means a piece of ſteel ſo tempered, that it retains an elaſtick virtue or power to return to its own form, when left at liberty, &c. alſo the origin, beginning, or cauſe of any thing.

Spring Arbour, in *Watchmaking*, is a ſtud of ſteel, braſs, or iron, about which the ſpring, or cauſe of motion is wound.

Spring Box, the box or caſe that in a watch covers or incloſes the ſpring.

Spring Tide, when after the dead neap the tides begin to lift and grow bigger, which is uſually three days before the full and change of the moon, and three days after it is at the higheſt, at which time the water in the ſea or rivers doth high or riſe moſt with the flood, and low or fall moſt with the ebb; at theſe times the tides alſo run much ſtronger and ſwifter than in the neaps.

SPRI'NGY (A.) ſuch bodies as have their form or figure changed by any preſſure, &c. but when that is off reſtore themſelves to their natural ſhape; this is alſo called elaſticity.

SPRI'NKLE (V.) to wet lightly with drops of any ſort of liquor, &c.

SPRI'NKLING (S.) wetting with drops or lightly throwing water, &c. on any thing.

SPROUT (V.) to bud, ſhoot, or put forth like trees, plants, &c.

SPROUTS (S.) the ſhoots or young ſprigs of trees, alſo a ſort of boiling herb or plant eat with bacon or fat pork, &c.

SPRUCE (A.) neat, fine, beauiſh, &c.

SPUD (S.) a ſhort worthleſs knife; alſo a diminutive perſon.

SPUME (V.) to froth or foam like boiling water, a troubled ſea, &c.

SPUME (S.) froth, foam; the waſte or ſcum of gold, ſilver, &c.

SPUNGE (S.) is a ſort of ſea muſhroom, or fungus, growing upon rocks near the ſea-ſhore, &c. in *Farriery*, it is that part of a horſe's ſhoe next to the heel; and in *Gunnery*, it is a rammer or ſtick with a piece of lamb's ſkin dipped in water, at the end of it, to ſcour great guns with after their being diſcharged, and before their loading again; in *Fireworks*, they are made of large muſhrooms or fungous excreſcencies that grow on large old trees, which are firſt cleanſed in water, and then boiled, beaten and dried, then put into a ſtrong lye made of ſaltpetre, and afterwards dried in a ſlack oven; this makes what is called the black match or tinder, that immediately takes fire upon ſtriking a flint and ſteel together; in *Baking*, the dough laid for the yeaſt to make it riſe is called the *ſponge*, *&c.*

SPUNGE (V.) to wet or waſh any thing with a *ſponge*, *&c.* to clean a cannon or great gun; alſo to eat or drink at another man's coſt or expence.

SPU'NGINESS (S.) any thing that is of a ſoft porous quality, as new bread, &c.

SPU'NGING-HOUSE (S.) an alehouſe, &c. where perſons that are arreſted for debt are frequently carried inſtead of the goal, and where, under the pretence of better uſage, they are run to extravagant charges for eating, drinking, &c.

SPU'NGY (A.) hollow, porous, capable of ſucking in, or containing much moiſture, &c. or of being ſqueezed or compreſſed much cloſer together.

SPUN-YARN (S.) among the *Sailors*, is rope-yarn, the end ſcraped thin, and ſo ſpun or wove one to the end of another, with a winch, and ſo made as long as occaſion requires; with this they alſo ſerve ſome of the ropes, &c. to preſerve them from galling, &c.

SPUR (S.) an inſtrument of iron with ſeveral ſharp points, wherewith the rider pricks the horſe's ſides to make him go on briſkly, for which purpoſe it is faſtened to the rider's heels.

SPUR (V.) to excite, ſtir up, puſh forward, call upon, encourage, &c.

SPURGE (S.) an herb or plant, the juice whereof is of ſo hot and corroding a nature, that being dropped upon warts it eats them up.

SPU'RIOUS (A.) falſe, counterfeit, pretended, of a baſtard race or kind, &c.

SPU'RIOUSNESS (S.) baſeneſs of birth, counterfeitedneſs, a pretended imitation inſtead of the real thing.

SPU'RKETS (S.) in *Ship-building*, are the holes or ſpaces between the ſuttocks or rungs by the ſhip's ſides, afore and aft, above and below.

SPURN (V.) to diſdain, ſcorn, kick at, rebel againſt, &c.

SPURT or SPIRT (S.) a ſudden fit or action, a doing any thing all of a ſudden, and the growing tired of it immediately after, &c.

SPURT or SPIRT (V.) to caſt or eject water out of the mouth with a ſmall thin ſtream, &c.

SPY (S.) one ſet to watch the motions of an army, or get intelligence of its deſign, ſtrength, &c. or to go up and down a nation or people, to hear and ſee their inclinations, actions, &c.

SPY (V.) to diſcover, find out, or ſee at a diſtance, by earneſtly looking for or after.

SQUAB (S.) a cuſhion, bolſter, &c. commonly ſtuffed and quilted to lie flat in a window ſeat, upon a couch, &c. alſo any perſon that is very fat and unweildy.

SQUA'BBLE (S.) a wrangle, quarrel, diſpute, difference, &c.

SQUA'DRON (S.) in an *Army*, is a body of horſe of an uncertain number, commonly between one and two hundred men, more or leſs, as occaſion may require, or the diſcretion of the general judges convenient; at *Sea*, it alſo conſiſts of an uncertain number of ſhips of war, as the occaſion may repuire.

SQUA'LID (A.) deformed, ill-favoured, &c. alſo dirty, filthy, naſty, &c. among the *Floriſts*, thoſe leaves whoſe colours do not look bright, clear, and lively, are called *ſqualid*.

SQUALL or SQUAWL (V.) to ſcream, cry or roar out ſuddenly, like a modeſt girl with whom ſomebody offers to act rudely, &c.

SQUALL (S.) at *Sea*, is a ſudden and violent blaſt of wind, ſhower of rain, &c. that is but of ſhort continuance.

SQUA'NDER (V.) to laviſh or ſpend money, time, &c. very idly, extravagantly, &c.

SQUA'NDERER (S.) a ſpendthrift, a fooliſh, idle, extravagant perſon, one who knows not the true uſe or value either of money or time, &c.

SQUARE (S.) a geometrical figure compoſed of four equal ſides that ſtand perpendicularly upon the points or extremities of each other, ſo that the boundary lines are parallel each to its oppoſite ſide, and the angles are all right; alſo an inſtrument uſed by maſons, carpenters, &c. conſiſting of half a *ſquare* or two ſides, let perpendicularly one into another, which being applied to the ſide of a ſtone, piece of timber, &c. will immediately ſhew whether it be ſtraight or *ſquare*, &c. in *Aſtrology*, it is an aſpect where two planets are 90 degrees diſtant, and deemed unfortunate, &c. in *Building*, it is a large area of ground, whereon four rows or ſides of houſes are built, which commonly have a garden, or walking place for the diverſion. and entertainment of the inhabitants in the middle, railed in to keep off horſes, &c. ornamented with trees and parterres cut in the graſs, &c. ſuch as *Hanover-Square*, *Golden-Square*, *&c.* in which, generally ſpeaking, people of the firſt rank and quality live; the *Romans* had ſeveral of them for publick buſineſs, as that built by *Auguſtus*, where they met to conſult about war or peace, and to adjuſt the ſolemnity of a triumph, the generals bringing thither the ſtandards they had taken from the enemy; here *Mars* had a temple, and here they ſometimes had chariot-racing, and other publick diverſions.

Hollow Square, troops drawn up with an empty ſpace in the middle for the colours, drums, and baggage, covered every way with pikes to keep off horſes, &c.

Long Square, in *Carpentry*, *Maſonry*, *&c.* is the ſame with parallelogram in *Geometry*.

SQUA'RENESS (S.) the quality of a body, whoſe ſides are even, ſtraight, and ſquare.

SQUARE NU'MBER (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is the product of any number multiplied into itſelf.

SQUA'RE ROOT (S.) a number which multiplied into itſelf produces the original number from which it was extracted or drawn.

SQUA'RING (S.) in *Mathematicks*, is the making a ſquare equal to ſome other figure given.

SQUASH (V.) to maſh, bruiſe, or ſqueeze any thing flat, as boiled apples, turnips, &c.

SQUAT (V.) to fall down ſuddenly, and ſit or ſupport one's ſelf upon one's knees only, having the buttocks hanging lower down than the knees.

SQUEAK or SQUEEK (V.) to cry out, to make a ſudden or ſhrill noiſe; alſo to confeſs or declare how far myſelf or any one elſe was concerned in a plot, conſpiracy, &c.

SQUEA'MISH (A.) ready to vomit, heave, or diſcharge one's ſtomach of food, liquor, &c. one of a very tender or weak ſtomach, &c.

SQUEEZE (V.) to preſs or graſp cloſe together.

SQUIB (S.) a ſmall ſort of fire work, ſometimes called ſerpents, and made of powder, charcoal, &c. pounded and rammed into a quill, reed, hollow tube of paper, &c.

SQUILLS (S.) ſea onions that grow in *Spain*, and other parts, and uſed medicinally in colds, coughs, and ſundry obſtructions to good effect.

SQUI'NANCY (S.) a troubleſome diſeaſe called the quinſey, which principally ſettles in or about the throat, occaſioning ſwellings and inflammations to that degree, that ſometimes the patient can neither ſwallow nor breathe.

SQUINT (V.) to look awry with the eyes, to have the eyes diſtorted at leaſt to appearance.

SQUIRE (S.) the next degree of honour below a knight, a title now commonly given to all juſtices of the peace, country gentlemen, &c.

SQUIRT (S.) an inſtrument to throw out water with a conſiderable force, which in *Phyſick* is called a ſyringe, uſed to inject lotions into wounds, ulcers, &c.

SQUIRT (V.) to force water out of the mouth through the teeth or lips drawn together, or through any ſmall tube, &c.

STAB (V.) to wound or thruſt a ſword, knife, &c. into a perſon.

STAB (S.) a wound occaſioned by thruſting a ſword, knife, &c. into a perſon.

STABI'LITY or STA'BLENESS (S.) the firmneſs, unmoveableneſs, conſtancy, or fixedneſs of any thing.

STA'BLE (A.) firm, reſolute, fixed, ſure, laſting, durable, &c.

STA'BLE (S.) a receptacle for horſes, furniſhed with proper apartments to contain their food, &c.

STACCA'TO (S.) in *Muſick*, is when the players ſtrike the ſtrings very ſmart and diſtinct.

STACK (S.) a large pile of corn, hay, wood, &c.

STACK (V.) to lay or pile up wood, hay, corn, &c. in large and cloſe heaps.

STAD or STA'DT-HOLDER (S.) the ſupream or principal magiſtrate in the *Netherlands*, or *United Provinces*, commonly called *Holland*.

STA'DIUM (S.) a *Roman* meaſure of length, and much the ſame with our furlong; and ſometimes it means a place where publick exerciſes of ſtrength, agility, or manhood, were performed, ſuch as races, wreſtling, &c. marked or divided into ſeveral lengths or diſtances, with ſeats or reſting-places at the end, ſome of the racers running but one, others two furlongs or *ſtadiums*, &c. according to their ability and ſtrength.

STAFF (S.) a cane or ſtick to walk with, to ſupport the weak, and help the blind and lame, &c. ſometimes it means the long pole or ſtick, at the end whereof an iron head, &c. is fixed, to make the inſtrument called a javelin, a ſpear, a pike, &c. alſo in a *Garriſon*, that tree, &c. to which the colours are faſtened, is called the *flag ſtaff*; and in *Poetry*, it is a ſet number of lines; and in the *Church Pſalms*, it is two verſes or eight lines.

STA'FFORD (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, was formerly a city, but is now only an ancient, well-built, borough-town, pleaſantly, but lowly ſeated on the river *Sow*, over which is a good bridge; it is very much increaſed of late years, by reaſon of the clothing trade that is carried on here, and its being the county-town, where the aſſizes are held; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, two ſerjeants at mace, &c. it ſends two members to parliament, and retains the ancient cuſtom called *Borough Engliſh*, viz. that the youngeſt ſon inherits the lands within the liberties of the town, if the father dies inteſtate; it has two handſome churches, a free-ſchool, and a fine ſquare market-place, where ſtands the ſhire-hall; the ſtreets are large, paved, and well-ordered; diſtant from *London* 106 computed, and 135 meaſured miles.

STA'FFORDSHIRE (S.) is ſituate much about the middle of *England*, is bounded on the north with *Derbyſhire* and *Cheſhire*, and that in a triangular point, where three ſtones are pitched for the boundaries of theſe counties, it is parted from *Derbyſhire* on the eaſt with the *Dowe* and the *Trent*; the ſouth is bounded with *Warwickſhire* and *Worceſterſhire*; and the weſt butteth againſt *Shropſhire*; it is in the form of a lozenge, being pointed at both ends, and broadeſt in the middle; from north to ſouth 44 miles long, and from eaſt to weſt 27 miles broad, and 140 miles in circumference; the air is good, and very healthful, but very ſharp in the north and moor-land, where the ſnow lieth long, and the wind bloweth cold; the ſoil, in thoſe parts, is barren of corn, or good graſs, but yields iron, copper, and coal-mines, and alſo lead and alabaſter; the middle is more level and woody; but the ſouth is very plenteous, both in corn and paſturage; the river *Trent*, which is exceeding full of various excellent ſorts of fiſh, watering this county, keeps it always green, and if it overflows the meadows in the month of *April*, renders them exceeding fruitful all the year after; it has 18 market-towns, 130 pariſhes, 24,000 houſes, and about 190,000 inhabitants.

STAG (S.) a red male deer of five years old; *emblematically*, it ſometimes ſignifies fear, and at other times ſwiftneſs, &c.

STAGE (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the ſeveral diſtances a journey is divided into for the eaſe and accommodation of the traveller; ſometimes that part of a theatre where the actors exhibit the play; alſo any place advanced or raiſed above the ground with a floor of boards, &c. for the conveniency of prize fighters, mountebanks, tumblers, &c. to ſhew their dexterity.

STA'GGER (V.) to reel to and fro, by reaſon of ſtrong liquors affecting the head, &c. alſo to be wavering or doubtful what to do, to be irreſolute or unfixed in a man's principles &c.

STA'GGERS (S.) a diſeaſe in horſes, much like the vertigo in men.

STA'GIRITE (S.) the famous philoſopher *Ariſtotle*, ſo called from *Stagira*, a town in *Macedonia*, the place of his nativity.

STA'GNANT (A.) ſtanding, without motion, like water that has no courſe to run off, as in pools, &c.

STA'GNATE (V.) to ſtop a thing in motion, to ſtand ſtill, to want freedom of motion, like the blood when coagulated, &c.

STAID (A.) ſober, grave, ſedate, wiſe, and thoughtful, in carriage and behaviour.

STAIN (S.) a ſpot, mark, or blemiſh in cloth, ſilk, &c.

STAIN (V.) to dye or paint with various colours; alſo to ſpot, ſmear, ſpoil, or daub a curious ſilk, cloth, &c. alſo to blemiſh or hurt a perſon's character.

STAINS or STANES (S.) in *Middleſex*, a pretty large town, pleaſantly built on the ſide of the *Thames*, over which it hath a wooden bridge; the market is weekly on Friday; it is governed by two conſtables and four headboroughs, and being a lordſhip belonging to the crown, the officers are appointed by his majeſty's ſteward; diſtant from *London* 12 computed, and 19 meaſured miles.

STAIRS (S.) regular ſteps made in a building to aſcend or deſcend by.

STAKE (S.) ſometimes means a ſmith's anvil or thick iron, that he hammers his work on; ſometimes a thick ſtick in a hedge to faſten the twigs to, &c. ſometimes a pledge, or ſum of money put down to be played for at ſome game, &c. or upon account of a wager, &c. alſo a ſmall ſlice of meat to be broiled before, or on the fire, when a perſon cannot or will not ſtay till a regular joint is boiled or roaſted, &c.

STAKE (V.) to pledge or put down money, or any other valuable matter, to be played for at ſome game, &c. alſo to hazard or venture any thing, &c.

STALE (A.) any thing that is not freſh, new, or fit for uſe, as bread or meat unſalted, that has been kept eight or ten days, more or leſs, &c. old news, &c. beer, wine, &c. that is growing eager, &c.

STALE (S.) the urine of cattle, eſpecially of horſes.

STALE (V.) to void urine, to piſs, &c.

STALK (S.) the ſtem or trunk of a tree, flower, plant, &c. that immediately receives the nouriſhment from the root, and diffuſes it to all the parts, branches, flowers, or fruit thereof.

STALK (V.) to walk along in a ſlow or majeſtick manner.

STA'LKING-HORSE (S.) a horſe bred up for game, to go a fowling, &c. alſo any one that is abſolutely at the command of another, &c.

STALL (S.) a ſmall room, ſhop, or place for one perſon only in a fair, but moſt commonly under a window, &c. of a houſe for a taylor, cobler, &c. to work in; alſo the place appointed for each perſon belonging to the knights of the garter at their creation, &c. alſo a place in a ſtable to fat oxen, horſes, &c.

STALL (V.) to overſeed, to make fat, to ſtuff, &c.

STA'LLAGE (S.) the rent or money paid for the uſe of a ſtall in a fair, market, inn, &c.

STA'LLED (A.) farted up for the market, over-fed or ſtuffed; alſo forfeited, or made to loath any particular food, by eating too much or often of it.

STA'LLION (S.) a ſtone-horſe kept for breeding; alſo a man that pretends to great abilities in generation-work.

STA'MFORD (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, is a very ancient town, placed in an angle of the county, juſt upon the edge of *Lincolnſhire*, *Northamptonſhire*, and *Rutlandſhire*; about 1500 years ago it was burnt down by the *Danes*, it being then a flouriſhing city; after which it was again handſomely rebuilt, and in *Edward* IIId's time it was alſo an univerſity, the remains of two colleges being ſtill to be ſeen; it is at preſent a fair, well built, and wealthy town, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, in which are ſix pariſhes; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council; it is a borough-town that boaſts great privileges, ſuch as ſending two members to parliament, of being freed from the ſheriff's juriſdiction, and from being impanelled on juries out of the town, to have the return of all writs, to be freed from all lord lieutenants and their muſters, and of having the militia of the town commanded by their own officers, the mayor being the king's lord lieutenant, and immediately under his majeſty's command, and to be eſteemed (within the liberties and juriſdiction of the town) the ſecond man in the kingdom; all theſe privileges, and many more, were confirmed to them by charter granted by *Edward* IV. *anno* 1461; it has a very fine ſtone bridge, conſiſting of five arches, over the river *Welland*, which is now made navigable, and occaſions a good trade, eſpecially in malt and free-ſtone; the town hall is in the upper part of the gate at the end of the bridge; there are weekly two markets on Monday and Friday; here is one remarkable cuſtom here, *viz.* that the younger ſons inherit what lands and tenements the fathers dying inteſtate have poſſeſſed in this manor; diſtant from *London* 69 computed, and 83 meaſured miles.

STA'MINA (S.) with the *Floriſts*, are thoſe fine threads or hairs that grow up in the inſide of the flowers encompaſſing the piſtil, and which have the apices growing on the tops or ends.

STA'MMEL or STRA'MMEL (S.) a large flouncing mare, or over-grown robuſt wench.

STA'MMER (V.) to heſitate, faulter, or ſtutter in one's ſpeech.

STA'MMERER (S.) a ſtutterer or faulterer in his ſpeech.

STA'MMERING (S.) heſitating, faultering, or ſtuttering in ſpeech.

STAMP (V.) to ſtrike or beat the ground with one's foot; alſo to pound, bruiſe, or beat any thing to pieces in a mill, &c. alſo to impreſs or make a mark with a ſeal, hammer, &c. upon any thing, to know or diſtinguiſh it from all others of the ſame kind, &c.

STAMP (S.) a noiſe or blow given upon the floor, &c. with one's foot, ſometimes as a token of rage, anger, &c. ſometimes as a ſignal for a ſervant, &c. alſo a mark or character made upon a ſeal, hammer, marking-iron, &c. for various purpoſes; alſo the impreſſed mark itſelf, &c.

STANCH (V.) to ſtop a flux of blood, &c. alſo to ceaſe flowing, running, &c.

STANCH (A.) ſtedfaſt, true-hearted, thorough-paced, good, firm, &c.

STA'NCHIONS (S.) pieces of timber that ſupport the waſte trees in ſhips, and timbers in houſes, &c.

STA'NCHNESS (S.) firmneſs, goodneſs, ſincereneſs, honeſty, &c.

STAND (S.) a ſtop, pauſe, doubt, or unſettledneſs of mind or reſolution; alſo a frame to ſet a baſon, cheſt of drawers, &c. on; alſo a ſtop or oppoſition to a party either in the church or ſtate.

STAND (V.) to bear upon one's feet, to ſtay or ſtop motion, to ceaſe or leave off a buſineſs, &c. alſo to bear or receive the ſhock or oppoſition of an enemy.

STA'NDARD (S.) the chief or principal enſign of a royal army or fleet; alſo a fixed weight or meaſure for all others to be made or tried by; alſo the particular degree of fineneſs for the gold and ſilver coin of this kingdom, which is 22 parts or carats of pure gold, and two parts or carats of copper; and for ſilver, it is 37 parts of pure ſilver, and three parts of copper melted together into a maſs, and ſo firſt caſt, and then drawn into proper lengths and thickneſs by a mill, and then punched out into blanks for guineas, half guineas, crowns, half crowns, ſhillings, ſixpences, &c. which are afterwards ſtamped with the reigning prince's head on one ſide, and the arms, &c. quartered on the other, which being milled or lettered upon the edges, is the current coin of the kingdom.

STA'NDISH (S.) a neceſſary utenſil that holds ink, ſand, wax, wafers, pens, &c.

STA'NDON (S.) in *Hertfordſhire*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 25 computed, and 29 meaſured miles.

STA'NDROP or STAI'NTHORPE (S.) in *Durham*, is a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday.

STA'NEFILES (S.) card-makers patterns made of paſteboard, &c. cut into proper ſhapes, thro' which they colour their cards.

STA'NHOPE (S.) in *Durham*, a ſmall town, ſituate among parks, whoſe market was formerly weekly on Tueſday, but is now diſuſed; diſtant from *London* 196 computed, and 217 meaſured miles.

STA'NLEY (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday: diſtant from *London* 82 computed, and 100 meaſured miles.

STA'NNARIES (S.) thoſe mines or places where tin is dug, which in *England* is principally in the county of *Cornwall*.

STA'NTON (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 108 computed, and 130 meaſured miles.

STA'NZA (S.) a particular ſet of lines in poetry, where the ſenſe is compleat and terminated with a full point, and the meaſures repeated.

STA'PLE (S.) ſometimes ſignifies a publick town or market, where there are publick warehouſes to lay up commodities for ſale, exportation, &c. ſometimes it means ſuch commodities as are not ſubject eaſily to ſpoil, waſte, decay, &c. or ſuch as are commonly and readily ſold in the market, or exported abroad; and ſometimes it means an iron faſtening for a door, which by being drove or ſcrewed into the wood receives the locks, bolts, bars, pins, &c. of the windows, doors, &c. to keep them faſt.

STARCH (S.) ſometimes means the coagulated lumps, &c. made of fine flour, &c. and ſometimes a thin ſort of paſte with which women ſtiffen their linen, laces, &c.

STARCH (V.) to ſtiffen with *ſtarch*, or make lace, fine linen, &c. fit to wear, as head-clothes, ruffles, &c.

STA'RCHED (A.) made ſtiff with ſtarch; alſo very reſerved, ſtiff, or unflexible in temper, behaviour, or diſpoſition, &c.

STARE (S.) the name of a bird, by ſome called a ſtarling, and whoſe property it is to whiſtle very loud, &c.

STARE (V.) to look ſtedfaſtly or earneſtly at a perſon, to look wild, ſurprized, or maddiſh, with the eyes ſtretched open, &c. occaſioned by a ſurprize, &c.

STA'ROSTY (S.) in the *Poliſh Policy*, are ſuch eſtates, precincts, and juriſdictions, which their kings beſtow at pleaſure, provided it is to the natives; formerly they were part of the demeſnes of the crown, but now the kings have only reſerved to themſelves and their ſucceſſors the right of nominating to theſe baronies, and beſtowing them upon whom he pleaſes, and that during a vacancy the revenue ſhould belong to the publick exchequer; the *ſtaroſties* are alſo charged with a tax or rent, which make the fourth part of the annual revenue; this tax, together with what is levied upon church-eſtates, furniſhes the arſenals, provides artillery, and ſubſiſts the *Poliſh* horſe, or gendarmery; there are two ſorts of *ſtaroſties*, one without, the other with juriſdiction, the laſt has a court of juſtice called *Grode*, where cauſes are tried and enrolled; the *ſtaroſties* have power to try perſons for their lives, tho' the proprietors are but plain gentlemen, for which reaſon neither women nor young perſons are capable of holding them.

STA'RRY (A.) full of, or replenished with ſtars.

STARS (S.) the luminous, ſmall, ſparkling, fiery bodies that we ſee in the heavens in the night-time, which we commonly divide into *fixed* and *wandering*, which laſt are called planets; the *fixed ſtars* appear as tho' they were fixed to the ſky, and by the old aſtronomers were really thought ſo to be; the antients thought the whole number of *ſtars* in the firmament that were viſible was about 1012, the reſt being called by them cloudy, and confuſed ſtreaks of light; but by the aſſiſtance of the teleſcope lately invented, a great many more have been diſcovered, ſo that inſtead of 48 conſtellations of the ancients, the moderns make 61, viz. 12 in the zodiack, commonly called the 12 ſigns, 23 on the north ſide of the equator, and 29 on the ſouth ſide, which are diſtinguiſhed into ſix ſizes or magnitudes, according to their appearance to the eye, which may not be real, but only owing to their diſtance, and thoſe which to the naked eye appear leaſt, may, in reality, be the greateſt; among the *Hieroglyphicks*, it is the emblem of prudence, which is the rule of all virtues; in *Heraldry*, it has ordinarily but five points, if it exceeds that number they muſt be ſpecified; in *Blazonry*, and by the rules of that art, they muſt not exceed 16.

Falling or *ſhooting Stars*, certain exhalations, or fiery meteors enkindled in the air, and by the motion thereof carried from place to place, appearing to the eye like a ſtar.

Fixed Stars, thoſe that keep conſtantly the ſame diſtance in regard of one another, and theſe are imagined to be ſuns, and to ſhine by their own light, but by reaſon of their immenſe diſtance from us, appear like ſo many ſtars; the place in which they are fixed, is what ſome call the firmament.

START (S.) a ſudden leap or jump, a motion occaſioned by fear, or fright, &c.

START (V.) to leap or move by a ſudden fright, ſurprize, noiſe, &c. alſo to propoſe a queſtion or ſubject to diſpute upon; alſo to ſet out or begin a race upon a ſignal given; in *Hunting*, it is to force a hare out of her ſeat; and in the *Brewers Trade*, it is to ſupply a cuſtomer with a cellar of beer, ale, &c. in order to keep, ſettle, and refine ſome months before it be drawn, &c.

STA'RTLE (V.) to be eaſily frightened, to tremble or ſhake for fear, &c.

STA'RTLISH or STA'RTLY (A.) fearful, timorous, apt to jump, leap, &c. upon every noiſe, &c.

START UP (V.) to grow, riſe, or get up ſuddenly and unexpectedly.

STARVE (V.) to kill, deſtroy, or cauſe any thing to periſh for want of food, raiment, or ſupplies of other proper neceſſaries.

STA'RVELING (S.) a poor, lean, meagre, weakly, ſickly, unthriving perſon, creature, or thing.

STATE (S.) the condition or circumſtance of any thing; alſo the pomp or magnificence of a prince, or great magiſtrate; alſo the policy or government of a nation, &c. and ſometimes the nation itſelf.

STATE (V.) to ſettle or put a matter or thing to rights, to tell or relate the true circumſtances of an affair, in order to judge who is right or who is wrong; and in *Arithmetick*, it is the arranging numbers in ſuch order, that the queſtion may be truly anſwered.

STA'TELINESS (S.) pride, haughtineſs, majeſticalneſs, pomp, grandeur.

STA'TELY (A.) pompous, lofty, majeſtick, proud, haughty, &c.

STA'TES GENERAL (S.) the aſſembly of the deputies of the ſeven united provinces of the *Netherlands*.

STA'TESMAN (S.) one that has a ſhare in the management of the publick affairs of a nation, &c. alſo one that is ſkilled in political affairs, &c.

STA'TICKS (S.) that part of ſpeculative mathematicks that concerns itſelf about the properties of heavineſs or lightneſs of bodies, as they relate to one another, &c.

STA'TION (S.) the poſt, condition or office in life, that any perſon occupies or performs; alſo the place in which a perſon is fixed or appointed, a road for ſhips, &c. among the *Roman Catholicks*, a chapel or oratory appointed to pray in, in order to gain indulgences, &c. in *Surveying*, it is the place fixed upon by the artiſt to uſe his inſtruments, and make his obſervations; in *Aſtronomy*, it is the two points in which the planets are at the greateſt diſtance from the ſun.

STA'TIONARY (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is ſaid of a planet that is ſo fixed or ſettled in a place, that to a beholder here on earth, it appears to ſtand ſtill for ſome time, without any progreſſive motion in its orbit; in *Trade*, it is ſuch goods or merchandize as are uſed in ſchools, compting-houſes, &c. ſuch as ink, quills, paper, books, &c.

STA'TIONER (S.) a tradeſman that deals in paper, quills, ink, books, &c.

STA'TUARY (S.) one that makes or carves images in wood, ſtone, &c.

STA'TUE (S.) any ſort of image or repreſentation of men or beaſts in wood, ſtone, metal, &c.

Achilean Statue, is one that repreſents any great hero or general, from *Achilles*, who had great numbers of ſtatues erected in honour of him all over *Greece*; thoſe that are carved or caſt in *Roman* habits, are called *Roman* ſtatues, tho' made to repreſent the king of *Great-Britain*, &c.

Equeſtrian Statue, one that repreſents a king, general, or other great man on horſeback.

Greek Statue, one that is naked after the ancient

ancient manner of the *Greeks*, who repreſented their deities, wreſtlers, &c. uncloathed.

Hydraulick Statue, one that caſts water out of its mouth, &c. or that is placed to adorn a fountain, &c.

STA'TURE (S.) the height, bulk, or ſize of any perſon.

STA'TUTE (S.) a publick law, ordinance, decree, or act of parliament, &c.

STAVE (V.) to knock, break, or beat to pieces a caſk, tub, ſhip, &c. that is made up or compoſed of many ſingle pieces.

STAVES (S.) boards appropriated to the uſe of making caſks, &c.

STAY (V.) to remain, continue, or abide in a place; alſo to ſtop, or wait for a perſon while one is travelling, &c. alſo to forbear or give a perſon time to pay a debt, &c. alſo to prop up or ſupport a perſon, &c.

STAY (S.) a prop or ſupport to any thing; alſo a ſtop, delay, or continuance.

STAYS (S.) in a *Ship*, are certain ropes to keep the maſts from falling aft, forward or over-board, which are faſtened to all maſts, top-maſts, and flag-ſtaves, but the ſprit-ſail top-maſt; alſo pieces of wood ſo contrived as to keep bells up an end that are ringing, to give eaſe and reſt to the ringers, that they may not be put to the trouble of raiſing them every time they are minded to ring; alſo a garment made of buckram covered with ſilk, &c. and filled with ſlips of whale-bone, to fit a woman from the ſhoulders to the waiſt, which being laced tight, ſhapes them handſomely, and keeps their breaſts from ſwagging.

STEAD (S.) place, room; alſo the ſurety or attorney for another.

STEA'DY (A.) unmoveable, conſtant, true, reſolute, ſure, or firm.

STEA'DY (V.) a word of command given by the condor to the ſteerſman of a ſhip, to keep her upon the courſe ſhe free from yaws or turnings in and out.

STEAK or STAKE (S.) a thin ſlice of meat cut off a large joint, in order to be dreſſed preſently.

STEAL (V.) to take away the property of another, either by open violence, or privately.

STEALTH (Part.) any thing done privately, ſecretly, or unknown to ſome perſons who are concerned therein.

STEAM (S.) a vapour or ſmoak that ariſes from all warm humid matter.

STEAM (V.) to emit or ſend forth ſmoak or vapour like hot, boiling liquor.

STE'DFAST (A.) firm, ſure, immoveable, conſtant, reſolute, that cannot be wrought upon to change their minds, true, loyal, &c.

STEED (S.) a horſe.

STEEL (S.) iron changed or converted by certain operations of fire, and other ingredients; whereby it becomes cloſer pored, harder, and finer, for the uſes of edge-tools, than it naturally is.

STEE'LY (A.) any thing impregnated with or made up of ſteel.

STEE'L-YARDS (S.) a balance for weighing things of different weights by one ſingle weight only, which conſiſts of a rod of iron or ſteel about a yard more or leſs long, divided into ſeveral parts or diviſions, and ſupported by a ring at or near one end, which is conſidered as a center, and by moving the weight farther or nearer it becomes heavier or lighter.

STEEP (A.) very much upon the ſlant, like a high hill that is difficult of aſcent.

STEEP (V.) to ſoak any thing in liquor, to make it ſoft or impregnate it with the liquor, &c.

STEE'PLE (S.) an ornamental appendage to a church commonly at the weſt end, principally deſigned to hold or contain the bells; and theſe are uſually ſpires or towers, the firſt are of a conical form, the latter ſquare.

STEE'PNESS (S.) the condition of a hill, &c. that is very high and hard to aſcend.

STEER (S.) a young ox.

STEER (V.) to guide, conduct, or regulate a ſhip in the water, ſo that it may go from one place to another in the leaſt time, and with moſt eaſe; alſo to manage any buſineſs or affair, &c.

STEE'RAGE (S.) the room or place in the bulk head of the great cabbin of a ſhip, where the ſteerſman ſits to manage the helm; alſo the act of ſteering or guiding the ſhip.

STEE'RSMAN (S.) he who ſteers or guides the ſhip through ſeas, rivers, &c.

STEGANO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of communicating one's mind to another in a ſecret manner, ſo that none but ſuch as have the key, can readily explain the meaning or intention of the characters made uſe of; and though this has been long known and practiſed in the world, yet *Tritbemius* appears to have been the firſt that publiſhed the rules thereof in his famous treatiſe of ſtenography, ſince whom, ſeveral have wrote to explain and improve him.

STELO'GRAPHY (S.) a writing or inſcription upon a pillar, &c.

STEM (S.) the ſtock or ſtalk of a tree, plant, flower, &c. that bears up and ſupports the leaves, fruits, &c. alſo the race or pedigree of a family; in a *Ship*, it is that great timber which comes compaſſing from the keel, wherein it is ſcarfed up before the fore-caſtle, and this it is that guides the rake of the ſhip.

STEM (V.) to ſtop, reſiſt, bear up againſt, prevent or hinder ſome things being done.

STENO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of ſhort-hand writing.

STENTO'RIAN (A.) loud, noiſy, boiſterous, offenſive to the ears, &c.

STEN-

STENTOROPHO'NICK TUBE (S.) an inſtrument uſed at ſea, in an army, &c. commonly called a ſpeaking trumpet, by which the voice of the ſpeaker may be heard much farther than the natural voice poſſibly can.

STEP (S.) a ſtair or convenience to aſcend or deſcend by; alſo the ſpace or diſtance that a man takes or makes at each ſtride with his legs; in a *Ship*, it is that piece of timber that is faſtened to the keelſon, or wherein the main-maſt, mizen-maſt, fore-maſt, and the capſtan doth ſtand.

STEP (V.) to move, walk, or go forward, by ſetting one foot before the other alternately.

STEP-FA'THER or MO'THER (S.) the man or woman that marries the mother or father of children born before ſuch marriage.

STERCORA'TION (S.) a dunging or manuring of land, &c.

STEREOGRA'PHICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the art of ſhadows, or repreſenting the forms of ſolids upon a plane.

STEREO'METRY (S.) the art of meaſuring or finding the contents of ſolids, ſometimes called gauging, &c.

STE'RIL (A.) barren, unfruitful, that yeilds or brings forth nothing to perfection; alſo dry, empty, ſhallow.

STERI'LITY or STE'RILNESS (S.) barrenneſs, unfruitfulneſs &c.

STE'RLING or STA'RLING (S.) the name of a ſmall bird, much valued for its fine muſical note; alſo the name of the true current coin of *England*, when made of its exact ſtandard for fineneſs.

STERN (A.) fierce, ſevere, crabbed, grim, angry, &c.

STERN (S.) a term among *Hunters* for the tail of a grey-hound or wolf; in a *Ship*, ſometimes it means the whole hindermoſt part of a ſhip, and ſometimes only the outermoſt part abaft.

STERNUTA'TION (S.) ſneezing, or forcibly driving out of the head ſome ſharp matter, which vellicates and diſturbs the nerves and fibres.

STERNU'TATORY (A.) any thing that provokes ſneezing, by raiſing a convulſive motion in the tunicks of the brain.

STERQUILI'NUS (S.) an imaginary deity the ancients invoked when they were dunging their land, as the ſuper-intendant over thoſe affairs.

STE'VENEDGE (S.) in *Hertfordſhire*, a ſmall town, whoſe church is built on an hill, its market is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 25 computed, and 32 meaſured miles.

STEW (V.) to ſoak or boil a thing ſlowly or gently for a conſiderable time over a moderate fire.

STEW (S.) a proper place to keep fiſh alive, and always ready for uſe.

STE'WARD (S.) one who has the care and management of another perſon's eſtate, &c. in a *Ship*, he is the purſer's delegate, to ſee that the bread, and other ſtores, be regularly diſtributed to the men, and carefully laid up in the hold. &c.

Lord-High Steward of England, is a temporary officer, who is appointed to officiate at a coronation, the trial of a nobleman for high treaſon, &c. which being ended, his commiſſion expires, he breaks his wand, and ſo puts an end to his authority.

STE'WARDSHIP (S.) the employment, buſineſs, or office of a ſteward.

STEWS (S.) any publick and allowed place for lewd women to reſide in with impunity, allowed in foreign countries to this day, and in *England* till the time of *Henry* VIII. or about the time of the reformation; this was in or near that place in *Southwark*, now vulgarly called the *Mint*.

STE'YNING or STE'NING (S.) a ſmall borough-town in *Suſſex*, that ſends two members to parliament, whoſe market is weekly on Friday, beſides which it has a monthly market, on the ſecond Wedneſday of every month, for cattle, which is pretty large, and alſo ſeveral fairs for cattle, fat and lean; it was formerly a very large town, but is now much decreaſed, having but about 150 families, of which there are only about 80 who are qualified to vote for parliament-men, who are all ſuch as live in a burgage-tenure, and being a legal inhabitant in the pariſh, is charged to the church and poor; its chief magiſtrate is a conſtable, who preſides over, and determines elections, who did it ſo notoriouſly partial in the year 1710, that the corporation was ſilenc'd for bribery in that affair, but has ſince got its ancient privilege again; diſtant from *London* 40 computed, and 47 meaſured miles.

STI'BIUM (S.) the ſame with antimony, which is a mineral of a metallick nature, conſiſting of a mineral ſulphur, partly very pure, and approaching to that of gold, of a red colour; and partly of a combuſtible, common ſulphur, and of a great quantity of fuliginous, indigeſted, metallick mercury, participating of the nature of lead, and alſo of a terreſtrial ſubſtance mixed with a little ſalt; that commonly ſold in ſhops is melted, and made into a pyramidal form.

STICK (S.) a piece of wood, commonly of a ſmall ſize, though ſometimes a whole tree is called a ſtick of timber; alſo a walking-ſtaff, &c.

STICK (V.) to cleave or adhere to any thing; alſo to thruſt any ſharp-pointed weapon, &c. into any thing.

STI'CKLE (V.) to contend earneſtly or ſtrenuouſly for any thing, to be zealous for a perſon's intereſt, &c.

STI'CKLER (S.) one that contends earneſtly,

or is very zealous for a perſon, cauſe, or party.

STI'CKY (A.) of a clammy nature, apt to cleave or adhere to any thing.

STIFF (A.) rigid, ſevere, auſtere in temper, or behaviour; alſo that which will not bend, or be pliable, &c.

Stiff Gale of Wind, among the *Sailors*, is a ſtrong hard one.

STI'FFEN (V.) to make or grow inflexible, or that is difficult to be bent.

STI'FLE (V.) to ſuffocate or choak with ſmoke, &c. alſo to hide, ſecrete, conceal, or ſuppreſs any thing.

STIFLE JOI'NT (S.) in *Farriery*, is the firſt joint or bending next to the buttock, and above the thigh.

STIGMA'S (S.) ſometimes means publick marks of infamy or diſgrace, ſuch as burning on the hand, face, &c. for crimes committed; and ſometimes marks of ſlavery or bondage; and ſometimes thoſe inciſions that the Heathens made upon their fleſh in honour of ſome falſe deity; and theſe were made ſometimes with an hot iron, and ſometimes with the puncture of fine needles, which were afterwards filled with a fine powder of various colours; ſome among the Chriſtians alſo, eſpecially in the Eaſt, and the pilgrims at *Jeruſalem*, uſe it, by having a crucifix, &c. made upon their arms, breaſt, &c.

STI'GMATIZE (V.) to ſet a mark of infamy upon a perſon, by burning him on the hand, face, &c. for crimes; alſo to give a perſon a bad character, by reporting him guilty, or accuſing him of ill practices.

STILE (S.) ſometimes means the entrance into or common parting of fields, made with ſteps to go over, poſts to go through, &c. ſometimes the iron wire, &c. in a ſun-dial, that caſts the ſhadow upon the hour; and ſometimes the manner of a perſon's ſpeaking or writing upon any ſubject; in *Joinery*, it is an upright piece which goes from the bottom to the top in a wainſcotting.

STILL (V.) to huſh or make quiet, to appeaſe a noiſe, or ſatisfy a perſon's anger, &c.

STILL (A.) quiet, eaſy, that makes no noiſe, or buſtle.

STILL (S.) an alembick or inſtrument uſed by chymiſts, &c. to extract the ſpirit out of any liquor, flowers, fruits, &c.

STILL (Part.) yet, to this time or inſtant, now, &c.

STI'LL-BORN (A.) a child that is brought forth dead.

STI'LLEN or STI'LLING (S.) a frame or ſtand made to put barrels of drink, or wine on, &c.

STI'LLETTO (S.) a dagger, tuck, or ſhort ſword.

STI'LLNESS (S.) quietneſs, ſilentneſs, contentedneſs, &c.

STILTS (S.) ſticks with proper places to put a perſon's feet in, to walk with in dirty places, &c. but more for ſport than real uſe.

STI'MULATE (V.) to egg on, ſpur, ſtir up, excite, &c.

STIMULA'TION (S.) a puſhing, forcing on, or forward.

STING (V.) to prick, wound, or cauſe pain with a ſting; to make a perſon fret, or be uneaſy.

STING (S.) the venomous part of ſome inſects, and other creatures bodies, &c. in the ſhape of a ſpear, by which they defend themſelves, and frequently kill their enemies, &c.

STI'NGO (S.) very ſtrong drink, wine, or other ſpirituous liquor.

STI'NGY (A.) covetous, near, mean-ſpirited, of a diſhonourable temper and niggardly diſpoſition.

STINK (V.) to emit an unſavoury or diſagreeable ſmell.

STINK (S.) a ſtench, a noiſome, rank, or diſagreeable ſmell.

STINT (V.) to limit, or appoint what a perſon may or may not do.

STI'PEND (S.) an allowance, wages, ſalary, or income.

STIPE'NDIARY (S.) one who ſerves for wages, hire, or a ſettled reward.

STI'PTICK (S.) a medicine endowed with the property of ſtopping blood.

STI'PULATE (V.) to ſettle the terms of a bargain or agreement, upon which ſuch or ſuch a thing ſhall be done or forborn.

STIPULA'TION (S.) an article or agreement to be inſerted into a contract; the condition upon which a thing may or may not be done.

STIR (V.) to move, excite, buſtle, buſy, or concern one's ſelf in an affair.

STIR (S.) a diſturbance, buſtle, noiſe, hurry, &c.

STI'RRUP (V.) to threſh or beat a perſon with a ſhoe-maker's ſtirrup.

STI'RRUP (S.) the ſtep or ſtay, faſtened to a horſe's ſaddle to aſſiſt one to aſcend his back, or keep one ſteady upon it; alſo an inſtrument uſed by ſhoe-makers to put over their knee and under their foot, to hold their work tight upon their knee.

STITCH (S.) a ſingle operation of the needle, awl, &c. alſo a ſharp pricking pain in the ſide.

STITCH (V.) to ſew or faſten things together with a needle, awl, &c.

STI'VER (S.) a *Dutch* coin, near five farthings ſterling in value.

STOAK or STOKE (V.) to ſtir up, rake, cook, feed, and look after a great fire, ſuch as brewers, diſtillers, glaſs-houſes, &c. uſe.

STOA'KER or STO'KER (S.) one who tends and looks after a brewer's, &c. fire.

STOCK (S.) the trunk or body of a tree; a fund of money or quantity of goods; alſo a family, race, or generation of perſons; alſo the wooden part of a gun, an anchor, &c.

STOCK (V.) in *several Trades*, is to fit proper wooden parts to the metal ones, as of a muſket, a piſtol, &c. in *Gaming*, to put the cards together again without playing them; alſo to lay in a large quantity of any ſort of goods, &c.

STOCK-BRIDGE (S.) in *Hampſhire*, is a noted thorough-fare town, in the ſouth weſtern road, and has ſeveral good inns for the entertainment of man and horſe; it was formerly a market-town, but now through its poverty the market is diſcontinued, and tho' it is a borough-town that returns two members to parliament, and is governed by a major, &c. yet it is ſo mean, that it is reported, that they have been forced to make an hoſtler mayor, when at the ſame time an innkeeper carried the mace; they had lik'd to have loſt their charter for bribery in chuſing parliament men; diſtant from *London* 55 computed, and 69 meaſured miles.

STOCK-PORT (S.) in *Cheſhire*, a ſmall town whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 134 computed, and 160 meaſured miles.

STOCKS (S.) a publick puniſhment, more of ſhame than pain, for various ſmall offences; alſo a frame made of large timbers, uſed by ſhipwrights to build ſhips on ſhore in; alſo the publick funds or great trading compa nies, allowed by authority of parliament, &c.

STOCKTON (S.) in *Durham*, is now a large market-town, that of late years is riſen up in the ſtead of *Yarum*, which was formerly a very good market-town, and is now only an inſignificant village. *Stockton*, from no trade, nor houſes, but poor, thatch'd or clay ones, is now a place of great buſineſs and reſort, full of well-built houſes, and governed by a mayor, &c. its market is weekly very large, for all manner of proviſions, but the chief trade carried on here is lead and butter, of both which great quantities are ſent to *London*, and alſo exported abroad; diſtant from *London* 280 computed, and 220 meaſured miles.

STOICAL (A.) like to, or after the manner of the Stoicks.

STOICISM (S.) the doctrine, maxims, or opinions of the Stoicks.

STOICKS (S.) a ſect of heathen philoſophers who took their name from the *Greek* word *ſtoa*, a porch, becauſe they uſed to meet in *Zeno*'s ſchool (who is the reputed founder of this ſect) which was in a porch at *Athens*; they taught that man's ſupreme happineſs conſiſted in living according, and agreeable to nature and reaſon, and that God was the ſoul of the world; the Phariſees affected the ſame ſtiffneſs, patience, apathy, auſterity and inſenſibility, which this ſect is famous for.

STOKESLEY (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a pretty good town, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 279 computed, and 217 meaſured miles.

STOLE (S.) a long garment worn by princes, prieſts, &c. as an enſign of their function, authority, &c. among the *Romiſh Prieſts*, it is a mark of diſtinction worn by ſuperior prieſts in their reſpective churches over their ſurplices.

Groom of the Stole, the head perſon belonging to the king or queen's bed chamber.

STOLEN (A.) any thing taken away from the true owner feloniouſly.

STOMACH (S.) is uſually taken for all that part of the body that is concerned about the food, but is properly only the left orifice of the ventricle, by which meats are conveyed; ſometimes it means an appetite to or deſire for meat; alſo choler, paſſion, fury, &c.

STOMACH (V.) to reſent, be angry at, or diſpleaſed with.

STOMACHFUL (A.) angry, dogged, croſs, peeviſh, proud, loth to ſubmit or comply.

STOMACHICKS (S.) medicines proper for, or uſeful in any diſeaſe of the ſtomach.

STONE (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 110 computed, and 141 meaſured miles.

STONE (S.) thoſe hard minerals that are uſed in buildings, pavements, &c. alſo thoſe admired or valuable ſubſtances that are ſet in rings, jewels, &c. alſo in the caſe of the kernel of many ſorts of fruits, ſuch as peaches, nectarines, &c. alſo a weight of eight pound for meat, and fourteen for wool, &c. according to the cuſtoms of different markets; alſo a very painful diſorder that breeds in ſome perſons bodies, that hinders them from making water.

STONE (V.) to throw or caſt ſtones at a perſon in order to maim or kill him; alſo to take out the kernels of raiſins, peaches, &c. alſo to caſtrate or cut out the generative parts of male creatures; among the *Jews*, it was a capital puniſhment for offences of a very heinous nature, and ſuch as the law condemned to death, without naming the particular kind of death; when a man was condemned to death, he was led out of the city, having an officer before him with a pike in his hand, at the top of which was a piece of linen cloth, to cauſe it to be ſeen afar off, and that thoſe that might have any thing to offer in vindication of the criminal, might now propoſe it, before they proceeded any farther; if no one came, he was conducted to the place of execution, and was exhorted to acknowledge and confeſs the fault, and then he was ſtoned, which was done ſometimes by throwing ſtones at him till he died, the witneſſes beginning; and ſometimes he was brought to a ſteep place, whoſe height was at leaſt two fathoms, from whence one of the witneſſes threw him, and the other rolled a large ſtone upon him; if this did not kill him, they continued throwing ſtones at him till he was dead.

STO'NE HENGE (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, upon *Salſbury-Plain*, about ſix miles north from *Salſbury*, upon the ſide of the river *Avon*, is one of the moſt remarkable pieces of antiquity left in this iſland, being ſuppoſed to be ſome monumental pile for the dead, upon ſome very extraordinary occaſion, though the certainty is not abſolutely known; it was at firſt compoſed of four large concentrick circles, and the ſtones, as they are generally called, which compoſe the lines, are ſuppoſed not to have been dug out of any quarry, but to have been made of ſand, very ſtrongly cemented together, with ſome proper glutinous matter, ſome of them being 28 feet high, and 7 broad, and ſo laid croſs one another, that it ſurprizes every one that looks at them, though time has ſo demoliſhed them, that they are now very imperfect, both as to ſize and form; the number, as they remain now, is 72; but thoſe who deſire a more perfect account of theſe wonderful ſtones, are deſired to peruſe *Inigo Jones*, the great architect, his account of this matter.

STO'NY (A.) full of, or mixed with ſtones; alſo hard, obdurate, or like to a ſtone.

STO'NY-STRATFORD (S.) in *Buckinghamſhire*, an ancient, well known, frequented town in the *Cheſter* and *Iriſh* road from *London*; it is large, and well built of ſtone; in it are two churches, and a croſs erected by king *Edward* I. in memory of *Eleanor* his queen; it has a good ſtone-bridge over the river; the market is weekly on Saturday; the principal manufacture in and near this town is bone-lace; diſtant from *London* 44 computed, and 53 meaſured miles.

STOOL (S.) a moveable ſeat for a perſon to ſit on, without a back; alſo the eaſing nature, by voiding the excrements by ſiege.

STOOP (V.) to bow or bend downwards to the ground, to cringe, ſubmit, yield, condeſcend, &c. in *Falconry*, it is the bearing down of the hawk to catch her prey.

STOOP (S.) a foreign meaſure of about two quarts *Engliſh*.

STOP (V.) to detain, ſtay, hinder, to ceaſe from motion, &c.

STO'PPAGE (S.) any ſort of hindrance, obſtruction, &c.

STO'PPER (S.) in a *Ship*, is a piece of cable uſed to prevent the halliards or the cable from running out too far; ſometimes it means a rammer, &c. as a tobacco-*ſtopper*, *&c.*

STO'PPLE (S.) a ſtopper of a caſk, bottle, &c.

STORE (S.) plenty, abundance; alſo proviſions, ammunition, &c. provided for a ſhip, army, citadel &c.

STORK (S.) a bird celebrated for its tenderneſs and care it ſhews towards its dam, which it never forſakes, but feeds and defends even to death; it is a bird of paſſage, and towards winter moves into warmer climates, it uſually builds its neſt on the tops of the higheſt trees, towers, &c. its beak and legs are long and red, it feeds upon ſnakes, frogs, and inſects; its plumage would be quite white, if it was not for the extremity of its wings being black, and ſome ſmall part of its head and thighs; it ſits the ſpace of 30 days, and lays but four eggs; it is an unclean bird in *Moſes*'s catalogue, but is now eaten, and much eſteemed for the deliciouſneſs of its fleſh.

STORM (S.) a ſudden, violent, or haſty ſhower of rain, wind, hail, &c. alſo a great noiſe, buſtle, hurry, fight, attack; eſpecially in the beſieging of a town, it is the ſcaling of the walls, entering the breaches, and taking it ſword in hand by a violent and ſudden onſet.

STORM (V.) to rave or make a noiſe, to ſcold, quarrel, chaſe, fret, find fault, &c. alſo to attack a town ſuddenly, violently, &c.

STO'RMY (A.) windy, boiſterous, tempeſtuous, and violent rainy weather, &c.

STO'RTFORD or BI'SHOPS-STOTFORD (S.) in *Hertfordſhire*, from a ſmall inconſiderable town, is now become a large, handſome, well-built town, being a thorough-fare from *London* to *Cambridge*, *New-Market*, and St. *Edmundſbury*, full of convenient inns, all well ſupplied weekly on Thurſday with all manner of neceſſaries, at the market; the town is built in the form of a croſs, having four ſtreets pointing eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth; the river *Stort* runs through it, and parts *Hakin-Hill-ſtreet* from the reſt of the town; diſtant from *London* 25 computed and 29 meaſured miles.

STO'RY (S.) ſometimes means a narration or hiſtory of ſome matter of fact; and ſometimes a lie or invention, a falſe or idle tale, &c. and ſometimes a floor or partition in a houſe, &c.

STOVE (S.) a ſmall cloſe fire, ſometimes uſed for drying ſugar, ſweet-meats, &c.

STOUT (A.) ſtrong, luſty, bold, courageous, fearleſs; alſo ſtiff, inflexible, ſtubborn, &c.

STOUT (S.) a particular ſort of beer ſtonger than common.

STOU'TNESS (S.) ſtrength, bulk, largeneſs, courageouſneſs, &c. alſo humourſomneſs, ſtiffneſs, &c.

STOW or STOW-MA'RKET (S.) in *Suffolk*, a large and beautiful town, with a ſpacious church; here the manufactures of tammies, and ſuch like ſtuffs, are vigorouſly carried on; the market is well ſupplied weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 62 computed, and 73 meaſured miles.

STOW (V.) to put, lodge, lay up, or fix goods in the moſt commodious manner in a ſhip, warehouſe, &c.

STOW'AGE (S.) warehouſe room, or proper conveniency to lay up goods, ſtores, &c. alſo

the premium or money paid on ſuch an occaſion, &c.

STOW ON THE WOULD (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, in writings commonly called *Stow St. Edward*, which although it be but a mean town, and has but few inhabitants, yet the pariſh is 12 miles in compaſs; the market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 6; computed, and 77 meaſured miles.

STRA'DDLE (V.) to ſtretch or extend the legs wider than common; alſo in *Sports* or *Gaming*, to play who ſhall pay the reckoning.

STRA'GGLE (V.) to wander or go aſtray, to break from company, to ſeparate, &c. like ſoldiers that do not keep their ranks, but run irregularly up and down.

STRAIGHT or STRAIT (A.) even, direct, without any turnings; alſo narrow, ſcanty, poor, diſtreſſed, grieved, perplexed, &c.

STRAIGHT or STRAIT (S.) in *Geography*, is ſuch a part of the ſea that is ſhut up between two lands that are pretty near one another, at the end of which the ſea opens again, as the *Straits* of *Gibraltar* into the *Mediterranean* ſea.

STRAIGHT or STRAIT (Part.) preſently, now, inſtantly, a ſmall time hence, not long firſt, &c.

STRAIN (V.) to force, ſtrive, or earneſtly endeavour, to uſe violence, to ſtretch or extend any thing beyond its natural ſize or ſtrength; alſo to paſs liquids through cloths, &c. to ſeparate the dregs, ſediment, &c. from the pure liquor.

STRAIN (S.) a vigorous trial or endeavour; alſo an extorſion of the ſinews beyond their natural tone, ſometimes called a ſprain; in *Muſick*, it is the part of a tune or air where the compoſition makes a full cloſe.

STRA'ITEN (V.) to make even or direct, without any waving or bending; alſo to ſtretch one's purſe beyond one's ability, or to lay out more money upon an extraordinary occaſion, than can with convenience be ſpared.

STRAI'TNESS (S.) extream neceſſity, want, poverty, ſcantineſs, or narrowneſs, &c.

STRAI'TWAY (Part.) now, inſtantly, quickly, preſently, &c.

STRAKE (S.) the mark or line that a cart-wheel, &c. makes; alſo a ſeam between two planks; alſo any ſtroke or mark of a different colour upon cattle, fruit, &c.

STRAND (S.) the banks or ſhore of a river, ſea, &c. which it never or very rarely over flows; in *Rope-making*, it is one of the threads that compoſe a rope.

STRAND (V.) to run or burſt a ſhip upon the ſhore of a ſea or river.

STRANGE (A) uncommon, wonderful, unuſual, ſurprizing, &c.

STRA'NGER (S.) a foreigner, or unknown perſon.

STRA'NGLE (V.) to choke or ſtop the breath of a perſon or creature, ſo as to kill them.

STRA'NGLES (S.) in *Farriery*, is a diſeaſe in horſes, that occaſions them to vent thick matter at the noſe.

STRA'NGLING (S.) the act of choaking, ſtifling, or ſuffocating.

STRA'NGURY (S.) a diſorder that occaſions a perſon to void his urine with great pain, by a drop at a time, having a continual want and inclination to piſs.

STRAP (S.) a ſlip or thong of leather to faſten one's ſhoe, &c. with; in a *Ship*, it is a rope ſpliced about a block, to faſten it any where that it is to be uſed; in *Surgery*, it is a band made of ſilk or leather, &c. to ſtretch out members in the ſetting broken joints, &c.

STRAP (V.) to faſten down with a *ſtrap*; alſo to beat or threſh a perſon with a leather thong.

STRAPA'DO (S.) a military puniſhment, wherein the criminal to be puniſhed, having his hands bound behind him, is drawn to the top of a poſt by a rope, from thence being ſuddenly let fall, his arms, &c. are diſlocated.

STRA'PPING (A.) big, large, luſty, &c.

STRATA (S.) a layer or bed of different ſoil or matter.

STRA'TAGEM (S.) an artful or cunning device to execute an affair, eſpecially in warlike matters.

STRATARI'THMETRY (S.) the art of putting an army into any regular geometrical form or figure, as the emergence may require, or of knowing the number that an army conſiſts of by the figure they are put into.

STRA'TFORD (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, commonly called *Stratford upon Avon*, a very good town, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; it has two churches, and is well filled with houſes and inhabitants; its chief commodity is malt, which it makes in great abundance; diſtant from *London* 67 computed, and 81 meaſured miles.

STRATO'CRACY (S.) military government, or a kingdom governed by ſoldiers.

STRA'TTON (S.) in *Cornwall*, a ſmall town, much noted for gardens and garlick; its market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 174 computed, and 211 meaſured miles.

STRAW (S.) the ſtalk or ſtem of corn; in *military Diſcipline*, it is a word of command to diſmiſs ſoldiers when they have grounded their arms, but ſo that they may be ready to take them up upon the ſignal of firing a muſket, beating a drum, &c.

STRAW'BERRY (S.) an exceeding pleaſant ſummer fruit.

STRAY (V.) to wander, ſtraggle, or go out of the right way.

STRAY (S.) a beaſt that has broke his bounds of paſture, or perſon that is run away from his diſcipline, &c.

STREAK (S.) a line or mark made to put things in order by, &c.

STREAK (V.) to paint or mark any thing with a line or ſtroke of a different colour.

STREA'KED (A.) any thing marked with lines or ſtrokes of different colours.

STREAM (S.) a courſe or current of running waters.

STREAM (V.) to walk, move, or go along ſoberly or gently with the current, &c. alſo to loiter about idly.

STREA'MER (S.) a flag or colour hung out on holidays, &c. as a token of mirth, &c.

STREA'MING (S.) moving or going with the current; alſo iſſuing out in a conſtant regular flow of any ſort of liquor.

STREET (S.) the road-way between houſes, which for the conveniency of paſſengers and carriages is commonly paved.

STRENGTH (S.) ability, power, might, capacity of reſiſtance, &c.

STRE'NGTHEN (V.) to enable, make mighty or powerful, &c.

STRE'NIA (S.) a goddeſs among the old *Romans*, that preſided over new years-gifts, whoſe feſtival was celebrated on that day in a little temple dedicated to her in the holy way.

STRE'NUOUS (A.) earneſt, zealous, vigorous.

STRESS (S.) the principal point, or main buſineſs that any one labours for; alſo badneſs of weather, ſtorms, &c.

To lay a Streſs, to depend or rely upon a perſon or thing.

STRETCH (V.) to extend, pull, or reach out to the full extent, &c.

STRE'TCHERS (S.) with the *Watermen*, are the bars of wood laid croſs a boat for them to reſt their feet on, while they row the boat, &c.

STRE'TCHING (S.) putting out to the full extent; alſo ſaying or ſpeaking more than the truth, lying.

STREW (V.) to throw or ſcatter abroad or about.

STRI'CKEN (A.) beaten, ſmitten; alſo growing old, or advancing in years.

STRICT (A.) exact, ſevere, punctual, poſitive in obſerving orders, &c.

STRI'CTNESS (S.) punctualneſs, exactneſs, ſevereneſs, rigidneſs, &c.

STRIDE (V.) to ſtretch out the legs wide, to throw the legs over the two ſides of a thing, as a horſe, a camel, &c.

STRIFE (S.) contention, quarrelling, &c. endeavour, &c.

STRIKE (V.) to beat; alſo to pierce or affect the mind; alſo to ſweep off corn with a ſtrait ſtick; in *Sea Fights*, it is to lower the colours, and yield to the enemy.

STRIKE (S.) the ſtick that is drawn croſs the top of a corn meaſure; alſo the quantity of four buſhels of unground grain.

STRI'KING (S.) hitting or beating; alſo affecting the mind, by making a peculiar impreſſion upon the ſenſes, underſtanding, memory, &c.

STRING (S.) a long and ſmall thread, principally uſed to tie or faſten things together.

STRING (V.) to put beads on a thread or ſtring; alſo to fit up muſical inſtruments with gut or wire ſtrings, to make them fit for playing on.

STRINGS (S.) in a peculiar manner, are the chords of muſical inſtruments, which are either gut or wire.

STRI'NGY (A.) full of ſtrings, or long, hard parts, ſuch as bad turnips, &c.

STRIP (V.) to uncloath or undreſs, to make naked, &c. alſo to ſpoil or lay waſte, to rob, plunder, &c.

STRIP (S.) a ſmall piece of paper, cloth, ſilk, &c. torn or cut off.

STRIPE (S.) a blow or laſh with the whip; alſo a line in ſilk wove of a different colour.

STRIPE (V.) to make or draw lines of different colours; alſo to whip, lick, or beat a perſon.

STRI'PLING (S.) a young man, one between a boy and a man.

STRIVE (V.) to endeavour, to contend; alſo to conteſt or fight with.

STROAK or STROKE (S.) a blow; alſo a ſtreak, line, or daſh.

STROAK or STROKE (V.) to fawn upon, or gently and familiarly draw the hand over any perſon or thing.

STROA'KING or STRO'KING (S.) gently rubbing or chafing with the hand.

STROLL (V.) to rove, ramble or go about in a careleſs manner from one place to another.

STRONG (A.) that has great ſtrength of body; alſo that is very ſpirituous, as brandy, &c. alſo plain, undeniable, &c.

STROUD (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, a ſmall town ſituate on a hill, at the foot whereof runs the river of the ſame name, but commonly called *Stroud-Water*, whoſe water is exceeding clear, and of ſo kind a nature, that it is particularly famous for dying ſcarlet broadcloth here, and all other grain colours in the beſt manner; there are alſo many fulling mills, erected upon it, and a conſiderable trade in the woollen manufactory is carried on here; the market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 78 computed, and 94 meaſured miles.

STRUCK (A.) impulſed, ſurprized, amazed, taken with a thing, &c.

STRU'CTURE (S.) any pile of building, but commonly a noble or publick edifice; alſo the compoſition or make of any creature, plant, &c.

STRU'GGLE (S.) a conteſt, or earneſt oppoſition.

STRU'GGLE (V.) to endeavour earneſtly, to contend, encounter, or wreſtle, with any thing.

STRU'MPET (S.) a naughty woman, a whore, one who lives by lewdneſs.

STRUT (V.) to walk proudly or majeſtically, with the neck ſtretched out, &c.

STUB or STUMP (S.) a piece of a tree broke ſhort, with the root in the ground.

STU'BBED (A.) ſhort, thick, fat, ſtrong, well ſet, &c.

STU'BBLE (S.) the ſhort ſtraw that is left with the roots in the ground after reaping.

STU'BBORN (A.) obſtinate, inflexible, poſitive, that will not hearken to good advice or reaſon, &c.

STUCK (S.) a ſort of plaiſter made up of lime and marble finely powdered, to make images with, ſuch as buſto's, horſes, &c.

STUD (S.) ſometimes means a ſtable of breeding mares, ſometimes a ſmall button with two flat heads and a neck between, uſed to button the wriſtbands or collars, &c. of mens ſhirts; and ſometimes an iron pin, &c. to wind a watch-ſpring round, &c. alſo a ſmall bit of braſs, ſilver, gold, &c. drove into tortoiſe-ſhell ſnuff boxes, watch-caſes, &c. in the ſhape of flowers, knots, &c.

STUD (V.) to fill or ornament any thing with ſtuds or ſmall wire, &c.

STU'DENT (S.) one that applies himſelf to reading and ſpeculative ſtudies, eſpecially at univerſities, inns of court, &c.

STU'DIOUS (A.) thoughtful, induſtrious, one that ſtrives earneſtly to improve or get knowledge in arts or ſciences.

STU'DY (V.) to apply the mind to think earneſtly upon or about an art or ſcience, &c.

STU'DY (S.) an earneſt application of the mind to learn, know, or underſtand any thing; alſo a room, or place ſet apart to read, meditate, write, &c. upon or about any thing.

STUFF (S.) in *Weaving*, is any ſort of commodity made of woollen thread, &c. but in a particular manner thoſe thin, light ones that women make or line their gowns of or with; in *Building*, any ſort of materials, whether wood, mortar, &c. and univerſally, any commodity whatever.

STUFF (V.) to cram, fill, or put as much into any thing as can be.

STUM (S.) the ferment of wine, or that which ſets it into motion, and ſo prepares it for clarification, &c.

STU'MBLE (V.) to halt, to be ready to fall; alſo to ſtop, to be puzzled, or not readily comply with, or underſtand any thing.

STUMP (V.) to dig, root, or pull up or out the ſtump or root of a tree, tooth, &c. alſo to boaſt, brag, vaunt, or proudly value one's ſelf upon ſome ſmall qualification. &c.

STUMP (S.) any thing broken near to its ſocket or root, as a tree, a tooth, &c.

STUN (V.) to render a perſon wholly ſenſeleſs by a violent blow, or incapable of hearing by a great noiſe, ſuch as diſcharging of cannon, ringing of bells, &c. very near one.

STUNT (V.) to hinder or prevent a tree or creature from growing to its natural bulk or ſtature, by cutting, &c.

STUPE (S.) a bath of medicinal herbs made hot to ſoak or bathe a bruiſed or putrified limb in.

STUPEFA'CTION (S.) a rendering or making ſenſeleſs or unapprehenſive.

STU'PEFY (V.) to render ſenſeleſs, by giving a perſon ſome ſleepy doſe in violent and painful diſeaſes, ſuch as the ſtone, &c. alſo to beſot or drink a perſon's ſenſes away, ſo as to render him thoughtleſs, fooliſh, &c. alſo to ſurprize a perſon by ſomething uncommon, frightful, &c. ſo that they have not the uſe of their reaſoning faculties for a time.

STUPE'NDOUS (A.) ſurprizing, wonderful, amazing, aſtoniſhing, &c.

STU'PID (A.) dull, blockiſh, unapprehenſive, ſenſeleſs, &c.

STU'RBRIDGE or STOW'ERBRIDGE (S.) in *Worceſterſhire*, ſituate upon the river *Stour*, over which it has a very good bridge; it is of late years vaſtly increaſed, both in houſes and inhabitants, by the great demand for all ſorts of iron work that is made here; it has a large market weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 90 computed, and 118 meaſured miles.

STU'RDY (A.) ſtrong, luſty, bold, reſolute, daring, impudent, &c.

STU'RMINSTER (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, a mean town, that has a ſmall market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 94 computed, and 121 meaſured miles.

STU'TTER (V.) to heſitate or ſtammer in ſpeaking.

STU'TTERING (S.) ſtammering, ſpeaking brokenly, haſtily, and imperfectly, &c.

STY (S.) a ſtable, or place where hogs are fed; alſo a ſore or red angry ſwelling upon the eye-lid.

STY'GIAN (A.) ſomething belonging to the river *Styx*.

STYLOBA'TA (S.) in *Architecture*, is the pedeſtal or baſe that a column ſtands or is ſet upon.

STYX (S.) a fountain of *Arcadia*, a province of the *Peloponneſus* in *Greece*, iſſuing from the lake *Phoneus*, at the foot of *Nonacris*, famous for the extream coldneſs of its waters, which were preſent death to thoſe that drank them; they alſo corroded and waſted iron and copper, and broke all manner of veſſels they were put into, ſo that nothing but the hoof of a mule could hold them; ſome ſay they bred fiſh that were mortal to all that eat of them; theſe extraordinary qualities gave occaſion to the poets to repreſent this ſpring to be one of the rivers of hell, which by their theology was in ſo much veneration among their gods, that if any of them ſwore by *Styx*, they were bound to perform what they had ſworn, or in caſe of failure, to be deprived of their deity for 100 years.

SUBA'CTION (S.) a thorough conquering, maſtering, rendering pliable or fit for uſe.

SUBA'LPIN (A.) any thing that lives or grows under the mountains, called the *Alps*.

SUBA'LTERN (S.) any perſon or thing that ſucceeds by turns, or that acts under another.

SUBALTE'RNATE (A.) that ſucceeds by turns.

SUBCO'NTRARY (A.) any thing that agrees in quantity, but differs in quality.

SUBCO'NSEQUENCE (S.) one concluſion or conſequence that is drawn from, or follows another, that went before.

SUBDEA'N (S.) an eccleſiaſtical perſon, or dignified clergyman, next under a dean.

SUBDE'LEGATE (S.) a judge appointed to act for, or under another.

SUBDIVI'DE (V.) to divide the parts of any thing into ſundry other parts, as if they were whole things.

SUBDIVI'NE (S.) any thing that is in a ſubordination to God, as an angel, &c.

SUBDIVI'SION (S.) a dividing of parts as wholes, that were only a part of ſome other whole.

SUBDU'CT or SUBSTRA'CT (V.) to draw or take a leſſer or an equal quantity or number from another, that is greater or equal.

SUBDU'CTION (S.) a taking away, an abatement or ſubſtraction.

SUBDUE' (V.) to conquer, to overcome, to maſter, or bring under.

SUBDU'PLE (S.) any thing that is half another, as the number 2 is the *ſubduple* of the number 4, &c.

SU'BJECT (A.) under the command, or at the diſpoſal of another; alſo liable to, or capable of certain mulcts, fines, ſervices, &c.

SU'BJECT (S.) one that is under or liable to the commands, orders, &c. of a prince, or ſtate; alſo the matter of a diſcourſe; and in *Phyſicks*, the ſubſtance or matter to which accidents or qualities are joined, &c.

SUBJE'CT (V.) to bring under, conquer, ſubdue, overcome, maſter, &c.

SUBJE'CTION (S.) the ſtate or condition of an inferior in reſpect to a ſuperior; the being at the command of another.

SUBJOI'N (V.) to add or join ſomething to what has been ſaid to an argument, or put to a thing before.

SU'BJUGATE (V.) to maſter, conquer, overcome, or bring under the yoke.

SUBLAPSA'RIANS (S.) a ſet of men, who maintain that God's decree of election was made after *Adam*'s fall.

SUB-LIEUTE'NANT (S.) an under officer in ſuch regiments of fuſileers, who have no enſigns, having a commiſſion as youngeſt lieutenant, but the pay only of an enſign, but takes place of all enſigns, except thoſe of the guards, and theſe take their poſts at the head of the pikes, when and where they are uſed.

SU'BLIMATE (V.) to raiſe or elevate any light volatile matter chymically, or by the aſſiſtance of fire, to the top of the cucurbit, or into its head.

SU'BLIMATE (S.) a preparation of quickſilver, which when mixed or impregnated with acids, and ſo ſublimed to the top of the veſſel, is called *corroſive ſublimate*, from its eating or corroding nature, but when this is corrected or dulcified, it is reduced to a white ſubſtance, like ſlacked lime, &c. and called *ſweet ſublimate*.

SUBLI'ME (A.) high, lofty, noble, grand, divine, hard, difficult, &c.

SUBLI'ME (V.) to raiſe, refine, ſpiritualize, &c.

SUBLI'MITY or SUBLI'MENESS (S.) the nobleneſs, loftineſs, or expreſſiveneſs of a well-digeſted ſpeech, eſpecially upon divine ſubjects.

SU'BLUNAR or SU'BLUNARY (A.) any thing under the orb of the moon.

SUBME'RGE (V.) to ſtoop or bend very low; to plunge, dip, or put under water.

SUBME'RSED (A.) any thing plunged or put under water.

SUBMI'SSION (S.) a yielding or humbling to, or complying with another.

SUBMI'SSIVE (A.) reſpectful, humble, yielding, complying, or obeying.

SUBMI'T (V.) to yield, or be ſubject to another; to refer, or leave a matter in diſpute to the arbitration of others, &c.

SUBMU'LTIPLE (S.) any number or quantity that is contained exactly a certain number of times in ſome other.

SUBNO'RMAL (S.) a line determining the point of the axis of a curve, where a perpendicular raiſed from the point of contact of a tangent to the curve cuts the axis.

SUBO'RDINATE (A.) in an inferior order or claſs than others of the ſame ſpecies.

SUBORDINA'TION (S.) the ſtate or condition of an inferior in reſpect of a ſuperior.

SUBO'RN (V.) to perſuade or hire a perſon to give falſe evidence in a court of judicature; alſo to prepare a perſon what to ſay or do before hand.

SUB-POE'NA (S.) the law title for a writ or ſummons for perſons to appear as witneſſes in the courts of judicature, and particularly all perſons under the degree of peerage in the court of Chancery, in ſuch caſe only where the common law hath made no proviſion, ſo that the injured perſon can have no remedy by the ordinary courſe of law.

SUB-RE'ADER (S.) in *Inns of Court*, is one who reads the text or law itſelf upon which the lecture is to be made, and alſo aſſiſts in reading.

SUBRE'PTION (S.) a getting a grant or favour from a ſuperior, by a falſe repreſentation of the matter, &c.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS (A.) any thing obtained fraudulently, as a patent, charter, &c.

SUBROGA'TION (S.) in the *Civil Law*, is the putting or ſubſtituting one perſon into the place or right of another.

SUBSCRI'BE (V.) to conſent, yield to, or acknowledge any thing, by under writing or ſigning any thing with one's own hand, or uſual mark.

SUBSCRI'PTION (S.) the under-writing or ſigning a letter, petition, &c. alſo the propoſing to do or carry on an affair with or by the aſſiſtance of a certain number of perſons, who are to pay a certain ſum, according to the conditions agreed upon, as the ſetting up, or carrying on an opera, lecture, &c. the printing of books, ſculpture, &c.

SU'BSEQUENT (A.) that which follows immediately, or comes next after any thing.

SUBSE'RVIENCY or SUBSE'RVIENTNESS (S.) uſefulneſs, ſerviceableneſs, &c.

SUBSE'RVIENT (A.) aſſiſtant, helpful, ſerviceable, uſeful, promoting, &c.

SUBSI'DE (V.) to ſink, or fall down to the bottom.

SUBSI'DENCE (S.) that matter or ſubſtance that ſinks or ſettles to the bottom, eſpecially of liquids.

SUBSI'DIARY (S.) a help or aſſiſtance to another.

SU'BSIDY (S.) a tax laid, or tribute granted by parliament to the king upon neceſſary occaſions of the ſtate, to be levied on the ſubject according to the value of his lands, or goods, after the rate of 4s. in the pound for lands, and 2s. 8d. for goods; the *Saxon* kings had no *ſubſidies*, but levies of money and perſonal ſervices, as the nature of the occaſion required; the *Normans* called them *ſubſidies*, and made them pecuniary only.

SUBSI'ST (V.) to be, to live, to hold out, or continue.

SUBSI'STED (A.) ſupported, maintained, upheld, furniſhed with neceſſaries, &c.

SUBSI'STENCE (S.) being, remaining; alſo food, or that which procures the neceſſaries of life.

SU'BSTANCE (S.) eſſence or being; alſo wealth, eſtate, &c. alſo the chief or principal heads of diſcourſe, &c.

SUBSTA'NTIAL (A.) belonging or appertaining to ſubſtance; alſo any thing ſtrong, ſolid, or real; alſo rich, wealthy.

SU'BSTANTIVE (S.) a *Grammatical* term for that word or name, whereby the being of a thing is expreſſed without any other conſideration.

SU'BSTITUTE (V.) to put one perſon or thing in the place, ſtead, or room of another.

SU'BSTITUTE (S.) a perſon or thing that ſupplies the office, or is in the ſtead or room of another.

SUBSTITU'TION (S.) the act of putting or appointing one perſon, thing, or quantity for, or in the room of another.

SUBSTRA'CT (V.) to withdraw, or take away, to diminiſh, or make leſs.

SUBSTRA'CTION (S.) the act of leſſening, or taking away; and in *Arithmetick*, is one of the five principal rules by which the difference between two or more numbers or quantities is found out or known.

SUBSTY'LAR LINE (S.) in *Dialling*, is a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtile of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBTE'ND (V.) to draw or extend underneath; and in *Geometry*, it is to draw a right line from one point of a circle to another, and thereby divide or cut it into two unequal parts.

SU'BTENSE (S.) in *Geometry*, is a line drawn under an arch of a circle, or a right line drawn within the circle terminated at each end in the circumference.

SU'BTERFUGE (S.) an excuſe, pretence, evaſion, ſhift, or hold to creep out at, or come off with.

SUBTERRA'NEOUS (A.) that lies below the ſurface, or that is under the earth.

SU'BTILE or SU'BTLE (A.) cunning, artful, quick, ſharp, ready-witted, &c. alſo thin, fine, light, pure, unmixed, ſeparated from all groſs matter.

SUBTILIZA'TION (S.) the chymical diſſolving or changing a mixed body into a pure liquor, or fine powder.

SU'BTILIZE (V.) to render very thin, pure, light, fine, &c. alſo to refine upon, and uſe artful explanations, tricks, excuſes, &c.

SU'BTLENESS or SU'BTLETY (S.) cunningneſs, ſharpneſs, craft, &c.

SUBTRA'CTION or SUBSTRA'CTION (S.) a rule in *Arithmetick* that teaches how to take or withdraw one number or quantity out of, or from another, and to expreſs, know, or aſcertain the difference or remainder.

SU'BTRAHEND (S.) that number or quantity that is, or is to be taken from, or out of another.

SUBVE'RT (V.) to overthrow, turn aſide, ruin, deſtroy, corrupt, &c.

SUBVE'RTER (S.) a perverter, overthrower, deſtroyer, &c.

SUBVE'RSION (S.) a deſtroying, overturning, or perverting, &c.

SU'BURBS (S.) thoſe buildings, houſes, &c. that are adjacent to, but without the walls of a city.

SUCCEDA'NEUM (S.) any thing put, or appointed in the place, ſtead, or room of another, eſpecially in *Phyſick*.

SUCCEE'D (V.) to follow or come next, immediately after, or in the room of another; alſo to thrive, proſper, fall out, or come to paſs.

SUCCEE'DENT or SUCCEE'DING (A.) coming, or following after.

SUCCE'SS (S.) that event that follows from any buſineſs, action, or affair; alſo proſperity, good-luck, &c.

SUCCE'SSFUL (A.) fortunate, lucky, proſperous, that hits or happens well.

SUCCE'SSION (S.) a proſperous or happy termination of any buſineſs, or affair; alſo a regular or orderly procedure or ſeries of numbers or things; alſo the right of inheritance

to an eſtate by blood, &c. in *Aſtronomy*, the order of the ſigns, *viz.* firſt *Aries*, next *Taurus*, then *Gemini*, &c.

SUCCE'SSIVE (A.) that goes or follows in a regular order.

SUCCE'SSOR (S.) one that follows or comes into the place, office or eſtate of another.

SUCCI'NCT (A.) brief, ſhort, compriſed in a few pithy and ſignificant words.

SU'CCOTH (S.) a tent, or the city or place of tents, &c. in the *Old Teſtament*, ſometimes ſignifies the place where the *Iſraelites* firſt encamped when they came out of *Egypt*; ſometimes the name of a city beyond *Jordan*; and ſometimes a falſe deity worſhipped by the *Babylonians*, who were brought into *Samaria* by *Shalmeneſer* or *Eſarhaddon* king of *Aſſyria*, which was called *Succoth Benoth*, that is, *The Tents of the young Women*, or places of proſtitution, where all young women, once in their lives, proſtituted themſelves to ſtrangers, in honour of their goddeſs *Milytta* or *Venus*; thoſe that were rich, preſented themſelves before the temple in covered chariots, attended by a great number of domeſticks, but thoſe did not actually proſtitute themſelves, but only went and preſented themſelves at the temple out of ceremony; but thoſe of the common ſort ſtood before the temple, having crowns upon their heads, being ſeparated from one another by ſmall cords, within which, ſtrangers went and choſe thoſe they liked beſt, and throwing money into their lap, ſaid, I invoke the goddeſs *Milytta* for you; the women were not to refuſe the money, were it ever ſo ſmall a ſum, becauſe it was appointed to ſuch uſes as they called ſacred, nor might they refuſe thoſe perſons that offered, who led them to ſome private place, from whence, after converſation, they might go home.

SU'CCOUR (V.) to help, aid, aſſiſt, relieve, comfort, &c.

SU'CCOUR (S.) all ſort of help, aſſiſtance, relief, comfort, &c.

SU'CCOUS (A.) juicy, full of liquor, &c. as ripe grapes, &c.

SU'CCUBUS (S.) an imaginary being, or evil ſpirit, under the ſhape or form of a woman that is lain with by men.

SU'CCULENT (A.) full of juice, moiſture, &c.

SUCH (Part.) like to this, or after this mode or manner.

SUCK (V.) to draw in milk, air, liquor, &c. in or at the mouth, as young children do, or otherwiſe, as plants, &c. do the nutritive juice, &c.

SUCK (S.) a cant name for all ſorts of good and cheriſhing liquors, ſuch as wine, ale, &c.

SU'CKERS (S.) in *Gardening*, are young ſhoots proceeding from the roots of trees, eſſ-ſets.

SU'CKLE (V.) to nouriſh, or bring up young ones by letting them, or giving them ſuck.

SU'CKLING (S.) any young creature that ſucks, or a tender root or off-ſet of a plant, tree, &c. alſo the act of giving ſuck.

SU'CKY (A.) maudling, drunkiſh, inclined to be ſuddled, half-ſeas over, &c.

SU'DATORY (S.) a bagnio, or ſweating-houſe.

SU'DATORY (A.) ſomething belonging to, or promoting of ſweating.

SU'DBURY (S.) in *Suffolk*, ſituate upon the *Stour*, which almoſt ſurrounds it, over which is a fine bridge, in the road to *Eſſex*; this river, of late years, has been made navigable for barges and ſmall craft, as far as *Manningtree* in *Eſſex*; which is a great addition to the convenience of trade and riches of this place; it has been a very ancient town, and at this time conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, in which are three pariſh-churches; the buildings are pretty good, but the ſtreets being unpaved, makes them dirty in the winter ſeaſon; king *Edward* III. choſe this for one of the firſt towns to ſettle the *Flemings* in, who introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth in *England*, and thoſe traders that are converſant in ſuch like employs ſtill flouriſh in it, though the chief works that are now made here are *ſays*, *perpetuanas*, *&c.* it is a corporation governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 24 capital burgeſſes, &c. ſends two members to parliament, and has a very good market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 46 computed, and 54 meaſured miles.

SU'DDEN (A.) unexpected, unlooked for, haſty, quick, &c.

SU'DDENNESS (S.) haſtineſs, quickneſs, unexpectedneſs, &c.

SUDORI'FICKS (S.) medicines that cauſe, excite, promote, or provoke ſweat.

SUDS (S.) water well impregnated with ſoap, in order to waſh or clean linen or woollen cloth, &c.

To be in the ſuds, to be concerned in a quarrel, broil, or other troubleſome, unſucceſsful, or litigious affair.

SUE (V.) to proſecute at law; alſo to ſolicit, petition, or endeavour to get a place, office, or employ, &c.

SUET (S.) a hard, ſolid fat, contained in or about the kidneys, and other parts of ſheep and oxen, which, when melted down, purified, and freed from the ſkins, kernels, &c. is called tallow, which is applied to various uſes, and eſpecially to the making of candles.

SU'FFER (V.) to endure, or undergo pains and penalties, reproaches, afflictions, &c. alſo to allow, permit, bear with, or give leave to.

SU'FFERABLE (A.) that may be permitted, allowed, connived at, born with, or undergone.

SU'FFERANCE (S.) permiſſion, allowance, leave, forbearance.

SU'FFERER (S.) one that ſuſtains loſs, damage,

mage, or hurt, or that undergoes pain or puniſhment of any kind.

SU'FFETES (S.) the judges or principal magiſtrates at *Carthage* after the death of queen *Dido*, when the monarchical government was changed into a ſort of ariſtocracy, the adminiſtration of juſtice being inveſted in the hands of the *ſuffetes*, who had the power of life and death without appeal over the whole commonwealth; which office was for life: Their power grew ſo great and corrupt, that the fortunes, lives, and reputations of the ſubjects were in a manner at their abſolute diſpoſal; to correct the inconveniencies that aroſe from this, *Hannibal* got a law paſſed to have them elected yearly.

SUFFI'CE (V.) to be enough, to ſatisfy or anſwer the end propoſed.

SUFFI'CIENCY or SUFFI'CIENTNESS (S.) ability, capacity, ſtrength, power, &c.

SUFFI'CIENT (A.) enough, that ſatisfies the neceſſities, or that is able or capable of doing, performing, or ſuffering.

SU'FFOCATE (V.) to ſtifle, ſmother, choak, or ſtop the breath.

SUFFOCA'TION (S.) a choaking, ſtifling, or ſtopping the breath.

SU'FFOLK (S.) is parted from *Norfolk* by the *Ouſe* and the *Wavenny*, which run on the northern parts; the ſouth ſide is parted from *Eſſex* by the *Stour*, and the *German* ocean waſhes the eaſtern parts; the air is ſweet and pleaſant, and by the phyſicians deemed as good, if not better than any other part of the kingdom; the ſoil is rich and fruitful; it is in form, ſomewhat like a creſcent or half moon, and from the eaſtern point unto great *Ouſe* river in the weſt, is 45 miles long, but the breadth is but about 20 miles, the whole circumference about 140 miles, and contains 22 hundreds, in which are 29 market towns, 575 pariſhes, about 34,500 houſes, and 206,000 inhabitants, and ſends 16 members to parliament.

SU'FFRAGAN (S.) a term applied to a biſhop in reſpect to his archbiſhop, on whom he depends, and to whom appeals are made from the biſhop's officials.

SU'FFRAGE (S.) a vote or ballot at an election; alſo approbation or allowance.

SUFFUMIGA'TION (S.) a ſmoaking underneath or below a perſon, who being conveniently placed upon a cloſe-ſtool, &c. a bath or decoction of odoriferous and aromatick roots, plants, flowers, &c. is made under him or her, in order that the ſmoke may aſcend into his or her body to relieve pains or diſeaſes in the bowels, fundament, womb, &c.

SUFFU'SION (S.) a pouring out, upon or abroad; alſo the diſtemper in the eyes vulgarly called the pin and web.

SU'GAR (S.) a ſweet conſiſtence extracted by bruiſing, boiling, preſſing, ſtraining, &c. certain canes or reeds that grow in the *Weſt-Indies*, *&c.* and the liquor which they are boiled in.

SUGGE'ST (V.) to prompt or put into one's mind; alſo to ſpur, egg on, or forward.

SUGGE'STION (S.) an inſinuation, prompting, or putting thoughts into a perſon's mind by hinting or ſuppoſing ſomething.

SU'ICIDE (S.) the act of committing violence or murder upon one's ſelf.

SUIT (S.) a conteſt or diſpute in law; alſo a petition, deſire, or requeſt; alſo a compleat dreſs for man or woman, tho' ordinarily it means only coats, waiſtcoats, and breeches for a man, and a gown and petticoat for a woman.

SUI'TABLE (A.) proper, fit, adviſeable, convenient, agreeable, &c.

SUI'TOR (S.) one who petitions or deſires a favour of another, one that is waiting for redreſs in a court of law; alſo a ſweetheart, or man that courts a woman in marriage.

SU'LLEN (A.) croſs, ill natured, ſtubborn, peeviſh, dogged.

SU'LLENNESS (S.) a diſpoſition that carries reſentment high, that refuſes to ſpeak, &c.

SU'LLIED (A.) dirtied, tarniſhed, ſoiled, &c. defiled, daubed, &c.

SU'LLY (V.) to daub, tarniſh, ſoil, &c.

SU'LPHUR (S.) brimſtone native and factitious, a ſort of bitumen found in many places, the natural is grayiſh, the artificial is the natural purified from its groſs and earthy parts by melting, &c. and then made up into rolls; it is imagined by ſome to be vitriol naturally ſublimed in the earth; among the *Chymiſts*, all oily, reſinous and fat ſubſtances, whether of vegetables or animals, come alſo under the denomination of *ſulphur*.

SULPHU'REOUS (A.) full of, or belonging to ſulphur.

SU'LTAN (S.) an *Arabick* word, ſignifying king, lord, or ruler, and is uſed ſometimes for the great *Turk* or grand ſeignior, ſometimes the words *ſoudan* or *ſoldan* are alſo uſed for the ſame purpoſe; but when it is applied to an inferior lord or governor, it has always ſome other epithet annexed to it to diſtinguiſh him, as *ſultan* ſheriff to the prince of *Mecha*, &c.

SU'LTANA or SU'LTANESS (S.) the wife or conſort of the grand ſeignior; alſo a large *Turkiſh* ſhip or veſſel of war.

SU'LTANE (S.) a confection compoſed of eggs, ſugar, and fine flour.

SU'LTRY (A.) cloſe, hot, ſtifling, as very or exceſſive hot weather, wherein no or very little air is ſtirring.

SUM (S.) the total or amount of two or more ſums or quantities collected into one; alſo any large parcel of money; alſo the ſubſtance, principal heads, or arguments, in a treatiſe, ſpeech, &c.

SU'MACH (S.) a rank ſmelling ſhrub that bears a black berry, uſed by curriers to ſtain their leather.

SU'MMARY (S.) a ſhort or conciſe collection, abridgment,

abridgment, or ſumming up of a matter or thing.

SU'MMARY (A.) brief, ſhort, conciſe.

SU'MMER (S.) that part of time or ſeaſon of the year that the days are longeſt and hotteſt, and conſequently the fruits, plants, &c. brought to ripeneſs fit for laying up in ſtores; among the *Architects*, it is a large ſtone, or the firſt that is laid over columns or pilaſters in the beginning, to make a croſs vault; alſo a large beam or piece of timber ſupported by two others to make the lintel of a door or window.

SU'MMER HOUSE (S.) a ſmall room built in a garden to retire in to reſt, or refreſh in from the heat of the ſummer weather; ſometimes built upon the ground, and ſometimes elevated, for the advantage of viewing the neighbouring country, or other proſpects or objects that may come within view.

SU'MMER-TREE (S.) in *Carpentry*, is a large beam or log of timber into which a great number of mortiſes are cut, to receive the ends of the joiſts.

SU'MMIT (S.) the top or higheſt point of a hill, ſpire, &c.

SU'MMON (V.) to call or cite a perſon to appear and anſwer before a judge, &c. alſo to require the ſurrendery of a place or town beſieged.

SU'MMONER (S.) an officer who carries out writs to call or ſummon people to appear in court, eſpecially to anſwer in eccleſiaſtical matters; an apparitor.

SU'MMONS (S.) a writ by which perſons have notice to come to a certain place at a certain time, to do a certain work, &c.

SU'MMUM-BONUM (S.) the chief happineſs or principal benefit, good, conſideration, or thing ſought for, or after, which various ſects or parties have put or placed in various things, and which has employed the wits and pens of the moſt refined philoſophers for many ages, without being able to ſettle the point.

SU'MPTER-HORSE (S.) one loaden with neceſſaries for a journey, &c.

SU'MPTUARY (A.) ſomething belonging to expences.

Sumptuary Laws, certain laws made to reſtrain or prohibit exceſs in apparel, diet, &c. which were repealed here in *England*, 1 *James* I.

SU'MPTUOUS (A.) grand, magnificent, rich, ſtately, coſtly, &c.

SUM'PTUOUSNESS or SUMPTUO'SITY (S.) magnificence, grandeur, ſtateline's, coſtlineſs, &c.

SUN (S.) that great luminary that God created at the beginning, to preſide over the day, and which, from the viſible effects of its utility to mankind, ever ſince idolatry has been known in the world, has been the ſubject of adoration. The *Phœnicians* and *Iſraelites*, when they fell from the worſhip of the true God, worſhipped it under the name of *Baal*, the *Moabites* of *Chemoſh*, and the *Ammonites* of *Moloch*, and of the hoſt of heaven, and ſometimes joined him along with *Aſtarte*, or the moon, offering up their religious adoration, upon high places, in groves, and the tops of houſes. The ſacred authors, at the ſame time that they caution us againſt the idolatrous worſhip of the *ſun*, draw the greateſt part of their nobleſt ſimilitudes from it. Many of the Ancients did not believe, that the *ſun* went round about the earth, or that the earth turned about its own axis, and ſo made the alternate ſucceſſion of day and night, but imagined, that when the *ſun* came to its ſetting, it returned to the place of its riſing, by ſome unknown way: But the accurate obſervations and diſcoveries of later years, ſince the invention of teleſcopes, has given a clearer light into theſe matters. They repreſented the *ſun*, when it was expreſſed hieroglyphically, as ſitting upon a lion with rays of light upon his head, and a bundle of ripe ears of corn in his hand; and ſometimes by a young man neatly trimmed or ornamented, ſtanding half naked in a ſhip well fitted.

SU'N-BURNT (A.) ſuch perſons whoſe ſkin is ſcorched or made very brown by the heat of the ſun, as ſeamen, harveſt folks, &c.

SU'NDAY (S.) originally was that day upon which divine adoration was paid to the ſun; but, as it is now, among the *Chriſtians*, it is called the Lord's-day, upon account of our Saviour's riſing from the dead on that day, which, according to the *Jewiſh Account*, was the next day after the ſabbath; this, from the beginning, has been greatly reverenced by the Chriſtians, and therefore the apoſtles transferred that religious reſt that was obſerved by the *Jews* on the ſabbath to this day, upon which account it is alſo called the ſabbath-day; and by the ancient fathers of the church, it is eſteemed to be that day on which the world roſe out of chaos into form, &c.

SU'NDER (V.) to part, ſeparate, divide, or put perſons or things at a diſtance or from one another, which were cloſe together.

SU'NDERLAND (S.) in *Durham*, a ſea port, borough and market town, populous and well-built, and tho' the river is but ſmall, yet it carries on a great trade in coals; at high water it is a peninſula, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea; the market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 200 computed, and 264 meaſured miles.

SU'NDRY (A.) various, many, different, &c.

SU'NFLOWER (S.) a plant, the ſtalk whereof grows up high, and bears a large ſpreading and radiated flower of a yellow colour.

SU'NNIS (S.) the name of a ſect among the *Mahometans*, who are oppoſites to the *Schiais*, or *Perſian Mahometans*; theſe maintain, that

the lawful ſucceſſor of *Mahomet* was *Abubeker*, to whom ſucceeded *Omar*, to him *Oſman*, and laſt of all *Mortus Ali*, who was nephew and ſon-in-law to *Mahomet*. They affirm, that *Oſman* was ſecretary to *Mahomet*, and a perſon of great capacity, that the three others were not only perſons of extraordinary underſtanding, but likewiſe great ſoldiers, and that they ſpread *Mahomet*'s doctrine more by the ſword than by reaſoning, and therefore they chuſe rather to defend, maintain, and propagate their religion by ſtrength of arms than by diſputation or perſuaſion. The *Turks*, and thoſe of the kingdom of *Viſapore* in the empire of the Great Mogul, follow the ſect of the *Sunnis*, and the *Perſians*, *&c.* thoſe of *Schiais*.

SUP (S.) a ſmall quantity of beer, wine, &c.

SUP (V.) to taſte or drink a ſmall quantity of liquor at a time; alſo to eat the laſt meal of the day in the evening.

SU'PERABLE (A.) that may be conquered, overcome, done, or performed.

SUPERABOU'ND (V.) to be ſuperfluous, to do or have more than is enough, &c.

SUPERABU'NDANCE (S.) great plenty, ſuperfluity, or exceſs.

SUPERABU'NDANT (A.) overflowing, exceſſive, more than enough, &c.

SUPERA'DD (V.) to add over and above, or more than was agreed for, to give an encouragement or advantage more than was contracted for.

SUPERA'NNUATE (V.) to eſteem, reckon, or admit a perſon into the number of thoſe, whoſe age intitles them to be eaſed in ſome ſervice, &c. upon account of their great age, and natural (at leaſt ſuppoſed) inability, and as a reward and encouragement to the younger officers to diſcharge their duty faithfully, that they may partake of the ſame favour and indulgence, &c. when grown old.

SUPERA'NNUATED (A.) worn out with age, grown incapable of hard labour or great fatigue, &c.

SUPE'RB (A.) proud, haughty, arrogant, lofty, imperious, &c.

SUPER-CA'RGO (S.) one appointed to over ſee the goods or cargo in a ſhip, and that they be well ſtowed or looked after, and diſpoſed to the beſt advantage.

SUPER-CELE'STIAL (A.) above or beyond the viſible or material heavens, or heavenly bodies.

SUPER-CHA'RGED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when one figure is charged, put, or born upon another.

SUPERCI'LIOUS (A.) affected, ſtiff, haughty, proud, lofty in behaviour or carriage; alſo of a ſour, diſpleaſed, or ill-natured countenance.

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS (S.) affectedneſs, ſtiffneſs, or haughtineſs of carriage or behaviour; alſo auſterity, ſtrictneſs, ſourneſs, &c.

SUPER-E'MINENCE (S.) ſome extraordinary excellence, or authority above, over, or beyond another.

SUPER-E'MINENT (A.) having ſome rare, valuable, or extraordinary qualifications, power or authority above others.

SUPERE'ROGATE (V.) to do or give more than is neceſſary or required.

SUPEREROGA'TION (S.) the act of doing more than is required.

SUPER-E'XCELLENCY or SUPER-E'XCELLENTNESS (S.) exceeding, extraordinary, or very uncommon excellence, &c.

SUPER-FETA'TION (S.) a conceiving a ſecond time, while the firſt is yet in being, ſo that two or more creatures are in the womb of different ages at one time, &c. alſo a multiplying, writing or bringing forth many books, pamphlets, &c. at or near the ſame time upon the ſame ſubject.

SUPERFI'CIAL (A.) the knowledge of any thing ſlightly or lightly ſtudied; alſo the outſide or uppermoſt part of any thing; a ſmall wound or hurt, a tranſient view of things, &c.

SUPERFI'CIES (S.) the top ſurface, or outſide of any thing; and in *Geometry*, is the firſt and ſecond degree of magnitude, *viz.* length and breadth, or extenſion two ways, without any conſideration of, or regard to the third, or thickneſs.

SUPERFI'NE (A.) exceeding good, fine, thin, valuable, &c.

SUPERFLU'ITY or SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS (S.) abundance, more than enough, exceſs, &c.

SUPE'RFLUOUS (A.) altogether needleſs or unneceſſary, quite beyond uſe or convenience.

SUPER-INDU'CE (V.) to bring in, or convince a perſon of the reaſonableneſs, &c. of a propoſition, or why he ſhould comply with and encourage a thing, by abundance of different demonſtrations, when one was ſufficient.

SUPERINTE'ND (V.) to have the government, overſeeing, or regulating any buſineſs or affair.

SUPERINTE'NDANT (S.) the commanding or principal officer, that has the regulation, management or governing any affair or buſineſs of moment; among the *Lutherans*, he is much the ſame with our biſhop, only his power is ſomewhat more reſtrained.

SUPERINTE'NDENCY (S.) the charge, office, care, power, &c. of a ſuperintendant.

SUPE'RIOR (A.) greater, more powerful, learned, ſkilful, &c. than another.

SUPERIO'RITY (S.) power, preheminence, dignity, authority, knowledge, ſtrength, &c. over or above others.

SUPE'RIORS (S.) governors, fathers, magiſtrates, maſters, &c. in *Printing*, ſmall letters or figures ſet over a word, &c. to direct

direct to a quotation, &c. in *Aſtronomy*, the planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*.

SUPE'RLATIVE (A.) any thing in the greateſt or higheſt degree, either of goodneſs or badneſs, &c.

SUPE'RLATIVENESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of any thing in its greateſt or higheſt degree of goodneſs or badneſs.

SUPERNATA'TION (S.) a floating or ſwimming at the top, or upon the ſurface of any fluid, which is the natural property of all bodies lighter than the fluid.

SUPERNA'TURAL (A.) out of, or above the ordinary, regular, and common courſe of nature.

SUPERNA'TURALNESS (S.) the quality or condition of any thing out of, or beyond, or above the common courſe of nature.

SUPERNU'MERARY (S.) a perſon in a publick office or buſineſs, that is occaſionally employed, when the buſineſs requires more hands than the ſettled officers can diſpatch.

SUPERPURGA'TION (S.) an exceſſive or over-violent purging with too ſtrong, or too large a doſe of phyſick.

SUPERSCRI'BE (V.) to write over, upon, or on the out-ſide of a letter, deed, &c. to direct it where, and to whom it is to go.

SUPERSCRI'PTION (S.) a deſcription or writing on the out-ſide of any thing, as a letter, deed, &c.

SUPERSE'DE (V.) to omit, put off, countermand, or ſtop a proceeding in law, &c.

SUPERSTI'TION (S.) a paying a religious veneration, grounded upon fear, to that which a man is no ways commanded either by God, or the natural light of unbiaſſed reaſon; a giving reſpects or putting confidence in vain and fooliſh things, ſuch as the flight of birds, &c. a being over-nice and ſcrupulous in religious matters.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS (A.) addicted to fear, or believe fooliſh and nonſenſical matters, pretended to be religious, ſuch as miracles to be wrought by the relicks of pretended ſaints, &c. alſo over and above obſervant of ceremonies, &c. in religion.

SUPERSTRU'CT (V.) to improve or build upon ſomething already begun.

SUPERSTRU'CTURE (S.) any thing raiſed, or built upon another.

SUPERVE'NE (V.) to come unlooked for, or upon a ſudden, &c.

SUPERVE'NTION (S.) a ſurpizing, or coming at unawares, or on a ſudden.

SUPERVI'SE (V.) to overlook, overſee, direct, correct, or amend.

SUPERVI'SOR (S.) an overſeer, ſurveyor, director, corrector, &c.

SUPI'NE (A.) idle, careleſs, indolent, negligent, &c.

SUPI'NENESS (S.) negligence, careleſſneſs, idleneſs, indolence, &c.

SU'PPER (S.) the laſt meal of the day, or that eat in the evening, which among the *Ancients* was the moſt conſiderable, and that whereat they entertained company, the buſineſs of the day being over.

SU'PPERLESS (A.) having no ſupper.

SUPPLA'NT (V.) to get out of the way, or into the place, inheritance, &c. of another; to beguile, deceive, or undermine.

SU'PPLE (V.) to render or make ſoft, pliant, limber, ſubmiſſive, &c.

SU'PPLE (A.) ſoft, pliant, limber, ſubmiſſive, &c.

SU'PPLEMENT (S.) an additional improvement, or increaſing of a thing, by putting what is wanting to it.

SU'PPLIANT (S.) one that prays, deſires, or begs any thing in an humble or ſubmiſſive manner.

SUPPLICA'TION (S.) an earneſt and an humble prayer, deſire, or petition; alſo a religious ſolemnity among the *Romans*, decreed by the ſenate, in honour of a general that had gained a conſiderable victory, upon which occaſion the ſenate ordered the temples to be ſet open, and a publick thankſgiving to be made for the ſucceſs of the general or emperor; at this ceremony there was a very pompous proceſſion, the ſenate walking in their robes to the temples of their deities, where they both ſacrificed and made an entertainment; the whole city bore a part in the ſolemnity, returning thanks for the victory; at firſt theſe feaſts laſted but a day or two at moſt, but in proceſs of time they were upon extraordinary occaſions enlarged, ſo as to continue for 50 days together.

SUPPLI'ES (S.) in an *Army*, is bringing freſh men to make up the companies that are weakned or deſtroyed by ſickneſs or battle, &c.

SUPPLY' (V.) to make good deficiencies, to give or add that which was wanting.

SUPPLY' (S.) aid, relief, aſſiſtance, help, comfort, ſupport, &c.

SUPPO'RT (V.) to hold up, protect, defend, aſſiſt, relieve, &c.

SUPPO'RT (S.) a leaning-ſtock, or prop to keep any thing from falling; alſo a protection, defence, maintenance, comfort, or relief, &c.

SUPPO'RTABLE (A.) that may be undergone, borne, endured, ſuffered, &c.

SUPPO'RTERS (S.) upholders, ſuſtainers, &c. in *Heraldry*, it means thoſe creatures that ſtand on each ſide the ſhield of a coat of arms.

SUPPO'SABLENESS (S.) the probability or capability of being ſuppoſed.

SUPPO'SAL (S.) an imagination, gueſſing, or taking a thing for granted.

SUPPO'SE (V.) to imagine, think, or take a thing for granted.

SUPPOSI'TION (S.) an imagination, a taking a thing as true or granted, in order to reaſon upon or from it; alſo an uncertain or inconcluſive allegation.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS (A.) imagined, feigned, ſuppoſed; one thing ſubſtituted, or put in the room of another; falſe, counterfeit, &c.

SUPPO'SITORY (S.) a medicine put up the fundament to looſen the belly; a clyſter, &c.

SUPPRE'SS (V.) to awe, keep under, put down, diſcourage, puniſh, ſtop, take away, &c.

SUPPRE'SSION (S.) a ſtoppage, hindrance, concealing, rifling, &c. annihilating or deſtroying, &c.

SU'PPURATE (V.) to run with, or void corrupted matter like a ſore or ulcer.

SUPPURA'TION (S.) a ripening or bringing a boil, &c. to a head, ſo that the morbifick matter may run off, and diſcharge itſelf in, or by what the ſurgeons call pus.

SU'PPURATIVE (A.) of a ripening quality, or drawing nature, that tends to the bringing ſores, &c. to a running.

SUPPUTA'TION (S.) computation, reckoning, caſting up, valuing, &c.

SUPPU'TE (V.) the ſame with compute, reckon, or caſt up, &c.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN (S.) one who holds that God, by an irreverſible, eternal decree, has reſolved to ſave ſome part of mankind, and to damn others, without regard to the good or evil of their actions.

SUPRAMU'NDANE (A.) above or beyond the world, ſpiritual, divine, &c.

SUPREA'M or SUPRE'ME (A.) higheſt, chiefeſt, greateſt, of moſt authority, &c.

SUPRE'MACY (S.) power right of governing, ſovereignty; but principally applied to the power of the king, in eccleſiaſtical matters here among us.

SURCEA'SE (V.) to give over, leave off, diſcontinue, &c.

SURCHA'RGE (V.) to lay too great a load, or burden, on a perſon.

SU'RCINGLE (S.) the ſaſh or girdle wherewith clergymen tie their gowns, &c. alſo a horſe-girth.

SURD (A.) deaf; alſo dead, or without motion, or reaſon; in *Arithmetick*, it is ſuch a number that an exact root cannot be extracted out of it.

SURE (A.) ſafe, certain, careful, ſecure, &c. alſo truſty, honeſt, faithful.

SU'RENESS (S.) the condition of any thing that is certain poſitive, or abſolute.

SU'RETISHIP (S.) a being obliged with, or for another.

SU'RETY (S.) ſafety, ſecurity; alſo the being obligated to, or bound for another.

SU'RFACE (S.) the external part or out-ſide of any thing; and with the *Geometricians* relates to the figure of any thing delineated on a plane, where thoſe that are bounded by right lines are called plane *ſurfaces*; and thoſe that are bounded by curve lines, whether concave or convex, are called curved *ſurfaces*; and is the ſame with ſuperficies, or length and breadth, conſidered without thickneſs.

SU'RFEIT (S.) an over-charging, cloying, or filling too much.

SU'RFEIT (V.) to cloy, over-charge, or fill too much, eſpecially with eating and drinking, and thereby frequently occaſioning pimples, blotches, or blains coming out upon the ſkin of the face, &c.

SURGE (S.) a ſwelling, roll, wave, or billow of the ſea, &c. eſpecially ſuch as beat upon the ſhore, a ſhip, &c.

SURGE (V.) to ſwell, roll, riſe in waves, or billows, like a troubled ſea.

SU'RGEON (S.) one who is ſkilled in anatomy, and practiſes the ſetting broken limbs, curing wounds, ulcers, ſores, &c.

SU'RGERY (S.) the art and practice of healing or curing wounds, ulcers, &c. and of diſſecting bodies according to the ſtrict rules of anatomy; alſo the room or place where a ſurgeon performs his operations, makes his ointments, &c.

SU'RLINESS (S.) croſſneſs, moroſeneſs, churliſhneſs, &c.

SU'RLY (A.) croſs, moroſe, ill-natured, churliſh, dogged.

SURMI'SE (S.) a ſuſpicion, imagination, ſuppoſition, thought, &c.

SURMI'SE (V.) to imagine, ſuppoſe, think, or conceive.

SURMO'UNT (V.) to overcome, maſter, conquer, ſubdue, &c. alſo to excel, or do better than another.

SU'RNAME (S.) that which is added to the proper or perſonal name to diſtinguiſh perſons and families by, &c. but the choice and uſe of them hath been various, according to the different cuſtom of nations; in *England* they were uſed before the conqueſt, and long before they were uſed in *Scotland*, whither the *Engliſh* carried that cuſtom; for when *Margaret*, queen to *Malcolm Canmor*, king of the *Scots*, with her brother *Edgar Atheling*, fled into *Scotland* from *William the Conqueror*, many of the *Engliſh* who came with them, and got lands in *Scotland*, had their proper *ſurnames*, ſuch as *Mowbray*, *Level*, *Liſle*, &c. uſing the particle *de*, or *of*, before them, which makes it probable they took them from the lands they or their anceſtors poſſeſſed; at this time there were no *ſurnames* in *Scotland*, though about the year 800, the great men began to call their lands by their own names, but the ordinary diſtinctions were perſonal, and did not deſcend to ſucceeding generations, but either the name of the father, as *John* the ſon of *William*, &c. or the name of the office, as *Stuart*, &c. or accidental notes from complexion, ſtature, &c. as *Black*, *White*, *Long*, *Short*, &c. or the name of their trade, as *Taylor*, *Weaver*, &c. but upon the *Engliſh* coming to reſide among them, as above, thoſe poſſeſſed of baronies, lordſhips, &c. began to take their *ſurnames* from their lands, as *Patrick* of *Dunbar*, *James* of *Douglas*, *John* of *Gordon*, &c. but it was long

long before theſe *ſurnames* deſcended to their children; others, tho' inheritors of lands, took for *ſurname* ſome eminent perſon of their anceſtors; the highlanders adding *Mac* before it, as *Macdonald*, i. e. the ſon of *Donald*; and the lowlanders, adding *Son* after it, as *Donaldſon*, *Robertſon*, *Stevenſon*, &c.

SURPA'SS (V.) to exceed, go beyond, out-do, excel, &c.

SU'RPLICE (S.) a long, fine, linen garment, worn by a prieſt when he performs the holy office, &c.

SU'RPLUS or SU'RPLUSAGE (S.) a quantity that is more than enough, or over and above what is ſpecified or required.

SURPRI'SAL or SURPRI'ZE (S.) a taking or coming upon a perſon or place at unawares, or ſuddenly; amazement, aſtoniſhment, &c.

SURPRI'SE or SURPRI'ZE (V.) to take unprepared or off a perſon's guard, or come upon at unawares, &c.

SURPRI'ZING (A.) wonderful, ſtrange, admirable, &c.

SURRE'NDER (V.) to yield, give up, ſubmit to, deliver to another, &c.

SURRE'NDER or SURRE'NDRY (S.) an actual yielding or giving up to another.

SURREPTI'TIOUS (A.) ſtolen, private, ſecret, or any thing done privately, clandeſtinely, or by ſtealth.

SU'RREY (S.) is parted from *Buckinghamſhire* and *Middleſex* on the north by the *Thames*, the eaſt ſide is bounded by *Kent*, and the ſouth by *Suſſex* and *Hampſhire*, and the weſt by *Hampſhire* and *Berkſhire*; it is ſquariſh in its form, and from *Redriff*, or *Rotherhithe* in the eaſt, to *Trenſham* in the weſt, is 34 miles, and from *Awfold* ſouthward, to the *Thames* northward, about 22 miles; in circumference 112 miles; the wholeſomeneſs and pleaſantneſs of the air cauſed many former kings to erect palaces in it, and yet at and about *Bagſhot-Heath* and *Windſor-Foreſt* is a vaſt tract of ground extremely barren of all the neceſſaries of life, except game, though other parts of the county, eſpecially *Homeſdale*, is very fruitful; it is divided into 14 hundreds, in which are 9 market towns, 140 pariſhes, and about 34,300 houſes; it returns 14 members to parliament.

SU'RROGATE (S.) a deputy, or perſon appointed to act for another, eſpecially in behalf of a biſhop in the eccleſiaſtical courts.

SURROU'ND (V.) to encompaſs, to go round, to tie or bind round, &c.

SURSO'LID (S.) the old term for the fifth power in algebraick calculations.

SURVEY' (V.) to over-look, or carefully examine; alſo to meaſure or plot land, thereby to know the quantity, ſhape, and ſituation of a country, an eſtate, &c.

SU'RVEY (S.) a general review of a thing; alſo the actual menſuration of lands, &c.

SURVEY'ER or SURVEY'OR (S.) one appointed to ſee that work is well performed, or ſtores proper for the uſe they are to be applied to, &c. alſo one who meaſures and plots lands, &c.

SURVEY'ORSHIP (S.) the buſineſs or office of one that has the over-looking or directing of a building, providing ſtores, &c.

SURVI'VE (V.) to out-live another perſon.

SURVI'VOR (S.) one who lives longer than another.

SURVI'VORSHIP (S.) the ſtate, condition, or quality of one that out-lives another, and is thereby enabled to act alone, or enjoy ſomething after the deceaſe of one or more perſons.

SUSCE'PTIBLE (A.) fit, apt, ready, or willing to receive any thing offered, or put to a thing or perſon; that is of a quick apprehenſion, &c.

SUSCITA'TION S.) an enlivening, quickening, raiſing up, &c.

SUSPE'CT (V.) to have an ill opinion of a perſon or thing, to miſtruſt or fear.

SUSPE'CTFUL (A.) jealous, miſtruſtful, one that thinks ill of another.

SUSPE'NCE, SUSPE'NSE, or SUSPE'NSION (S.) doubt, uncertainty, diſſatisfaction, &c. alſo a delay, put-off, or ſtop; alſo an eccleſiaſtical cenſure, or the leſſer excommunication inflicted upon a clergyman for ſome fault committed.

SUSPE'ND (V.) to ſtop, delay, diſcontinue, or remain a time before one gives one's judgment or opinion; alſo to forbid or hinder a perſon's executing an office or buſineſs for a time.

SUSPE'NSION (S.) a forbearing, diſcontinuing, hindering, or keeping back for a time, either one's ſelf or another, from doing a buſineſs, or executing an office, as when a clergyman hath committed ſome great fault, it is a ſort of excommunication, whereby he is reſtrained from performing his miniſterial function, and ſometimes from receiving the profits of it, &c. in *War*, it means a forbearing all acts of hoſtility for a time; and in the *Mechanicks*, that point upon which the beam, &c. is hung, is called the point of *ſuſpenſion*.

SUSPE'NSORY (S.) in *Surgery*, is a ſort of truſs or bandage; alſo a rope, &c. ſo hung in a bed, that a perſon confined by a broken leg, &c. may eaſe or raiſe himſelf, &c.

SUSPI'CION (S.) miſtruſt, jealouſy, fear, diſtruſt, &c.

SUSPI'CIOUS (A.) miſtruſtful, jealous, fearful; alſo any thing that carries marks of guilt, or inability, &c.

SU'SSEX (S.) is a maritime county, that has the *Britiſh* ſeas on the ſouth, *Surrey* and *Kent* on the north, and *Hampſhire* on the weſt; its form is long and narrow, and is from *Weſtbarting* in the weſt, to *Kent-Ditch*, that parts it from *Kent* in the eaſt, 64 miles, and but about 20 miles over in the broadeſt part;

part; the circumference is about 160 miles; it is divided into ſix rapes, and theſe into 65 hundreds, containing 312 pariſhes, 16 market-towns, 21,540 houſes, about 129,000 inhabitants, and ſends 20 members to parliament; the air, in general, is good, tho' clouded with miſts and fogs in thoſe parts next the ſea, which are prodigiouſly fruitful in fiſh and ſea-fowl, though very ſparing of good harbours for ſhipping, which of courſe renders their trade but little and uncertain; the ſoil is very rich, and yields abundance of all things neceſſary, but good roads for travellers, which in the winter-time, when the waters lie very deep in them, by reaſon of their lying low, are very ſtiff, and almoſt impaſſable; in the northern parts next to *Surrey* and *Kent*, are abundance of woodlands, wherein is an exceeding great quantity of excellent large timber, for all manner of uſes, eſpecially for building of ſhips; the other parts abound with corn, paſturage, &c.

SUSTAI'N (V.) to uphold, ſupport, bear, or keep up any thing; alſo to feed, nouriſh, &c. alſo to bear or undergo pain, difficulty, &c.

SUSTAI'NABLE (A.) that may be ſupported, maintained, upheld, undergone, or borne, &c.

SU'STENANCE (S.) maintenance, ſubſiſtence, food, &c.

SU'TABLE or SUI'TABLE (A.) proper, fit, convenient, juſt, agreeable, &c.

SUTE or SUIT (V.) to fit, be convenient for, or agree with.

SU'TTLER (S.) one who ſells neceſſaries, ſuch as ale, bread, brandy, &c. to ſoldiers in a camp or gariſon.

SUTTLE WEIGHT (S.) the pure or nett weight of any ſort of goods, without the caſk, wrapper, &c.

SUTTON-CO'LEFIELD (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, a ſmall town, ſeated in an excellent air, and among pleaſant woods, though but in a barren ſoil; it has a market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 88 computed, and 106 meaſured miles.

SU'TURE (S.) a ſeam or ſtitch, or the mark made by drawing the lips of a wound together with a needle and ſilk; alſo the joining or ſeam of the ſkull, where one part ſhuts into the other with teeth like a ſaw, &c. alſo thoſe joinings which the ſhells of fiſhes make to one another.

SWA'BBER (S.) in a *large Ship*, is one whoſe buſineſs it is to take care that the decks are kept clean.

SWA'DDLE (V.) to wrap up, or ſwathe in clouts, bands, blankets, &c. as nurſes do young infants.

SWA'FFHAM, SWA'THAM, or SWA'SHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a large, well built town, ſeated on an hill, thoroughly inhabited by ſhop keepers, who have a good trade; its market is weekly, very well ſupplied with corn, and all manner of proviſions, on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 77 computed, and 94 meaſured miles.

SWAG (V.) to bear down, to hang on one ſide more than another, &c.

SWA'GGER (V.) to boaſt, hector, bully, vaunt, huff, &c.

SWA'GGERER (S.) a hector, bully, a vain boaſter, or bragger, &c.

SWAIN (S.) a countryman, a ſhepherd, neat-herd, goat-herd, &c.

SWA'LING or SWEA'LING (d.) melting or waſting away uncommonly faſt, like a candle blown with the wind.

SWA'LLOW (S.) a mournful or plaintive bird, and a bird of paſſage, of a black colour, with ſpots of dark brown, or dirty black under her belly; its flight is very unequal, and its ſight very quick, it appears in ſpring and ſummer, and is gone in autumn; it is ſuppoſed to croſs the ſeas, and go into warmer climates, where it hides itſelf in holes of the earth, or in marſhes, or under the water, where ſometimes great lumps or numbers of them have been fiſhed up, fixed to one another, by the claws and beaks, which when laid in a warm place move and recover, tho' they before ſeemed to be dead; the *ſwallow* is good for nothing alive, and cannot be kept either in a cage or in an aviary; ſhe is ſaid to breed twice a year, in each climate or place where ſhe reſides, once; their chief food is flies and other inſects, which they catch as they fly; they commonly build their neſts in chimnies, or other unfrequented and warm parts of houſes, and yearly return to the ſame place; there are various ſorts of them, ſome called martins, that build in the windows of churches and houſes, theſe are whiter on the belly, and the fleſh not ſo rank; the river-*ſwallow* makes its neſt in the holes of the banks of rivers, &c. by ſome called the great *ſwallow* or martin, by others, the eglet; the aſhes of the *ſwallow*'s fleſh burnt, is ſaid to be good againſt all infirmities of the eyes, and the dung of it the greateſt enemy to fight in nature.

SWA'LLOW (V.) to take or let down the throat into the ſtomach food, drink, &c. alſo to comply with, or approve of what an honeſt or generous mind cannot ſubmit to.

SWAMP or SWOMP (S.) a marſhy field, or boggy ground, ſuch as is not fit to travel in, &c.

SWAN (S.) a large, noble, fine water fowl, kept more for ornament than uſe, the fleſh being very coarſe, and ſcarcely eatable; alſo an order of knighthood in the dutchy of *Cleves*.

SWA'NKING (A.) uncommonly large, tall, luſty, big, &c.

SWA'N-SKIN (S.) a ſuperfine thick ſort of flannel, of a very white colour, &c.

SWA'NZEY (S.) in *Glamorganſhire*, is a ſea-port, that is very conſiderable for trade, having

ing an exceeding good harbour for abundance of ſhipping, by means whereof you may ſee a hundred ſhips at a time come in for coal and culm, having ſeveral very large and good coal-works in and near it, which is exported to all the ports in *Somerſetſhire*, *Devonſhire*, and *Cornwall*, and alſo a great many to *Ireland*, which greatly enriches not only this town, but all the country round about it; it ſtands on the river *Twye* or *Taw*; it is an ancient, large, clean, well-built, port-reeve town, belonging to the duke of *Beaufort*; it has weekly two large markets, *viz.* Wedneſdays and Saturdays, which are very well furniſhed with all manner of neceſſaries, and whither moſt of the neighbouring towns and villages come for ſupplies of all neceſſaries they want; diſtant from *London* 156 computed, and 202 meaſured miles.

SWAP or SWOP (V.) to barter or exchange one thing or commodity for another, &c.

SWARD or SWERD (S.) the green turf or verdure that naturally covers the fields, heaths, moors, &c. alſo the rind or ſkin of bacon.

SWARM (V.) to breed, or be in great numbers, as bees, fleas, maggots, &c. in hot weather.

SWARM (S.) a great number or multitude of any ſort of creatures or inſects, a mob or crowd of people, &c.

SWA'RTHY (A.) blackiſh, brown, tawny, dark-coloured, ſun-burnt, &c.

SWASH (S.) a ſtream or puddle of water.

SWASH (V.) to daſh or throw water about; to ſhake, diſturb, or tumble liquor in a caſk or bottle, &c.

SWATH or SWA'THING-BAND (S.) a roller, girt or band to roll or wrap a young child in, or for ſurgeons to keep a broken limb tight with, &c.

SWATHE (V.) to bind up children in blankets, clouts, or with long rollers, &c.

SWAY (V.) to have the command of a kingdom or commonwealth, to govern or manage a perſon ſo as to have the command of his inclination or will, &c.

SWAY (S.) power, command, rule, government, authority, &c.

SWEAR (V.) to affirm ſomething to be true, ſolemnly and in a judicial manner, before a proper magiſtrate; alſo to imprecate, curſe, &c. profanely, raſhly, and wickedly.

SWEA'RING (S.) the act of taking an oath ſolemnly, or curſing, &c. paſſionately, raſhly, &c.

SWEAT (S.) the moiſture that is ſent forth by nature thro' the pores of the ſkin.

SWEAT (V.) to ſteam or breathe a warm ſort of a dew thro' the pores of the ſkin, occaſioned ſometimes by pain and weakneſs, but generally by labour or ſtrong action.

SWEA'TING SICKNESS (S.) a ſort of plague that was firſt known in *England* about the year 1551, which proved very fatal to great numbers of people; it firſt broke out in *Shrewſbury*, about the middle of *April*, from whence it ſpread all over the kingdom, till about *October*; they who were ſeized with it, either died or recovered in about nine or ten hours at moſt; if the party ſlept, as they were generally inclined to do, it proved mortal in about ſix hours, and if they got cold, they expired in about three hours. It was obſerved to ſeize the youngeſt, ſtrongeſt, and apparently the moſt healthy, ſo that very few young children or aged perſons were afflicted with it; and what is more particular, no foreigners, tho' conſtantly converſant in the moſt infected places, were ſeized with it; and the *Engliſh* in foreign countries were likewiſe ſeized with it at the ſame time that their native country was infected at home, and that without the leaſt danger to the natives of thoſe countries where they reſided; it ſeemed to be a peſtilent fever, but not ſeated in the veins or humours, there appearing no carbuncle, no purple or livid ſpots, nor any thing of the like nature.

SWEA'TY (A.) dewy, moiſt, wet, or damp with ſweat.

SWEEP (V.) to make clean a room, court, or ſtreet with a broom, &c. alſo to draw or delineate geometrical figures with a pair of compaſſes, a bow, &c.

SWEEP (S.) ſometimes means a curved line ſtruck or drawn with the compaſſes, the hand, &c. ſometimes the vibration of a pendulum; ſometimes the compaſs or round-about way that an army, &c. chuſes rather than go over hills, mountains, &c. ſometimes the mould where a ſhip begins to bend or compaſs at the rung-heads; and ſometimes the ſmelting down the droſs or waſte of a refinery, &c.

SWEE'PING (S.) the act of bruſhing or cleaning the floor with a broom, &c. alſo the act of drawing or reſting upon the ground, as the long tail of a woman's gown; and among the *Seamen*, the dragging upon the ground, or bottom of the ſea or channel, a grapnel with three flukes, to find a cable, &c. that has been loſt, dropped, or ſlipt.

SWEET (A.) delicious, pleaſant-taſted, that yields or emits an extraordinary agreeable odour, &c. alſo good-tempered, &c.

SWEE'TEN (V.) to render or make ſweet-taſted; alſo to allay or aſſuage troubles, or to make misfortunes or hardſhips eaſy or light, &c.

SWEE'THEART (S.) a courtier or lover, he or ſhe.

SWEE'TING (S.) a mealy, ordinary ſort of apple.

SWEE'TISH (A.) inclined to be ſweet, or of a luſcious nature.

SWEE'TNER (S.) one that decoys or draws in perſons to game, or play at cards, dice, &c. alſo one that comforts and aſſiſts perſons in affliction, &c.

SWEE'TNESS (S.) the quality of ſugar, honey,

ney, &c. in taſte; of roſes, briars, &c. in ſmell; alſo the pleaſure, profit, or advantage that ariſes from converſation, trade, ſtudy, &c.

SWELL (V.) to extend or grow larger in bulk, like a bladder filled with air, &c.

SWE'LLING (S.) a riſing in the fleſh, a tumour, or ſore that is troubleſome, &c.

SWE'LTER (V.) to ſweat very much with exceſſive heat.

SWE'LTRY (A.) very hot, faint, or unwholſome weather, occaſioned by great heats and little or no air.

SWERVE (V.) to fall away from the truth, to turn aſide from the right way.

SWIFT (A.) quick of motion, that moves or paſſes along a great pace; alſo nimble.

SWI'FTNESS (S.) expedition, quickneſs of motion, velocity, &c.

SWIG (V.) to ſuck down, or ſwallow large quantities of liquor at a draught.

SWILL (V.) to delight much in drinking, to ſwallow down large draughts, &c.

SWIM (V.) to float on, to move thro', upon or along the waters or other fluids.

SWI'MMING (S.) the act of paſſing thro' or upon the waters, &c.

Swimming in the Head, a diſeaſe called the vertigo, or giddineſs, which affects the perſon ſo, as if all the things about him turned round.

SWI'NDON (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, which, tho' it is but a ſmall town, yet the houſes are large and well built, of ſtone, and has a good market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 62 computed, and 74 meaſured miles.

SWINE (S.) hogs of both ſexes, as well ſows as boars, the fleſh whereof, tho' in great eſteem among us, was forbid the *Jews* as unclean; and this prohibition was extended ſo far by their rabbias, that the people's averſion to it was ſuch, that they would not ſo much as pronounce its name, but whenever they had occaſion to mention it would ſay, by way of deteſtation, *that beaſt, that thing, &c.* When *Antiochus Epiphanes* had taken old *Eleazer*, he urged him to taſte *ſwine's* fleſh, or at leaſt to ſeem as if he did, and thereupon they opened his mouth by violence, but he choſe rather to die than to break the law of God, and give offence to the weaker people of his nation.

SWI'NEHERD (S.) one who feeds and looks after hogs, &c.

SWING (V.) to vibrate, or move backwards and forwards with an eaſy or ſwift motion.

SWINGE (V.) to threſh, beat, whip, correct, &c. ſeverely.

SWI'NGEING (A.) great, huge, large, big, monſtrous, &c.

SWI'NGING (A.) vibrating or moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

SWING WHEE'L (S.) in a *Clock*, is what is called the crown wheel in a *Watch*; the office of both is to drive or move the pendulum.

SWI'NISH (A.) like to, or after the manner of a ſwine; ſelfiſh, gluttonous, greedy, &c.

SWITCH (S.) a ſprout of the willow-tree, or a ſprig of any other tree that is juicy, &c.

SWIVE (V.) to be familiar with, or carnally know a woman.

SWI'VEL (S.) a ring or knob of braſs, &c. that is made at the end of a whip, or other inſtrument, for it to turn eaſily round with.

SWOON (V.) to faint, ſink down, die away, be deprived of all ſenſation for a time.

SWOOP (V.) in *Falconry*, is when a bird of prey flies down haſtily upon, and carries up his prey in his talons.

SWOP (V.) to barter or exchange one thing for another.

SWORD (S.) literally means thoſe offenſive weapons worn by gentlemen, ſoldiers, &c. and *metaphorically*, all thoſe miſeries and calamities that attend war, &c. alſo the rind or hairy coat of bacon.

SWO'RDSMAN (S.) one that is ſkilful or dextrous in the management of a ſword.

SY'CAMINE or SY'CAMORE (S.) a tree, by ſome called the *Egyptian* fig-tree, and partaking of the nature of a mulberry-tree in its leaves, and of a fig-tree in its fruit, which is like a fig in its ſhape and bulk; it is ſaid, this fruit does not grow ripe till it is rubbed with iron combs, &c.

SY'COPHANT (S.) one that by falſe inſinuations or flattering tales endeavours to prejudice another; an accuſer, pick-thank, or fault-finder.

SY'COPHANTIZE (V.) to fawn, flatter, deceive, accuſe, revile, &c.

SY'DER (S.) the juice or wine of apples properly fermented, ordered and regulated.

SY'LLABLE (S.) ſo many letters as are ſounded at once articulately.

SY'LLOGISM (S.) a logical argument, compoſed of three propoſitions, called the major, minor, and conſequence, wherein from ſomething allowed, ſuppoſed, or granted, a concluſion is made different from the thing ſuppoſed, &c.

SYLLOGI'STICAL (A.) agreeable to, or in the manner of a ſyllogiſm.

SYLPHS (S.) imaginary beings, ſuch as fairies, &c.

SY'LVA (S.) a *Roman* game wherein they planted an artificial wood in the circus, and furniſhed it with a great number of beaſts, which the people courſed or hunted, but without any arms, being obliged to take them alive. It is related of the emperor *Gordianus*, that he gave a *ſylva*, wherein were 200 red deer, 30 wild horſes, 100 goats, 10 elks, 100 bulls, 300 oſtriches, 30 wild aſſes, 150 wild boars, 200 wild goats, 200 fallow deer.

SY'MBOL (S.) a mark, badge, pledge, or diſtinction, whereby one thing is known or ſeparated from another; in the *Chriſt*

Language,

Language, it is the matter of the ſacrament; ſometimes the apoſtles creed goes by this name.

SYMBO'LICAL (A.) myſtical, expreſſive of ſomething hid under characters, or obſcure marks, &c.

SY'MMETRY (S.) due or regular proportion, or that which renders any thing beautiful.

SYMPATHE'TICAL or SYMPATHE'TICK (A.) ſomething that has an agreement with, or inclination for another.

SY'MPATHIZE (V.) to feel for, or commiſerate the afflictions of another, &c.

SY'MPATHY (S.) a natural inclination, love, or affection of one perſon or thing to or for another.

SY'MPHONY (S.) ſometimes means the agreement of ſeveral voices, or a concert of ſeveral inſtruments; ſometimes a muſical inſtrument; and ſometimes harmony abſtractedly conſidered.

SY'MPTOM (S.) a mark, token, preſage, or intimation, that ſomething further was coming.

SY'NAGOGUE (S.) ſometimes means an aſſembly or congregatian; and ſometimes the place where ſuch aſſembly is collected, eſpecially for religious purpoſes among the *Jews*.

SY'NCHRONISM (S.) the coming, happening, or meeting together of two remarkable incidents at one and the ſame time.

SY'NCHYSIS (S.) a jumble, confuſed diſorder, or mixture of things.

SYNCOPA'TION (S.) in *Muſick*, is when one note both ends one part of the tune, or a bar, and begins another.

SY'NCOPE (S.) a *Rhetorical* figure, by which the grammarians cut off one or more letters in the middle of a word; in *Phyſick*, it is the great and ſudden ſeizing that renders the patient inſenſible and incapable of motion.

SY'NDICK (S.) an ambaſſador or delegate appointed to act for a community, &c. alſo an alderman, juſtice of the peace, &c.

SYNE'CDOCHE (S.) a figure in ſpeech, whereby a part is put, ſtands for, or ſignifies the whole, and contrarily the whole for a part.

SY'NOD (S.) an aſſembly of church-men met together about eccleſiaſtical matters; and theſe are variouſly denominated according to the extent, or number preſent, a convocation, council, &c. among the *Aſtronomers*, it is a conjunction of two or more planets; and ſometimes their meeting by beams in other aſpects.

SY'NODAL or SYNO'DICAL (A.) belonging or relating to a ſynod.

Synodical Month, is that quantity of time that is ſpent between one conjunction of the ſun and moon, and another.

SYNO'NYMAL or SYNO'NYMOUS (A.) ſuch words as have the ſame meaning, though different in ſound and orthography.

SYNO'PSIS (S.) a curious and exact abridgment, or orderly compendium of an art or ſcience, &c.

SY'NTAGMA (S.) a regular, full, and explanatory diſcourſe upon any ſubject.

SY'NTAX (S.) a regular collecting words into phraſes or ſentences in any language, according to the true and moſt accurate manner.

SY'NTHESIS (S.) compoſition, or joining things in a regular manner together.

SY'RINGE (S.) a ſquirt or ſmall inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons to inject liquids into ulcers, ſores, &c. or into the ears, fundament, &c.

SY'RTES (S.) two banks or ſands in the *Mediterranean*, on the coaſt of *Africa*, between the kingdom of *Tunis* and *Barca* in *Barbary*, which are very dangerous, by reaſon of the ſhifting of the ſands, ſo that the ſea is ſometimes very deep, and at other times very ſhallow; there are alſo of theſe *Syrtes*, on the land over-againſt the others, where the ſand is ſometimes carried in drifts, as high as mountains, which often proves fatal to travellers.

SY'RUP (S.) any liquor thick and ſweet, eſpecially compoſed of herbs and flowers boiled up with water and ſugar, &c.

SY'STEM (S.) the general laws or principles of any art or ſcience regularly laid down and explained.

SY'STOLE (S.) a contraction or drawing together; alſo a figure by which a long ſyllable is made a ſhort one; in *Anatomy*, it is the contraction of the ventricles of the heart, whereby the blood is forcibly driven into the great artery.

SYZY'GIA (S.) meeting, aſſembling, coupling, yoking, &c. together; and particularly in *Aſtronomy*, means the conjunctions, &c. of the planets, &c.

T

IS the nineteenth letter in our alphabet, and one of thoſe called conſonants, which when it precedes an I in words of more ſyllables than one, is commonly ſounded like an S, as in *nation*, &c. but there are ſeveral words in which it has its own natural harſh ſound, as in *pitied*, &c. it has had, and may have, many various ſignifications, when it ſtands ſingly or alone, it being very common for people to ſign their Chriſtian names both men and women that begin with a T, with it only, as *T. King*, for *Thomas King*, &c. in the old *Roman Numeration*, it ſtood for 160, and when expreſſed thus, $\overline{T}$ for 160,000.

TABA'CCO or TOBA'CCO (S.) a famous *Indian* herb, which, when dried and cut, is ſmoked all over the world.

TA'BBY (S.) a particular ſort of ſilk manufacture wove with large threads, thick, cloſe, and ſtrong, by means whereof, when preſſed under large rolls, it takes a curious water like figures wove, repreſenting the waving or ſtreams of water.

TA'BER or TA'BOUR (S.) a ſmall drum, which is beat or played upon with one hand, and uſed as a drone or baſe to the muſick of a ſmall pipe played upon with the other, much in vogue with the country folks at wakes, fairs, weddings, and other times of feſtivity.

TA'BERNACLE (S.) a tent, booth, or ſlight building run up occaſionally, to ſtay, live, or be in for a time; and ſometimes it means a chapel of eaſe or ſmall building, uſed to perform divine worſhip in, for the convenience of thoſe who live far from the mother church, &c. The *Jewiſh tabernacle*, ſo famous in the *Old Teſtament*, is that wherein the *Iſraelites* performed the chief of their religious exerciſes, which was 30 cubits long, and 10 broad and high. It was divided into two parts, the one called the ſanctum, or holy place, which was 20 cubits long, and 10 wide: Here was put the table of ſhew-bread, the golden candleſtick with ſeven branches, and the golden altar of incenſe; the ſecond was the ſanctum ſanctorum, or holy of holies, which was a ſquare of 10 cubits long and broad: Here was depoſited the ark of the covenant. This *tabernacle* had no window, but was covered with ſeveral curtains. On the out-ſide was a large oblong court 100 cubits long, and 50 broad; here was the altar of burnt-offerings, and a pond or fountain for the uſe of the prieſts; the laity were allowed to bring their victims as far as the altar, where the prieſts, &c. took them, killed, flea'd, and offered them to the Lord, according to the ſeveral rites and ceremonies of their inſtitution. The *tabernacle* was placed ſo, that the entrance faced the eaſt, &c. This tent was looked upon as the dwelling-place of the Moſt High, who was conſidered as reſiding in the middle of his people. The prieſts went in every morning to put out the lamps, and to offer incenſe, and a lamb for a burnt-ſacrifice, and in the evening, to light the lamps and offer a lamb, &c.

TA'BES (S.) among the *Phyſicians*, means a conſumption or waſting away, which may ariſe from various cauſes, and ſo differently denominated.

TA'BLATURE (S.) the manner of pricking or writing down muſical leſſons with letters, &c. to direct the player how to perform them.

TA'BLE (S.) ſometimes means a uſeful piece of houſhold furniture to eat off; ſometimes a painting or draught; ſometimes a calculation of the value of goods, the motion of the planets, &c. for the eaſe of practitioners, &c. and ſometimes the heads or contents of a book, an index, &c.

Table Diamond, is one whoſe upper or top ſurface is ground flat, and only the ſides cut into angles.

TA'BLER (S.) a boarder, or one that pays a certain ſum for his diet, &c.

TA'BULAR (A.) ſomething belonging to a table for diet, figures, or fixed numbers.

TA'CHYGRAPHY (S.) the art of ſhort, contracted, or ſwift writing.

TA'CIT (A.) ſilent, quiet; alſo ſomething meant or implied that was not ſpoken.

TACITURNITY (S.) quietneſs, ſilentneſs, reſervedneſs, backwardneſs in ſpeaking, cloſe-mouthed, &c.

TACK (V.) to ſew or join things ſlightly together with a needle and thread, as dyers do ſeveral pieces or bits of ſilk to dip them all at once into the dye, or colouring; alſo to nail or faſten any thing ſlightly, &c. at *Sea*, it means to bring the ſhip's head about, ſo as to lie the contrary way to what ſhe did before.

TA'CKER (S.) one that adds or joins different things together.

TA'CKLE or TA'CKLING (S.) the neceſſary utenſils for the performance of any buſineſs; but generally it means blocks, ropes, &c. uſed in a ſhip, or at the water-ſide to lift great weights, &c.

TACKS (S.) very ſmall iron nails; and in a *Ship*, are thoſe ropes uſed to carry forward the clews of the ſails to make them ſtand cloſe to the wind.

TA'CTICAL (A.) belonging to the art of war, or martial diſcipline.

TA'CTICKS (S.) the art of diſciplining armies, and ranging them into forms proper for the various occaſions.

TA'CTILE (A.) that is capable of being felt.

TA'DCASTER (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, a great road town, on the river *Wharfe*, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge, principally noted for the lime-ſtone dug here; the market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 142 computed, and 183 meaſured miles.

TA'DPOLE (S.) a young frog before it has got to ſo much maturity as to have its perfect form.

TA'FFATY (S.) a particular ſort of ſilk ribbon, wove very ſmooth and gloſſy.

TAG (S.) a ſmall piece of tin, braſs, &c. neatly faſtened on to the end of a lace, ſtring, ribbon, &c. to lace or draw womens ſtays, &c. together; alſo a play among children.

TAG (V.) to put or faſten tags on the end of a lace, ribbon, &c. alſo to follow or go after a perſon on foot.

TA'G-RAG (S.) a mob or company of the meaneſt ſort of people, beggars, &c.

TAIL (S.) the train of a beaſt, bird, fiſh, &c. alſo the long ſuperfluous part of a woman's gown, or magiſtrate's gown of ſtate, &c. alſo in *Law*, it is the fee or inheritance that a perſon enjoys when alive, but has no power of diſpoſing it.

TA'ILOR or TA'YLOR (S.) a man or woman that cuts out cloth, &c. and makes it into cloaths fit for perſons to wear, eſpecially the uppermoſt garments.

TAINT (S.) corruption, ſtain, or imperfection, &c. alſo conviction of being guilty of a crime, or fault.

TAINT (V.) to ſpoil, corrupt, give, or yield a ſtink, or ill ſmell; alſo to prove guilty of a crime, &c.

TAKE (V.) to ſeize, ſnatch, lay hold of; alſo to accept or receive from another.

TA'LAPOINS (S.) the name of the *Indian* doctors or prieſts at *Siam*, who are reported to live a very exemplary life, and exclaim very zealouſly againſt thoſe that worſhip devils, though they are but little minded. They are not diſpleaſed with ſuch as turn Chriſtians, provided they live agreeable to their profeſſion, affirming that a good life makes all profeſſions happy. They go barefoot, and eat but once a day.

TA'LASSE (S.) a god who, among the old *Romans*, preſided over marriages, and whom they invoked on their marriage day, that they might be proſperous in that affair.

TA'LBOT (S.) a pretty large-ſized dog that goes with his tail always turned up, and is remarkable for his quick ſcent to find out all ſorts of creatures that are hunted, following them with open mouth, and full cry, ſo eagerly, that unleſs taken off by the huntſman he will ſpoil himſelf.

TALE (S.) a narrative, ſtory, hiſtory, or account of any thing; alſo a lie or fiction; alſo the number or account of any thing.

TA'LE-BEARER (S.) one that tells or magnifies the faults, errors, or miſtakes of another, a ſycophant, &c.

TA'LENT (S.) a quantity of gold or ſilver, eſpecially among the *Jews*, weighing 114 pounds 15 pennyweights troy, by others but 113 pound, 6 ounces, 1 dram, 10 grains, 7 pennyweights; in *Silver*, it is eſtimated at 342 pounds, 3 ſhillings and 9 pence ſterling; and in *Gold*, 5475 pounds ſterling; alſo the gift or capacity of a perſon for the performance of any thing, as to be a good linguiſt, mechanick, painter, poet, &c.

TALES (S.) a ſupply of jurymen for them that do not appear, or who have been challenged as perſons prejudiced againſt the criminal

TA'LISMAN (S.) the name of certain figures or characters of ſome celeſtial ſign, conſtellation, or planet, engraved, &c. upon a ſympathetick ſtone or metal, correſponding to the ſtar, under the pretence of receiving the influences thereof, &c. and which were pretended to be endowed with the virtue or efficacy of working or performing wonders or miracles, ſuch as curing diſeaſes, preſerving from hurt, &c.

TALK (V.) to diſcourſe, or utter proper words, to argue, diſpute, relate, or give an account of any thing by words or ſpeech.

TALK (S.) the diſcourſe, language, ſpeech, &c. of people to one another; alſo a ſort of baſtard mineral ore, &c. of a whitiſh colour, which, when calcined, or burnt and beat to a powder, is uſed by the ſilver-ſmiths to clean their ſilver veſſels, &c.

TA'LKATIVE (A.) full of words, ready of ſpeech, a mere blab-tongue, &c.

TALL (A.) very high of ſtature.

TA'LLAGE (S.) a cuſtom, exciſe, impoſt or duty laid upon goods imported or exported, which formerly was a duty or tax laid upon barons or knights, towards defraying the king's expences.

TA'LLOW (S.) the hard, ſolid fat that is within-ſide of oxen, ſheep, &c.

Tallow-Tree, ſuch an one that yields a thick ſort of oily or unctuous matter, whereof candles are made.

TA'LLOWISH (A.) of a greaſy, diſagreeable taſte, ſmell, or feeling.

TA'LLY (S.) a piece of wood cleft or rent in two, ſo as both parts perfectly agree together, and in which nicks or cuts are made by way of account in the exchequer, &c. alſo with *Bakers*, to know how many loaves have been delivered, &c.

TA'LLY (V.) to agree with, or be like to another; alſo to ſcore or enter goods or money delivered upon a *tally*.

TA'LLYMAN (S.) one who ſells goods to the poorer ſort of people on credit, to be paid a little at a time by weekly payments.

TA'LMUD or THA'LMUD (S.) a book in great veneration among the *Jews*, containing their doctrines and morality, of which there are two, the old, called the *Talmud* of *Jeruſalem*, the other, of *Babylon*; the firſt compoſed by *Rabbi Johanan*, preſident of the academy of *Paleſtine*, about the 300th year of Chriſt; this conſiſts of two parts, the *Miſhna*, or the ſecond law, containing the traditions of the *Jewiſh* doctors, collected about the year 190, by *Rabbi Judah*; and the *Gemara*, or the finiſhing or compleating the whole, which was done by *Johanan*, and publiſhed both together. The *Talmud* of *Babylon*, contains the *Miſhna* as above, and the *Gemara* of *Rabbi Aſa* of *Babylon*, about the year 400; this is much more valued than the other, upon account of its great clearneſs or perſpicuity, and alſo for its extenſiveneſs, tho' it is ſtuffed with abundance of fables, and ridiculous ſtories, which they entertain with ſo much eagerneſs, that they compare the *bible*

to

to water, the *Miſhna* to wine, and the *Gemara* to hippocras, affirming, that *Moſes* revealed thoſe traditions and explications to *Aaron*, to his ſons, and the elders, and that he received them from God.

TA'LMUDISTS (S.) thoſe who teach, ſtudy, or believe the traditons of the *Talmud*.

TA'LON (S.) the claw of a bird of prey, ſuch as an eagle, hawk, vulture, &c.

TA'LUS (S.) the ſlope or gradual inclination of a wall, with which it riſes to cauſe the foundation to be ſtrong, &c.

TA'MARIND (S.) a fruit of a tree that grows in the *Indies*, of a fine, pleaſant, tartiſh taſte and cooling nature, uſed with good ſucceſs, being preſerved with fine ſugar, in fevers, &c.

TA'MARISK (S.) a ſhrub or tree excellent for diſeaſes of the ſpleen, fluxes, &c.

TAME (S.) in *Oxfordſhire*, pleaſantly ſituated, having the river *Tame* to waſh its north borders, and two ſmall brooks the eaſt and weſt parts; it is a very ancient town, but has been particularly noted ever ſince *Henry Lexington*, biſhop of *Lincoln*, in the reign of *Henry* III. brought the great road through this town, which before lay at a ſmall diſtance below the town; the town is large, having one great ſtreet, in the middle of which is the market-place; the market is weekly on Tueſday, which drives a great trade in live cattle, as well as all manner of proviſions and neceſſaries; diſtant from *London* 37 computed, and 45 meaſured miles.

TAME (V.) to make that which was wild, unruly, or ungovernable, gentle and eaſily manageable.

TAME (A.) quiet, gentle, manageable, governable, &c.

TA'MEABLE (A.) that may be rendered gentle, manageable, governable, &c.

TA'MELY (Part.) ſubmiſſively, quietly, without reſiſtance, &c.

TA'MENESS (S.) gentleneſs, governableneſs, ſubmiſſiveneſs, &c.

TA'MMUZ or THA'MMUZ (S.) a *Pagan* deity, by ſome ſaid to be *Adonis*, or the *Sun*; it is ſaid to be a brazen idol, whoſe eyes they filled with lead, then making a fire in the hollow of the image, the lead melting, repreſented weeping.

TA'MMY (S.) a ſtrong ſort of worſted ſtuff, or wove manufacture.

TA'MPER (V.) to practiſe upon a perſon ſo as to endeavour to corrupt, ſpoil, debauch, &c. his principles; alſo to try experiments with phyſical or chirurgical preſcriptions, &c.

TA'MWORTH (S.) partly in *Warwickſhire*, and partly in *Staffordſhire*, is ſeated on the bankes of the *Tame*, which divides the town and the two counties; it was formerly more noted than at preſent, tho' it is ſtill a corporation, governed by bailiffs, high ſteward, under ſteward, recorder, &c. its market is weekly on Saturday, for corn and proviſions, and in the ſpring for cattle and ſheep; it returns two members to parliament, one for that part of the town that is in *Staffordſhire*, the other for that which is in *Warwickſhire*; diſtant from *London* 89 computed, and 107 meaſured miles.

TAN (V.) to fit the hides or ſkins of beaſts for the purpoſe of ſhoe-leather, &c. alſo to render a perſon of a tawny colour, by the heat of the ſun.

TAN (S.) the bark of oak-trees prepared for tanning of leather, &c.

TANG (S.) a foreign or diſagreeable taſte in any thing.

TA'NGENT (S.) is a right line raiſed perpendicularly upon ſome point of the ſuperficies of a curve line, which being continued will interſect the axis, likewiſe continued, without cutting the curve.

TA'NGIBLE (A.) any thing that may be touched or felt, whatever is the ſubject of the ſenſe of feeling.

TA'NGLE (V.) ſo to tumble, mix together, or interweave thread, ſilk, &c. that it is difficult to ſeparate them; alſo any thing perplexed with obſcurities, &c.

TA'NKARD (S.) a drinking veſſel commonly of metal, with a fixed cover turning upon a hinge.

TA'NNER (S.) a tradeſman, or artificer, who tans leather.

TA'NSY (S.) a garden herb; alſo a cake, or thin pudding, among the compoſition whereof there is the juice of this herb.

TA'NTALIZE (V.) to banter, jeer, make game of, baulk, diſappoint, &c. by exciting a perſon's deſires or inclinations with the ſight, hopes, or expectations of enjoying ſomething, and then depriving him of the poſſeſſion.

TA'NTAMOUNT (Part.) equal to, or as much as ſomething elſe.

TA'NTIVY (A.) very faſt, full ſpeed, in a great hurry, &c.

TAP (V.) to broach, open, or begin to draw out the liquor of a caſk, &c. alſo to give a gentle ſtroke with the hand, a ſtick, &c.

TAP (S.) the wooden inſtrument that is commonly put into a caſk to draw the liquor out.

TAPE (S.) a narrow linen cloth wove for the uſe of binding any thing, or to make ſtrings for womens aprons, petticoats, &c.

TA'PER (S.) a wax candle, flambeau, torch, &c. uſed at burials, night-penances, &c.

TA'PER or TA'PERING (A.) ſlender or thin upwards, conical, &c.

TA'PESTRY or TA'PISTRY (S.) a particular manufacture wove with great variety of figures, colours, &c. to hang the rooms of princes or rich men with.

TA'PLASH (S.) poor, ſorry, ordinary, or bad drink, wine, &c.

TA'PSTER (S.) a perſon whoſe buſineſs it is to draw drink in an ale-houſe, &c.

TAR (S.) a groſs liquor iſſuing or extracted from

from various trees exceeding uſeful upon many occaſions, eſpecially for the ſmearing the cordage and planks belonging to ſhips, &c.

TARA'NTULA (S.) a ſort of venomous ſpider, the bite whereof affects the patient with a ſort of madneſs, ſaid to be curable only by muſick.

TA'RDY (A.) ſlow, dull, heavy, moving or going on but heavily; alſo loitering, truanting, or being guilty of a fault.

TARE (S.) ſometimes means the weight of a caſk, &c. in which goods are packed up, and which is to be deducted out of, or allowed for to the buyer of any ſuch commodity; and ſometimes a ſort of corn or plant with a longiſh rough leaf, frequently growing among wheat, &c. its ſtem is ſmaller than that of wheat, at the top whereof comes forth a long ear with little huſks, which ſurrounds it at equal diſtances, containing three or four grains heaped together, and covered with down or pluff; bread made of the meal of *tares*, or wherein there is any conſiderable quantity, is very unwholeſome; it intoxicates the head, and loads the ſtomach, and cauſes heavineſs, drowſineſs, and head-achs; ſome are of opinion, that *tares* are only grains of wheat or barley corrupted by a bad ſoil, &c. and that good ground will produce wheat, &c. from *tares*.

TA'RGET (S.) a large ſhield or buckler to cover the bearer from the arrows of the enemy.

TA'RGUM (S.) a commentary or expoſition uſed among the *Jews*, of part or all of the book of the Old Teſtament, of which there are various ſorts.

TA'RIFF (S.) the rate or publick cuſtom to be paid by thoſe who import or export goods; alſo a table ready computed to ſhew the amount of various quantities of goods, &c.

TA'RNISH (V.) to grow cankered, or dull-coloured, to ſully or ſpoil the beauty of any thing; alſo to ſay or declare ſomething to the leſſening the eſteem or value of a perſon's character.

TARPAW'LING (S.) ſometimes means a cloth well ſmeared or covered with tar, to lay over any place to keep out the wet; and ſometimes it means a ſeaman.

TA'RRACE or TA'RRAS (S.) a raiſed or elevated, ſmooth, fine path or walk in a garden, or at the top of a houſe, for the advantage of proſpect, &c.

TA'RRAS (S.) a particular ſort of ſtrong mortar, with which walls are plaiſtered that ſtand in water, and that prevents its ſoaking through.

TA'RRY (V.) to abide, ſtay, continue, or remain long in a place; alſo to loiter, or be tedious in the going of an errand, &c.

TART (S.) a ſmall fruit pie.

TART (A.) ſharp, ſour, or eager in taſte; alſo ſnappiſh, waſpiſh, or ſoon angry.

TA'RTAK or THA'RTAC (S.) a falſe deity of the *Avites*, worſhipped under the ſhape of an aſs.

TA'RTANE (S.) a particular ſort of ſhip, or large veſſel, uſed in the *Mediterranean* ſea, carrying but one maſt and a triangular ſail.

TA'RTAR (S.) a groſs terreſtrial matter that ſticks to the ſides of the veſſel, when ſeparated from its liquor by means of fermentation; but that uſed in *Phyſick*, is what ſticks to the ſides of wine caſks, generally of a white colour, and ſtony conſiſtence; the beſt ſort is brought from *Germany*; the lees of wine are alſo a liquefied *tartar*; alſo the cant name of a notorious ſharper or cunning ſkilful perſon.

TA'RTARUS (S.) among the *Poets*, was hell, or the place of torment for the wicked.

TASK (V.) to appoint a perſon a certain quantity of work to be done in a certain time.

TASK (S.) ſo much buſineſs as is to be done by one or more perſons in a limited time.

TA'SSEL (S.) a male hawk; alſo an ornament hung to the corners of cuſhions, &c. made of ſilk, &c. alſo the combs that clothiers uſe to lay the nap of their cloth ſmooth, made of the tops of thiſtles dried.

TASTE (V.) to reliſh or to try any thing with the palate and the tongue; alſo to like, approve of, &c.

TASTE (S.) the ſenſation whereby the tongue, palate, &c. diſtinguiſhes the reliſh of bitter, ſweet, &c. alſo the diſpoſition or inclination of the mind.

TA'STELESS (A.) any thing that has no reliſh, or that is inſipid, &c. alſo a perſon of no learning, judgment, or diſcernment, &c.

TA'TTEREDMA'LION (S.) a poor, naſty, dirty, ragged fellow or wench.

TA'TTERED (A.) rent, worn, or torn to rags, pieces, or ſhivers, or that hangs together very ſlightly.

TA'TTERSHALL (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, is a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 98 computed, and 118 meaſured miles.

TA'TTLE or TA'TTLING (S.) trifling, fooliſh, ſilly, impertinent diſcourſe.

TATTO' (S.) ſometimes called the retreat, a beat of drum at night for all ſoldiers in garriſon to repair to their quarters, and in the fields to their tents; after which in frontier towns, where there is any ſuſpicion of the inhabitants, they are not permitted to ſtir abroad, or at leaſt without a light.

TA'VERN (S.) a publick houſe, where wine is retailed out to ſingle perſons or companies, to drink for refreſhment or pleaſure.

TAUGHT (A.) a *Sea* term for a rope that is tight, ſtiff, &c. alſo one well educated or inſtructed, &c.

TA'VISTOCK (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a conſiderable borough-town, on the river *Tavy*, that ſends two members to parliament, and has a great market weekly on Saturday; diſtant

from *London* 166 computed, and 201 meaſured miles.

TAUNT (V.) to ſpeak or anſwer in a diſreſpectful manner, eſpecially a ſervant or inferior to a ſuperior; alſo to banter or make game of a perſon or thing.

TAUNT (S.) a ſcoff, or biting jeſt, a reproach, or diſreſpectful anſwer.

TAU'NTON (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, commonly called *Taunton-Dean*, ſituate upon the river *Ton*, or *Thone*; it is a large, well-built town, in length a mile, on the road, containing two pariſhes, each of which has a church; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament; it has two very good markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday; it is extremely populous, and many of the inhabitants very rich, very large manufacturies of woollen goods being carried on here, particularly of the lighter ſort, ſuch as ſagathies, duroys, &c. the method of chuſing parliament men, is by what are called pot-walloners, that is, every inhabitant, as well lodgers as houſe-keepers, who dreſſes his own victuals; wherefore the inmates often, before an election, light fires in the ſtreet, and boil their victuals openly, to be ſeen of all, that their votes may not be rejected; there are abundance of diſſenters of all denominations in this town, and ſeveral meeting-houſes, alſo an academy to train up diſſenters for the miniſtry; diſtant from *London* 120 computed, and 148 meaſured miles.

TAU'RUS (S.) among the *Aſtronomers*, is the ſecond ſign of the Zodiack, into which the ſun enters about the 2d of *May*, and is repreſented on the artificial globe by a bull, and wrote with the character, ♉; the *Aſtrologers* call it fixed and earthly, the houſe of *Venus* and exaltation of the moon; perſons born under this ſign are by them ſaid to be laborious, and ſlow of apprehenſion, that they have high foreheads ſticking out on both ſides like bullocks horns.

TAUTO'LOGY (S.) a uſeleſs repetition of the ſame words, phraſes, or ſtories often over.

TAW (V.) to prepare or dreſs the ſkins of beaſts, ſo as to make them leather fit for ſhoes, &c.

TAW (S.) a ſport or game that children play at with marbles, or ſmall round ſtones, &c.

TAW'DRY (A.) ill dreſſed, fooliſhly gay, flatternly, &c.

TAW'NY (A.) ſwarthy, brown, dark-coloured, ſun-burnt, &c.

TAX (S.) a publick impoſition or rate ſet upon perſons or things.

TAX (V.) to rate or ſettle a publick charge upon lands, perſons, goods, &c. alſo to charge or accuſe a perſon with being guilty of ſome crime or miſdemeanour.

TA'XABLE (A.) that may be rated, charged, taxed, fined, &c.

TAXA'TION (S.) a publick aſſeſſing or charging perſons or things.

TEA (S.) the leaf of an *Indian* ſhrub, which having boiling water poured over it, and impregnated therewith, and then ſweetened with loaf-ſugar, is become the univerſal liquor for the ladies.

TEACH (V.) to inform, inſtruct, or ſhew a perſon how to perform ſomething.

TEA'CHABLE (A.) of a capacity fit to receive inſtruction.

TEAL (S.) a ſort of wild fowl much valued.

TEAM (S.) a number of horſes, oxen, &c. yoaked together, to draw a waggon, &c. loaded with corn, hay, or other goods.

TEAR (V.) to pull or rend aſunder by violence.

TEAR (S.) a drop of water, &c. diſtilled from the head, and paſſing through the eye, &c.

TEA'SLES or TEA'ZLES (S.) thiſtles with which the fullers or clothworkers lay or ſmooth the nap of their cloths.

TEAT (S.) the nipple or dug of a woman or beaſt, wherewith to ſuckle their young.

TEAZE or TEASE (V.) to lay the nap of cloth ſmooth; alſo to vex, torment, plague, &c.

TE'CHINESS (S.) peeviſhneſs, readineſs to be offended, or take affront.

TE'CHNICAL (A.) artificial words or terms belonging to arts and ſciences.

TECHNO'LOGY (S.) a written deſcription of arts and practical ſciences.

TE'CHY (A.) peeviſh, froward, ſoon angry, or diſpleaſed.

TECTO'NICK (A.) mechanick, eſpecially relating to building.

TE-DE'UM (S.) a famous hymn that has been long uſed in the church, and eſpecially upon extraordinary occaſions, ſuch as a national thankſgiving for a publick victory, &c.

TE'DIOUS (A.) very ſlow, or long about any thing, weariſom, irkſome.

TE'DIOUSNESS (S.) irkſomeneſs, flowneſs, over length of time about any thing.

TEEM (V.) to pour out, or bring forth young, to bear fruit or children.

TEE'MING (A.) fruitful, often bearing young, frequently pregnant, &c.

TEETH (S.) thoſe ſmall bones in the mouths of men or beaſts, wherewith they grind or break their food.

TE'FFILIN or TE'PHILIM (S.) certain parchments which the *Jews* carry about them in prayer-time; of which there are two ſorts, one for the hand, the other for the head, upon which are wrote with ink made on purpoſe in ſquare letters, four paſſages out of the *Pentateuch*, viz. *Hear, O Iſrael*, &c. *And it ſhall come to paſs, if thou obeyeſt*, &c. *Sanctify to me all the firſt-born*, &c. *And when the Lord ſhall cauſe thee to enter*, &c. theſe are rolled up, and put into a piece of black calf-ſkin, &c. one they wear tied to their left arm, and the other to their foreheads.

TE'GUMENT (S.) a ſkin or covering either of

of a tree, or living creature; in a *human Body*, the anatomiſts reckon five.

TEINT (S.) the colour or natural complexion of the face; alſo a dye, or colour uſed in painting.

TEIRS or TEIRCE (S.) the third part of a pipe of wine, containing 42 gallons.

TE'LESCOPE (S.) a large optick inſtrument, invented by *Galilæo*, for obſerving the celeſtial bodies, whereby ſeveral new phænomena have been diſcovered, and great improvements made in aſtronomy; for by properly grinding and placing the lenſes or glaſſes in a tube or pipe, of various lengths, objects at a great diſtance are brought nearer to the eye, and much more diſtinctly ſeen than by the natural eye; of theſe there are various ſorts, which are called by diſtinct names.

TELL (V.) to count or number the pieces in any parcel of money; alſo to diſcover any ſecret to a perſon, or relate any tranſaction.

TE'LLER (S.) one whoſe buſineſs it is to pay or count out money at a bank, a prince's exchequer, &c. alſo a relater, diſcoverer, &c.

TE'LLUS (S.) by the *Ancients* was eſteemed the goddeſs of the *Earth*, and by *Homer* the mother of the gods; ſhe was repreſented by a woman with a great many breaſts.

TEMERA'RIOUS (A.) haſty, raſh, indiſcreet, thoughtleſs, &c.

TEME'RITY (S.) raſhneſs, inconſiderateneſs, haſtineſs, unadviſedneſs.

TE'MPER (V.) to mix, mollify, allay, moderate, or work divers ſorts of things together.

TE'MPER (S.) the natural diſpoſition, inclination, or conſtitution; alſo a perſon of great command over himſelf, patient, willing, or ready to bear with, and hear others, &c.

TE'MPERAMENT (S.) a due and regular mixture or compoſition of various ingredients to make a medicine, &c. alſo the natural habitude or conſtitution of a man, &c.

TE'MPERANCE (S.) that rational and regular command over our paſſions, affections, and inclinations, whereby we reſtrain ourſelves from eating, drinking, and deſire, &c. to exceſs, whereby our converſations are rendered deſirable, our faculties clear, &c.

TE'MPERATE (A.) moderate, not over inclined to, or deſirous of any thing; ſober, rational, &c.

TE'MPERATURE (S.) the condition that the air, a medicine, perſon's diſpoſition, &c. is in, in reſpect of heat, cold, moiſture, &c.

TE'MPERED (A.) mingled, qualified, or duly mixed together.

TE'MPEST (S.) a violent ſtorm of wind, rain, hail, &c.

TEMPE'STUOUS (A.) ſtormy, boiſterous, full of, or inclined to ſtrong guſhes of wind, or ſhowers of rain or hail, &c.

TE'MPLAR (S.) a perſon reſiding in, or belonging to the *Temple*; a ſtudent in the law, &c.

TE'MPLE (S.) a name given in all times to buildings conſecrated to divine worſhip and religion, tho' the worſhip of God was conſiderably antecedent to any ſuch ſtructure; for both the true worſhippers and the *Pagans* at firſt had none, but performed their ceremonies, ſome on the tops of hills and mountains, and others in great plains, till by experience and convenience it was found that proper and retired places were abſolutely neceſſary; then many nations began to celebrate their myſteries in woods, and afterwards walled in places for prayers, and ſacrifices, but left the tops open to have a clear view of the ſky from all parts, and ſo by degrees came to covered buildings, which as their gods increaſed in number, ſo did their *temples*, many of which are very famous for their architecture and furniture, but none more ſo than that of the *Jews* built by *Solomon* at *Jeruſalem*; alſo the name of a noted place, college, &c. for the ſtudents and practiſers of the law in *London*.

TE'MPLES (S.) a lateral part of the ſkull in the middle between the eyes and the ears, and where cephalick plaiſters are put to cure or eaſe the tooth-ach or head-ach.

TE'MPORAL (A.) the condition of ſuch things as continue but for a ſpace of time, and then naturally ceaſe; alſo the conſideration of ſomething ſecular or worldly, in oppoſition to ſpiritual or eternal things.

TEMPORA'LITIES (S.) the yearly or other revenues, profits, or advantages, belonging to, or ariſing from a biſhoprick, &c.

TE'MPORARY (A.) ſhort of duration, or laſting but a little while, fleeting, periſhable, &c.

TE'MPORIZE (V.) to humour or comply with the times, to alter or change one's opinions as the circumſtances of things vary.

TE'MPORIZER (S.) one who changes his opinions, principles, or practices, according as the times vary.

TEMPT (V.) to endeavour to perſuade, entice, or allure a perſon to do or commit ſomething againſt his inclination or duty.

TEMPTA'TION (S.) an allurement, or enticement, proving or trial of a perſon's conſtancy, reſolution, &c.

TE'MPTER (S.) one who lays baits, ſnares, or temptations in the way of another, to draw him off his duty, inclination, intereſt, &c.

TE'MPTINGNESS (S.) the condition of any thing really or apparently, that cauſes a perſon to deſire it, or be pleaſed with it; beautifulneſs, charmingneſs, alluringneſs, &c.

TEN (S.) the abſolute or cardinal number ſo called, expreſſed by 10 or X.

TE'NABLE (A.) that may be held, kept, defended, maintained, &c.

TENA'CIOUS (A.) of a ſticking, adhering, remaining, or abiding nature; alſo ſpoken of an obſtinate diſpoſition, that no arguments

or perſuaſions, though never ſo reaſonable, can prevail upon.

TENA'CITY or TENA'CIOUSNESS (S.) reſoluteneſs, inflexiblene's, obſtinacy, ſtiffneſs, &c. in holding one's opinion or reſolution.

TE'NANT (S.) one who occupies or poſſeſſes lands, houſes, &c. under another.

TE'NANTABLE (A.) ſpoken particularly of a houſe in good repair, and fit for uſe or habitation.

TENA'SMUS or TENE'SMUS S.) a diſorder in the body that excites a continual deſire of going to ſtool, and attended with an incapacity of voiding any thing but a bloody, ſlimy matter.

TE'NBURY (S.) in *Worceſterſhire*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 101 computed, and 129 meaſured miles.

TE'NBY (S.) in *Pembrokeſhire*, *South-Wales*, a ſea-port town, which, although it has a commodious haven for ſhips, yet it has but very little trade; it has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Saturday; diſtant from *London* 172 computed, and 208 meaſured miles.

TENCH (S.) the name of a fine, pleaſant, freſh-water or river fiſh.

TEND (V.) to incline, lean, move towards, or aim at any thing; alſo to wait upon, or be obſervant of a perſon's orders, &c.

TE'NDENCY (S.) the aim, drift, inclination, motion, &c. of a perſon or thing.

TE'NDER (A.) nice, criſp, curious, ſuch as is the quality of young greens, meat, &c. alſo ſickly or apt to take cold; alſo kind, loving, good-natured, &c.

TE'NDER (V.) to offer money in payment; alſo to be kind, affectionate, loving, &c.

TE'NDER (S.) an offer of payment, or the laying down money to ſatisfy a debt; alſo a waiter or ſervant that is ready to fetch or carry what is wanted, &c.

TE'NDERNESS or TE'NDERHEARTEDNESS (S.) kindneſs, compaſſion, ſoftneſs, &c.

TE'NDINOSE or TE'NDINOUS (A.) full of tendons.

TE'NDON (S.) with the *Anatomiſts*, is a ſimilar nervous part annexed to the muſcles and bones, whereby the voluntary motion of the members is principally performed, and very frequently is confounded with a nerve, tho' very erroneouſly.

TE'NDRIL (S.) a ſmall griſtle, or young ſprout, that ſhoots out from vines, &c. and ſo creeps or runs up ſticks, poles, threads, &c.

TENEBRO'SITY or TE'NEBROSENESS (S.) darkneſs, gloomineſs, &c.

TE'NEMENT (S.) a houſe, habitation, &c. that one perſon holds of another, and enjoys ſo long as he pays the rent agreed upon.

TE'NET or TE'NENT (S.) a particular doctrine in religion, opinion in philoſophy, &c.

TE'NNET (S.) in *Heraldry*, is that colour called tawny; and is expreſſed in *Graving*, by diagonal lines from the ſiniſter chief and traverſe, by ſome called the dragon's head, hyacinth, &c.

TE'NNIS (S.) a ſport or play with a ball and racket.

TE'NON (S.) the ſquare end of a piece of timber ſo cut, as to go or be let into another, called a mortiſe, uſed in the framing of floors, &c.

TE'NOR (S.) in *Muſick*, is the natural or common pitch of the voice; alſo the purport, deſign, or intent of an inſtrument, agreement, argument, diſcourſe, &c.

TENSE (S.) a *Grammatical term* for the diſtinguiſhing the times of an action, either paſt, preſent, or to come.

TE'NSION (S.) the ſtretching out of a thing, which is more or leſs as occaſion requires.

TENT (S.) with the *Lapidaries*, is what they put under a table diamond, when they ſet it in a ring, &c. in *War*, &c. it is a room, lodging-place, &c. in a field, covered with canvas, &c. on poles to keep out the ſun, rain, &c. among the *Surgeons*, it is a ſmall quantity, of lint, tow, &c. rolled up in ſalve, ointment, &c. to put into a deep wound, ulcer, &c. among the *Vintners*, it is a ſort of rich red *Spaniſh* wine.

TE'NTERDEN or TE'NDERDEN (S.) in *Kent*, is an ancient borough town, governed by a mayor and jurats; the mayor is annually elected in the town hall on *Auguſt* 29; the market is weekly on Friday; it is a town of no great note, the only thing remarkable is the church, whoſe ſteeple is very high; diſtant from *London* 50 computed, and 60 meaſured miles.

TE'NTERS (S.) frames or poles properly ſet to put and ſtretch woollen cloths on; alſo to ſet a perſon upon the fret, &c. is to ſet him upon the *tenters*.

TE'NUOUS (A.) tall, ſlender, thin, fine, ſlight.

TE'NURE (S.) the condition, or manner upon, or by which one perſon holds lands, &c. of another.

TE'RAPHIM or THE'RAPHIM (S.) a taliſman, or ſuperſtitious idol or figure made of metal; but the *Jews* ſay, it was the actual head of a man, ſeparated from the trunk or body after he was dead, and embalmed; under the tongue whereof was put a plate of gold, with the name of ſome imaginary deity; that it was ſet up in a nich, that candles were lighted up to it, and that they worſhipped and pretended to divine by it.

TERGIVERSA'TION (S.) a heſitating, ſcrupling, boggling, ſhuffling, a leaving, forſaking,

ſaking, or turning one's back upon any thing.

TERGIVERSA'TOR (S.) a flincher, boggler, ſcrupler, ſhuffler, &c.

TERM (S.) in *Geometry*, is the limit, boundary, or extent of any thing; in *Law*, it is an appointed or ſettled time when the courts are open for cauſes to be tried, which are four times in the year; the firſt begins the 23d or 24th of *January*, called *Hilary term*; the ſecond, or *Eaſter term*, begins the Wedneſday fortnight after *Eaſter* day, and is moveable with that feaſt; the third, or *Trinity Term*, the Friday after *Trinity* Sunday; and *Michaelmas term* the 6th of *November*; alſo a phraſe or particular word uſed in an art or ſcience.

TE'RMAGANT (S.) a boiſterous, noiſy, ſcolding, maſculine woman.

TE'RMAGANT (A.) noiſy, boiſterous, troubleſome, ungovernable, unruly, &c.

TE'RMINABLE (A.) that has, or may have limits, bounds, &c.

TE'RMINATE (V.) to limit or bound, to ſet or appoint ends, &c. to any thing; alſo to adjuſt, end, or ſettle a diſpute.

TERMINA'TION (S.) the ending or concluding of a buſineſs or affair; alſo the particular ſyllable or ſyllables that vary or change at the end of words, eſpecially in the *Latin* and *Greek* languages, &c.

TERMS (S.) the conditions agreed upon between different parties, for the performance of certain matters; in *Phyſick*, the natural monthly purgations of women; in *Aſtrology*, certain degrees of the ſigns, in which ſuch reſpective planets have been ſaid to have been obſerved to have their virtues and ſtrength encreaſed; alſo the particular names or meanings of certain tools or expreſſions in arts and ſciences; alſo the ſeveral quantities in arithmetical and algebraical operations; in *Geometry*, they are limits or boundaries of lines, ſuperficies, or ſolids; and in *Architecture*, thoſe props or ſupports that are made in the ſhape of men, women, ſatyrs, &c. at top, and the bottoms like pyramids, put at the corners of ſome ancient buildings, are thus called.

TE'RNARY (S.) verſes, ranks of men, &c. that are reckoned or accounted by threes.

TERPSI'CHORE (S.) one of the nine Muſes, ſaid to be the inventreſs of dancing, balls, &c. ſhe was repreſented with a chearful countenance, having on her head a coronet compoſed of feathers of divers colours.

TE'RRACE or TE'RRAS (S.) ſometimes means a fine, ſmooth, plain walk in a large garden to walk on, elevated above the general plane of the whole garden, on purpoſe to view the adjacent grounds or country more advantageouſly; and ſometimes it means the roof of a houſe made flat to walk on to take the air, and to have a proſpect of all about it; and ſometimes it means a balcony that projects beyond the upright face of the building.

TERRA'QUEOUS (A.) a mixture of earth and water, ſomething belonging or appertaining to the earth and water, as the *terraqueous* globe is the whole compage of earth and water, in oppoſition to the celeſtial or ſtarry globe.

TERRE'LLA (S.) a load-ſtone made into a globular or ſpherical form, and ſo poſited, that its poles, equator, &c. exactly correſpond to the poles, equator, &c. of the world.

TERRE'NE or TERRE'STRIAL (A.) earthly, like or belonging to the earth.

TE'RRIBLE or TERRI'FICK (A.) frightful, horrible, dreadful, that cauſes fear, amazement, &c.

TE'RRIER (S.) a particular kind of hunting dog.

TE'RRING (S.) in *Suſſex*, upon the downs, not far from the ſea, ſo indifferent a town, that the market is ſo ſmall, that it is uncertain what day it is kept on; diſtant from *London* 45 computed, and 53 meaſured miles.

TE'RRITORY (S.) the quantity of ground, &c. in or over which a king, magiſtrate, &c. has the rule, authority, command, &c.

TE'RROR or TE'RROUR (S.) fright, fear, horror, amazement, &c.

TE'RTIAN (S.) an ague, fever, or effervescence of the blood, that returns every third day exactly at a ſet time, together with its various ſymptoms.

TE'SSELATE (V.) to inlay with various kinds or ſorts of colours, to chequer or variegate with flowers, birds, &c.

TEST (S.) a proof or trial whereby to know the ſincerity of a perſon's intentions, &c. alſo a furnace or frame bound round with iron, compoſed of bone-aſhes, &c. in order to refine ſilver, or extract it out of lead, &c. with which it is mixed and ſmelted out of the ore.

TESTA'CEOUS (A.) ſhelly, or full of ſhells, like to, or after the nature of ſhells, particularly of thoſe belonging to fiſh.

TE'STAMENT (S.) ſometimes ſignifies a will revocable, diſpoſing or diſtributing of a man's eſtate while alive, to thoſe he would have enjoy it after his death; ſometimes it ſignifies the collection of particular books or writings, commonly called the *Old* and *New Teſtaments*, or the holy ſcriptures, containing thoſe writings or books wrote by the inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt, containing the covenant between God and his people, and are the witneſſes and declaration of his will.

TESTA'TOR or TESTA'TRIX (S.) a man or woman that makes a will to diſpoſe of his or her effects or eſtate after his of her deceaſe.

TE'STER (S.) a ſmall ſilver coin of ſix pence

value; alſo the upper part of the furniture of a bed, or that cloth, ſtuff, or ſilk, that covers the top or uppermoſt part.

TE'STICLES (S.) the ſeminal organs in a man or woman.

TESTIFICA'TION (S.) a bearing witneſs, an aſſuring or certifying.

TE'STIFY (V.) to witneſs, make known or apparent, to certify, &c.

TESTIMO'NIAL (S.) a certifying under the hand of a magiſtrate, or of the head of a college, &c. a perſon's ſettlement, freedom, &c.

TE'STIMONY (S.) the evidence or truth of any thing made apparent by proof of proper witneſſes, &c. alſo a quotation from the works of the learned, &c. for a confirmation of an aſſertion.

TE'STINESS (S.) peeviſhneſs, croſs-grainedneſs, moroſeneſs, ſurlineſs, aptneſs to be in a pet, &c.

TE'STY (A.) pettiſh, ſoon angry, croſs, peeviſh, &c.

TE'TBURY (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, is a conſiderable town, whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; pleaſantly ſituated upon a riſing ground, and in a healthy air, but water is ſcarce in a dry ſummer; it is handſomely built and well inhabited; the yarn, cheeſe, and bacon trades are largely carried on here; diſtant from *London* 77 computed, and 94 meaſured miles.

TE'THER (S.) a rope tied at one end to a poſt or ſtake in the ground, and the other to a horſe's neck, leg, &c. whereby he has the privilege of feeding or grazing only ſo far as the cord will permit him; and in general, ſignifies the bounds or limits of any one's power, art, or ſtrength.

TE'TRACHORD (S.) a muſical inſtrument of four ſtrings; alſo an interval of three tones.

TE'TRAGON (S.) a ſquare or four-ſided figure.

TETRAGRA'MMATON (S.) the name given by the *Greeks* to the moſt high God, becauſe in moſt languages it was wrote with four letters.

TETRAHE'DRON (S.) a geometrick ſolid, comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles.

TE'TRAPLA (S.) a Bible divided into four columns, in each of which there is a different *Greek* verſion, *viz. Aquila*'s, *Symmachus*'s, the *Septuagint*, and the *Theodeſian*.

TE'TRARCH (S.) a lord or governor that has the command of a fourth part of a country, kingdom, or province under him, without wearing the diadem, or bearing the title of king; though ſometimes it was given to him who was king, or that had the dominion over half, or a third part of a kingdom.

TE'TRARCHATE or TE'TRARCHY (S.) ſometimes means the office, power, or authority of a tetrarch; and ſometimes ſo much land as is aſſigned him for his juriſdiction.

TETRA'STICK (S.) a ſtanza, epigram, or poem conſiſting of four lines or verſes.

TE'TTER (S.) a ſkin diſeaſe attended with an inflammation, and a large number of ſmall itching puſtles, by ſome called a ringworm; and among the *Farriers*, a flying worm.

TEUTA'TES (S.) a name under which the ancient *Gauls* worſhipped *Mercury*, to whom they ſacrificed human victims, the *Druids* either burning them, piercing them with arrows, or ſtrangling them in the middle of their temples.

TEU'TONS (S.) thoſe ancient *Germans* that inhabited the iſlands of *Funen* and *Zealand* in *Denmark*; they were very troubleſome to their neighbours, and held out a long time againſt the *Romans*; alſo the name of a famous order of knighthood, who were anciently called the knights of our lady of *Mount Sion*.

TE'WKSBURY (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, is an ancient borough, governed by 24 burgeſſes, who have juriſdiction within the borough, excluſive of the juſtices of the peace for the county, two of which are choſe yearly, who, with two others, are the ruling magiſtrates; here are two markets weekly on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; it ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by the freeholders and freemen of this borough; the town is large and populous, conſiſting of three high-built ſtreets, in which are many ſide lanes; it is encompaſſed with the rivers, *Avon*, *Carron*, *Severn*, and the *Swilyate*, which renders it very liable to inundations, but this inconvenience is abundantly rewarded by the plenty it brings with it, the ſlime manuring the ground in a very rich manner; the clothing trade is vigorouſly carried on here; diſtant from *London* 79 computed, and 97 meaſured miles.

TEXT (S.) the direct words of an author; and when applied to the *Scripture*, is ſometimes taken in oppoſition to the gloſs or comment, without any relation had to the *text*'s being in the original language, or the tranſlation thereof; and ſometimes it is only for the *Hebrew* of the Old, and the *Greek* of the New Teſtament; tho' ſome learned men are of opinion, that St. *Matthew* wrote his goſpel in *Hebrew*, St. *Mark* his in *Latin*, St. *Paul* his epiſtle to the *Romans* in *Latin*, and that to the *Hebrews* in *Hebrew*; ſometimes this word is taken for the theme upon which a diſcourſe, oration, &c. is made; and ſometimes it means a large ſort of writing to put particular words or ſentences in, that they may be the more eaſily diſtinguiſhed.

TE'XTUARY (S.) one that ſtudies the original of the ſcriptures, or that is very converſant with the Bible, &c.

TE'XTURE (S.) the frame, make, or natural compoſition of any creature, plant, &c. alſo the regular ordering or compoſing of a diſcourſe, piece of work, &c.

THA'LIA (S.) one of the poets nine *Muſes*, who is appointed to preſide over comedy, and is repreſented with a wanton and laſcivious countenance, crowned with ivy, and holding a maſk in her hand; ſhe is alſo ſaid to be the inventreſs of geometry and agriculture.

THAMES (S.) the principal river of *England*, ſo called from *Thame* and *Iſis*, which join into one ſtream at *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*, and ſo form this river, which is joined by the *Kennet* and *Loddon* from *Berkſhire*, the *Colne* from *Buckinghamſhire*, receives the *Brent* from *Middleſex*, the *Wey* and *Wandle* from *Surrey*, the *Lea* and *Roden* from *Eſſex*, and the *Darent* from *Kent*; it waters in its courſe *Dorcheſter*, *Henly*, *Reading*, *Windſor*, *Maidenhead*, *Staines*, *Kingſton*, *Richmond*, *Brentford*, *Lambeth*, *Weſtminſter*, *London*, *Southwark*, *Deptford*, *Greenwich*, *Barkin*, and *Graveſend*; this river for the excellency and navigableneſs of its water, and gentleneſs of its ſtream, may be equalled to, if not put before any other in the world.

THA'MUZ, THA'MMUZ, or TA'MMUZ (S.) a *Pagan* deity, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Adonis*; it had a publick feſtival in the month of *Tammuz*, which anſwers to our *June* and *July*; he was repreſented by an image of braſs made hollow, into whoſe eyes they uſed to put lead, and then make a fire withinſide, which cauſed the lead to melt, and ſo to repreſent weeping.

THANE (S.) a word much in uſe formerly, and which ſometimes ſignified a nobleman, ſometimes a freeman, and ſometimes a magiſtrate, but moſt properly an officer under the king.

THANK (V.) to acknowledge with a due ſenſe of gratitude, the favours or ſervices we receive from others.

THA'NKFUL (A.) humble, grateful, duly acknowledging the favours received.

THA'NKFULNESS (S.) a grateful diſpoſition, or the act of paying due acknowledgments for favours received.

THA'NKLESS (A.) ungrateful, unkind, or that returns no acknowledgments or thanks for favours received.

THANKSGI'VING (S.) a publick or private acknowledging of, and giving thanks for favours received.

THATCH (V.) to cover a houſe, &c. with ſtraw, reeds, &c. inſtead of ſlates or tiles, to keep out the weather.

THATCH (S.) ſtraw, reeds, &c. uſed to cover houſes, barns, ſtables, &c. with, inſtead of boards, tiles, ſlates, lead, copper, &c.

THA'TCHER (S.) an artificer or workman that covers houſes, barns, or ſtables with ſtraw, reeds, &c.

THAW (V.) to melt or diſſolve like ſnow or ice in warm weather.

THAW'ING (S.) the reducing ſnow or ice into their original fluid condition.

THA'XSTED or THA'CKSTED (S.) in *Eſſex*; this town was incorporated by the name of the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town of *Thackſted*, by king *Philip* and queen *Mary*, the privileges whereof were confirmed and increaſed by queen *Elizabeth* and king *James* I. the market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 35 computed, and 42 meaſured miles.

THE (Part.) is a particle in the *Engliſh* tongue that ſignifies ſometimes univerſally, and ſometimes particularly all perſons or things ſpoken of.

THEA'NTHROPOS (S.) a name given to Jeſus Chriſt, to expreſs his divine and human nature united in one perſon, as God and man.

THE'ATRAL or THEA'TRICAL (S.) ſomething like or belonging to a ſtage or theatre, where plays are acted.

THE'ATRE or THE'ATER (S.) a place deſigned for the ſight of publick plays; and among the *Romans*, differed from the amphitheatre in form, as being but a ſemicircle, whereas that was quite round.

THEE (S.) is the perſonal pronoun ſubſtantive, which always ſtands after a verb, whoſe theme or nominative caſe is *thou*.

THEFT (S.) ſometimes is applied to the act of ſtealing, and ſometimes to the thing ſtolen.

THEM (S.) is the plural number, and is always put after a verb; its nominative is *they*.

THEME (S.) a text or ſubject to be wrote, or ſpoke of, or diſputed upon; with the *Aſtrologers*, it is uſed for the poſition of the ſuperior bodies at any moment that they enquire the ſucceſs of any thing then begun or propoſed.

THEN (Part.) at that time, either paſt or to come, that is particularly mentioned.

THENCE (Part.) from that place ſpoken of.

THENCEFO'RTH or THENCEFO'RWARD (Part.) from that time forwards, or ſo on.

THEO'CRACY (S.) either the immediate government of God himſelf, or by his prophets, &c.

THEO'DOLITE (S.) a noted mathematical inſtrument uſed in ſurveying of lands, taking heights, diſtances, &c.

THEOLO'GICAL (A.) ſomething belonging or relating to divinity.

THEO'LOGIST or THE'OLOGUE (S.) a miniſter, divine, profeſſor of or ſtudent in divinity.

THEO'LOGY (S.) the art or ſtudy of divine matters, now commonly called divinity, as underſtood by the chriſtians, and taught in the holy ſcriptures, though the doctrines or

principles of any falſe religion, ſuch as *Heatheniſm*, *Mahometaniſm*, *&c.* are alſo contained under this term.

THE'OMACHY (S.) a fighting or reſiſting againſt God.

THEOMA'GI (S.) perſons ſkilled in, or inſpired with divine wiſdom.

THEOMA'GICAL (A.) relating or belonging to divine magick, or the wiſdom of God.

THEOMA'NTISTS (S.) a ſort of impoſtors that pretended to divination, and other ſtrange matters, by invoking God, and thereby being poſſeſſed by him could utter prophecies, &c.

THEOPA'SCHITES (S.) a ſect that maintained that the whole Trinity ſuffered in the perſon of Jeſus Chriſt upon the croſs.

THEO'RBO (S.) a large lute, or muſical inſtrument, uſed to play thorough baſſes on in concerts.

THE'OREM (S.) properly belongs to mathematicks, and there ſignifies a propoſition, which requireth the ſearching out, and demonſtrating ſome property or affection of a figure, wherein only ſpeculation or contemplation is uſed, without the actual doing or performing any thing, and theſe are variouſly denominated, according as they are applied to general or particular caſes, &c.

THEORE'MATIST (S.) a ſtudent in, or finder out of theorems, or ſpeculative propoſitions.

THEORE'TICK or THEORE'TICAL (A.) like to, or after the manner of the theory, or ſpeculative part of a ſcience.

THE'ORIST (S.) one whoſe principal or whole ſtudy is in the abſtract or demonſtrative part of a ſcience.

THE'ORY (S.) the abſtracted or contemplative part of a ſcience, where the demonſtration of the truth is more examined after than the practical performance.

THERAPEU'TICE (S.) that part of phyſick or medicine that regards only the methods of cure, or ſearches for remedies in or againſt diſeaſes.

THERE (Part.) in, or at that place ſpecified.

THE'REABOUT (Part.) near that place, or ſum.

THEREA'FTER (Part.) in that mode or after that manner, like, or according to another.

THE'REFORE (Part.) an illation ſhewing the reaſon or cauſe why a thing is done.

THEREO'F (Part.) of or from another.

THEREO'N or THEREUPO'N (Part.) upon that place or thing, for that reaſon, or upon that account.

THEREWI'TH (Part.) along with another.

THERMO'METER or THE'RMOSCOPE (S.) a philoſophical inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of heat and cold, and eſpecially of a human body.

THESE (A.) the parties or things now preſent, or reaſons or arguments now given.

THE'SIS (S.) the argument or propoſition upon which a diſcourſe or diſputation is to be made or held.

THE'TFORD (S.) is partly in *Norfolk* and partly in *Suffolk*; it is an ancient town and was formerly very populous, and alſo noted for many fine and large churches and monaſteries, moſt of which are now in ruins, there being only three left, *viz.* one in the *Suffolk* ſide, and two in the *Norfolk* ſide; the nonjuring clergy have gone ſo far as to have ſome of their members confirmed biſhops of *Thetford* by the late king *James* II. and the Pretender; at preſent it is pretty large, and but thinly peopled, yet it has a good market weekly on Saturday; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and capital burgeſſes, commonly called common-council men, and ſends two members to parliament; the *Lent* aſſizes for the county are kept here; diſtant from *London* 70 computed, and 80 meaſured miles.

THICK (A.) bulky, the oppoſite to thin; alſo liquor, &c. full of grounds, &c. whereby it looks dirty, &c.

THI'CKEN (V.) to encreaſe in bulk or ſubſtance, to render heavier, or not ſo clear, fine, or pure as it was before.

THI'CKET (S.) a ſmall wood or place full of ſhrubs, or branches of young trees, buſhes, &c.

THIEF (S.) he or ſhe that violently or privately takes away or ſteals the property of another.

THIEVE (V.) to ſteal, or take away violently or clandeſtinely the property of another.

THIE'VERY (S.) the act of ſtealing, or taking away illegally the property of another.

THIE'VISH (A.) inclined to ſtealing, of a wicked covetous diſpoſition, or deſire to take or have the property of another.

THIGH (S.) the limb or member of the body that is, or lies between the knee and the groin.

THILL (S.) that part of a waggon or cart wherein the ſhafts are faſtened to the draught-tree, which contains the firſt horſe.

THI'MBLE (S.) an inſtrument made of braſs, ſilver, iron, &c. put on the finger to thruſt a needle through any cloth, ſilk, &c. uſed by all ſeamſtreſſes, taylors, &c.

THIN (A.) fine, ſlender, clear, free from mixture, light, ſlight, &c.

THIN (V.) ſometimes means to take away a number or parcel out of a greater quantity; and ſometimes to make liquor clear, tranſparent, &c.

THINE (S.) a relative poſſeſſive pronoun, ſignifying that the particular thing ſpoken of is the property of the perſon ſpoken to; as, The horſe is *thine*.

THING (S.) any material being, eſpecially inanimates.

THINK (V.) to ponder, conſider, contemplate, reflect, &c. alſo to imagine, ſuppoſe, or be of a particular opinion.

THI'NKING (S.) the act of meditating, conſidering, reflecting, &c. alſo of ſuppoſing, imagining, &c.

THIRD (S.) the ordinal number, ſhewing that two perſons or things go before that which is now ſpoken of; and in *Muſick*, is an interval of two ſounds or degrees of tone, and of this there is the greater and the leſſer, the *third* greater is called the ſharp, and the leſſer the flat *third*.

THIRST (S.) that painful ſenſation that ariſes in man or beaſt, from a want or deprivation of drink or liquor to allay the fury thereof; alſo the perching drineſs that hinders the trees from bearing fruits, the ground herbage, &c.

THIRST (V.) to be affected with an earneſt deſire for, and great want of liquor.

THI'RSTY (A.) droughty, wanting, or very much deſiring liquor, parched up with heat, &c.

THIRTEE'N, THI'RTY, &c. (S.) are the cardinal numbers, ſignifying abſolutely the numbers 13, 30, &c. without any particular application.

THIS (Part.) the perſon or thing then immediately ſpoken of.

THI'STLE (S.) a plant full of prickles, bearing a bluiſh flower; alſo an order of knighthood.

THI'STLY (A.) full of or troubled with thiſtles.

THI'THER (Part.) to that place mentioned.

THI'THERWARD (Part.) towards that place ſpoken of.

THO'MISM (S.) the particular doctrines or tenets of the famous ſchool divine *Thomas Aquinas*, eſpecially as to predeſtination and grace.

THO'MISTS (S.) ſuch divines or perſons as maintain the particular opinions or doctrines of *Thomas Aquinas*, the great ſchool-man, whom the church of *Rome* calls the angelick doctor.

THONG (S.) a ſlip or ſtrap of leather.

THOR (S.) an idol anciently worſhipped by the *Saxons*, from whence the name Thurſday, or the fifth day of the week, took its riſe, he being worſhipped on that day; alſo the falſe god of the idolatrous *Laplanders*, to whom they attribute the ſovereign authority over all miſchievous and malevolent ſpirits that inhabit the air, mountains, or lakes; they ſay, he uſes the rainbow to ſhoot with; they worſhip him as the author of life and death, and governor of all men, and repreſent him by the ſtump or trunk of a tree, the top being rudely formed like a man's head; they ſtick a piece of ſteel and flint in his head, that he may ſtrike fire at pleaſure; they ſet a hammer by him, which, they ſay, he uſes as well as his bow and arrows againſt evil ſpirits; being thus dreſſed, they ſet him upon a table or altar, which generally ſtands behind their cabbins; round this altar they ſtick branches of pine or birch, and border the alley leading to it in the ſame manner; they offer rennes, or a ſort of deer, to it as victims; and ſometimes lambs, dogs, rats and hens, which they buy on purpoſe, having none in their own country; after the ſacrifice they place before the idol a ſort of box made of the bark or rind of trees, full of bits of fleſh taken from every part of the body of the victim, with the fat melted, for him to ſubſiſt on, or at leaſt to keep him in mind of the laſt act of adoration, till they offer up another.

THO'RAX (S.) with the *Anatomiſts*, is all that cavity which is circumſcribed above by the neck-bone, below by the diaphragma, before by the breaſt-bone, behind by the back-bone, on the ſides by the ribs; in form oval, containing the heart and lungs, and covered on the inſide with a membrane called the pleura.

THORN (S.) the ſharp-pointed prickle of a buſh, roſe-tree, &c. alſo figuratively, any vexation, trouble, or uneaſineſs, is called a *thorn*.

THO'RN-BACK (S.) the name of a fiſh that has on its back horny, ſharp prickles, that muſt be flead off before it can be eat; alſo a cant name for an old maid or woman that has lived thirty or forty years ſingle, or unmarried.

THO'RNBURY (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, hath a cuſtomary mayor, 12 aldermen, and two conſtables; the aldermen are ſuch perſons as have been mayors; it hath a market weekly on Saturday; the pariſh is 20 miles in circumference; diſtant from *London* 89 computed, and 106 meaſured miles.

THO'RNY (A.) troubled with, or full of thorns, troubles, difficulties, &c.

THO'ROUGH (Part.) quite through from one end to the other.

THO'ROUGH-BASS (S.) in *Muſick*, is the full baſs played with all the chords, and which accompanies or goes thro' the whole concert, though the particular inſtruments change or ſtand ſtill often.

THO'ROUGH-FARE (S.) a common paſſage or leading place from one ſtreet, court, &c. to another.

THO'ROUGH-STITCH (S.) a completion or full ending or finiſhing of a matter.

THO'RPSTON or THRA'PSTON (S.) in *Northamptonſhire*, which though it be not eminent either for trade or buildings, yet it is delightfully ſituated in a fine valley, and ſurrounded with a rich ſoil, and well watered, has a fine bridge over the *Nen*, and a good market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 53 computed, and 65 meaſured miles.

THOSE (A.) perſons or things ſpoken of, or pointed to.

THOU (S.) the ſingle perſon immediately ſpoken to; as, *Thou art the Man*.

THOUGH or THO' (Part.) a word ſignifying ſomething conditional.

THOUGHT (S.) that act of the mind, or operation of the ſoul, whereby we perceive or know any thing.

THOU'GHTFUL (A.) conſiderative, full of, or much employed with thinking.

THOU'GHTLESS (A.) careleſs, negligent, without due conſideration or thought.

THOU'SAND (S.) the number of ten hundred, wrote 1000, or M, or CIↃ.

THRALL or THRA'LDOM (S.) the ſtate of ſlavery, bondage, or ſervitude.

THRAVE (S.) in *Huſbandry*, is 24 ſheaves, or four ſhocks of corn, each ſix ſheaves.

THREAD (S.) ſmall twine of flax, wool, or ſilk, ſpun and twiſted together, for the uſe of ſewing things together.

THREAD or THRE'DDLE (V.) to put thread, ſilk, worſted, &c. into a needle.

THREA'D-BARE (A.) worn almoſt out, or very bare of wool, &c. ſo that the threads that compoſe the ſtuff, &c. are plainly ſeen.

THREAT (V.) to poſitively affirm or inſiſt upon a thing, to bear no gainſaying or denial.

THREAT (S.) a menace of infliction of puniſhment.

THREA'TEN (V.) to menace or terrify a perſon with inflicting puniſhment.

THRENO'DIA (S.) a dirge, or mournful ſong or poem to ſing at funerals, &c.

THRESH (V.) to beat corn out of the ears; alſo to chaſtiſe or puniſh a perſon with beating.

THRE'SHHER (S.) a country-man that works or gets his maintenance by beating the grain out of the ears of wheat, or other corn, with a flail.

THRE'SHOLD (S.) the lowermoſt frame or timber of a door-way.

THRICE (S.) three times.

THRIFT or THRI'FTINESS (S.) ſavingneſs, good houſewifry, carefulneſs, &c.

THRI'FTY (A.) ſparing, induſtrious, careful.

THRILL (V.) to glide or move gently and conſtantly along.

THRIVE (V.) to grow rich, increaſe, proſper, or ſucceed well in the world.

THROAT (S.) the wind-pipe, and parts adjacent.

THRO'BBING (S.) beating, panting, &c. as a ſwelling or ſore part does with a ſtrong pulſe.

THRONE (S.) a chair of ſtate, generally compoſed of rich materials, raiſed two or three ſteps above the ground, and covered with a canopy for kings and princes to ſit under at times of publick ceremonies; in *Scripture*, heaven is called the *throne of God* and *the earth his footſtool*; and in the *Jewiſh Diſpenſation*, the ark of the covenant was eſteemed the *throne* of God.

THRONES (S.) among ſome writers, means the third order of angels.

THRONG (S.) a great croud or multitude of people met together in one place, ſo that it is very difficult to paſs and repaſs.

THRONG (V.) to aſſemble or meet together in great numbers; alſo to croud, preſs, ſqueeze, &c. through a multitude of people.

THRO'PPLE or THRO'TTLE (V.) to choak a perſon, to ſtop one's breath by ſqueezing the wind-pipe very tightly or hard.

THROUGH (Part.) from end to end, or ſide to ſide, either of a place or thing.

THROUGH-OU'T (Part.) all over, quite through, &c.

THROW (V.) to make or prepare ſilk, thread, &c. fit for the needle, ſhuttle, &c. alſo to caſt or fling a thing away.

THROW'ER or THROW'STER (S.) one who prepares or makes ſilk, thread, &c. fit to be wove or worked with a needle.

THROWS (S.) the pains that a woman feels in child-birth.

THRUMS (S.) the ends of weavers warps, either ſilk or worſted, &c.

THRÚST (S.) a ſhove, or puſh againſt the wall, &c.

THRUST (V.) to ſhove, puſh againſt, or from one in a rude manner.

THULE (S.) by the *Ancients*, eſteemed the fartheſt part of the world, the utmoſt extent that a perſon could go, ſuppoſed to be an iſland a ſmall diſtance beyond the *Orkneys*.

THUMB (S.) the ſhorteſt, firſt, and thickeſt finger on a perſon's hand.

THU'MMIM (S.) ſomething worn by the *Jewiſh* high prieſts in their pontifical dreſs, but what it was preciſely the learned have not determined, ſome imagining it was not any thing material, but an extraordinary gift of God, to thoſe of the office upon extraordinary occaſions, whereby they were enabled to return anſwers to the king or others, who conſulted them upon great emergencies.

THUMP (S.) a blow with the hand clenched, or doubled up, commonly called a fiſt.

THUMP (V.) to beat or ſtrike with the hand or fiſt; alſo to punch with a long ſtick like a watchman in the night.

THU'MPING (S.) beating, puſhing, or making a noiſe with one's hand, or a long ſtick.

THU'MPING (A.) large, big, great, or of an unuſual ſize.

THU'NDER (S.) a noiſe made in the air like the roaring of cannon, occaſioned by a commixtion of diſagreeing vapours that generate noiſy exploſions.

THU'NDER (V.) to make a loud noiſe in the air like the exploſion of confined gun-powder; alſo to ſcold, ſtorm, or make an angry noiſe with the voice.

THU'NDERING (A.) loud, noiſy, terrible, threatning, &c.

THU'RSDAY (S.) the fifth day of our common week, ſo called from the idol *Thor*, which was worſhipped by the ancient *Saxons*, *&c.* on that day.

THURSKE or THIRSK (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a ſmall borough-town, that has an indifferent market on Monday; it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 162 computed, and 199 meaſured miles.

THUS (Part.) like to, or after this manner.

THWART (V.) to croſs, vex, teaze, contradict, oppoſe, hinder, &c.

To lie a-thwart, in the *Sea Language*, is when one ſhip lies or is anchored, ſo as to hinder another's going out of a harbour, river, &c.

THWACK (V.) to beat or threſh ſeverely or ſharply; alſo to ſqueeze or preſs cloſe together.

THYME vulgarly called TIME (S.) an aromatick plant or tree that bears very ſmall leaves, uſed to ſeaſon broths and meats to render them ſavoury or reliſhing.

TIA'RA (S.) a tall, high, ſharp-pointed cap, anciently worn by the kings and ſovereign princes, &c. among the *Perſians*.

TIB (S.) a cant name for a whore or miſtreſs; alſo a name frequently given to a ſhe cat, or a prating girl.

TICK (S.) a habit or ill cuſtom, contracted by ſome horſes running their teeth all along the manger, halter, &c. as tho' they were biting it aſunder; alſo a particular ſort of very ſtrong ſtriped linen cloth, wove to make the caſes of pillows, bolſters, or beds, to contain the feathers, flocks, &c. wherewith they are ſtuffed or filled; alſo to make ſailors jackets, &c. of; it is alſo called *ticking*; alſo a worm or inſect that breeds in the fleſh of living ſheep, &c.

TICK (V.) to mark or prick off articles of account to be aſcertained of their truth and exactneſs; alſo to run or get into the debt of alehouſe-keepers, chandlers, &c.

TI'CKET (S.) a note, or piece of coin, metal, &c. ſo made as not to be eaſily counterfeited, by which a perſon is entitled to go in and ſee a comedy, opera, ball, &c. alſo to receive money for ſervice done on ſhip-board, &c. alſo a label to put on goods, bags of money, &c. to know the value, quantity, ſort, &c. alſo a piece of ſtampt metal worn by the licens'd porters in the city of *London*, that if they ſhould go away with any parcel of goods, money, &c. they may be ſent with, upon application to their proper office, their ſureties ſhall be obliged to make good the damage, ſo that it do not exceed 300*l*.

TI'CKET (V.) to ſet or put labels upon goods, to deliver out notes for plays, ſeamens wages, &c.

TI'CKHILL (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a diſtinct liberty by itſelf, and has a weekly market on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 119 computed, and 149 meaſured miles.

TI'CKLE (V.) to excite a pleaſing ſenſation in the body that occaſions laughter; alſo to pleaſe or amuſe one's ſelf or another, by ſaying or doing that which is agreeable to one's diſpoſition.

TI'CKLISH (A.) ſubject, liable, or apt to be tickled very eaſily; alſo any thing that ſtands or is in a very dangerous or hazardous condition.

TID (A.) nice, delicate, curious, dainty, fine, &c. as a *tid-bit* is a roaſt or boil'd chicken, or other dainty meat, &c.

TI'DDESWALL or TI'DSWALL (S.) in *Derbyſhire*, an indifferent town, wherein is a fine church and free-ſchool, whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 120 computed, and 147 meaſured miles.

TI'DDLE (V.) to pleaſe, amuſe or play with, to fondle or make much of, to indulge or humour.

TIDE (S.) the natural fluctuation of the water of the ſea, and ſome rivers, whereby it increaſes and decreaſes its quantity at particular times and places, the firſt being called the *tide* of flood, the laſt the *tide* of ebb; when the *tide* or flow of water runs againſt the wind, it is called a windward *tide*, in which caſe, the ſea breaks moſt, and runs higheſt.

TI'DESMAN (S.) a cuſtom houſe officer, whoſe buſineſs it is to be always ready on ſhore or on ſhip-board, to watch and ſee that no goods go on ſhore out of any ſhip homeward bound, till the cuſtom or duty be paid, &c.

TI'DINGS (S.) news or accounts of perſons or things that were abſent.

TI'DY (A.) neat, notable, ſharp, briſk, careful, clever, &c.

TIE (V.) to bind or faſten things together with a ſtring, &c. alſo to obligate one's ſelf for another by bonds, &c. to perform certain conditions, &c.

TIE (S.) an obligation or reaſon why a perſon does, or ſhould do a thing; in a *Ship*, thoſe ropes by which the yards hang, and that carry them up when the halliards are ſtrained, are called *ties*.

TIERCE (S.) a veſſel of wine, containing 42 gallons, or the third part of a pipe; in the *Romiſh Liturgy*, it is one of the canonical hours for prayers, *viz.* eight in the winter, and ten in the ſummer at night; at *Cards*, it is a ſequence, or three following cards of one ſort; in *Heraldry*, it is the diviſion of a ſhield into three equal parts.

TIES (S.) the obligations that any perſon ſtands in towards others; and on *Ship-board*, it means thoſe four ſtrand ropes, hawſer-laid, by which the yards hang, and are carried up upon occaſion.

TIFF (S.) a ſmall quantity of any drinkable liquor, though generally ſpoke of punch; alſo an angry fit or ſcolding bout.

TIFF (V.) to ſcold, be angry, or ſhew reſentment at ſomething done or ſaid by another.

TI'GER or TY'GER (S.) a fierce wild beaſt of

of the lion ſpecies, whoſe ſkin is variegated by long ſtripes of ſundry colours; its ſhape much like a cat, having long talons, but much larger in ſize; it is ſo nimble and active, that the poets have repreſented it as generated by the wind; in the *Mogul's Court*, they ſhew combats between men and *tygers* for ſport.

TIGHT (A.) neat, ſpruce, clever, houſewifely; alſo very cloſe or fit to contain liquor, &c. alſo very ſevere, or hard to deal with.

TI'GHTEN (V.) to draw ſtraight or cloſe, to make veſſels fit to hold liquor, &c.

TILE (S.) an uſeful piece of goods, made of earth baked, and commonly flat, ſometimes ſquare, ſometimes parallelogrammick, &c. for the purpoſe of pavements, covering of houſes, &c.

TILE (V.) to cover the roof, hearths, &c. of houſes with tiles.

TILL (Part.) until, or ſo long as ſomething ſhall be in doing, &c.

TILL (S.) a little box or drawer uſed by retale tradeſmen to put the money in they immediately take for the goods then ſold, &c.

TILL (V.) to improve, plough, dig, huſband, or manure the ground fit for ſowing corn, &c.

TI'LLAGE (S.) the culture, impovement, digging, or ploughing of the ground.

TI'LLER (S.) among the *Seamen*, is the ſame with helm, only they call it *tiller* in a boat, and helm in a ſhip; alſo a digger, plougher, or manurer of the earth.

TILT (S.) a cloth or covering to put over the hoops of a boat, waggon, &c. to keep the paſſengers from the weather, either ſun or rain.

TILT (V.) to fight or encounter in an open place on horſeback with a ſpear or lance, by fixing or reſting it againſt the ſaddle, and ſo ſpurring the horſe, both the parties meet with great violence; alſo to raiſe one end of a barrel with liquor in it, to make the other ſink down the lower, in order to let the liquor run out, when almoſt at the bottom or but little left in the caſk.

TI'LT-BOAT (S.) a boat covered with cloth to keep off the ſun, wind, rain, &c. but commonly means thoſe large boats that carry great numbers of paſſengers, goods, &c. at a time, from *London* to *Graveſend*, and back again, &c.

TI'MAR (S.) in the *Turkiſh Policy*, is a fief or poſſeſſion given by the grand ſeignior to certain perſons to maintain themſelves, and to ſerve him in his wars, and theſe are ſettled by letters patents, and may be from ſix to 19,999 aſpers, and no more, 20,000 being the revenue of a zaim; the *Timariots* are obliged to equip a horſeman for every 3000 aſpers *per annum*, who are called gebelins, and diſpoſed in regiments, that have their colonels with colours and kettle drums; they are never excuſed ſerving in perſon with the train, which their eſtates oblige them to bring into the field with them; they are obliged to ſerve, whether it be by ſea or land, and if ſick, are carried in litters, if children they are carried in baſkets, &c. to be uſed to the fatigue of a camp from their childhood; ſome have their revenues fixed to them and their heirs, others only to themſelves during life.

TIMA'RIOTS (S.) among the *Turks*, are ſuch ſoldiers as enjoy the revenues of certain lands allowed them by the grand ſeignior to ſerve in his armies.

TI'MBER (S.) all large trees or wood fit for building ſtrong work, whether ſhips or houſes; alſo in *Furriery*, a bundle containing 40 ſkins or furs.

TI'MBER (V.) to make a place ſufficiently ſtrong or fit for ſervice with timber, &c.

TI'MBREL (S.) a muſical inſtrument formerly in uſe, eſpecially among the women, to dance and ſing to, but now quite laid aſide.

TIME (S.) commonly means the meaſure of motion or duration of any thing; ſometimes it means opportunity, or a favourable moment for the doing or forbearing any thing; in *Scripture*, it ſometimes means the birth, ſometimes the death of a perſon, and ſometimes that ſpace he acts or does any thing in, or has power for the quantity of *time*; we commonly meaſure or diſtinguiſh the quantity or duration of it by years, months, days, hours, &c. which are alſo made or determined by the luminaries, &c. and called ſometimes aſtronomick *time*, and ſometimes civil *time*; in *Muſick*, it is the giving each note according to the compoſition its proper length or continued ſound; and this is again called common, duple, or triple *time*.

TI'MELY (Part.) in fit, proper, or due time, ſeaſonably, opportunely, &c.

TI'MID or TI'MOROUS (A.) fearful, frightful, ſtartliſh, &c.

TI'MIDNESS, TIMI'DITY, or TI'MOROUSNESS (S.) fearfulneſs, of a frightful or weak diſpoſition of mind, wanting of courage, &c.

TIN (S.) by ſome is called an imperfect or compound metal, white, and ſofter than ſilver, and harder than lead, and ſo imagined to be made up of both, though the mines of *tin*, and its ſeveral properties, ſhew this to be mere chimera, for firſt it is lighter than all other metals, and yet not ſo ductile, &c. The *Chymiſts* call it *Jupiter*.

TI'NCTURE (S.) a mixture of one thing with another, eſpecially in *Painting* and *Phyſick*, whereby liquors are coloured and impregnated with the colours and virtues of herbs, flowers, &c. and theſe are ſometimes called elixirs, and uſed as ſnuffs, purges, &c.

TI'NCTURED (A.) coloured, ſtained, died; alſo

alſo the being inclined to the love of arts, ſciences, vices, virtues, &c.

TIND (V.) to light a candle, fire, &c.

TI'NDER (S.) thin clean linen cloth, burnt, and which being ſtifled or extinguiſhed, is of a black colour, and will, upon the firſt ſtroke of a flint and ſteel, take fire, whereby a match, ſmall-coal, tobacco, &c. may be lighted.

TINGE (V.) to colour or dip any thing in a tincture, ſlight dye, &c.

TIN'GLE (S.) a noiſy buzzing in the ears, proceeding from an obſtruction, or ſomething that irritates the ear, whereby the air that is ſhut up, is continually moved by the beating of the arteries, and the drum of the ear is lightly verberated; in other parts of the body, it occaſions a pricking ſort of pain, the parts having been preſſed too cloſely together, endeavour to reſtore themſelves to their natural poſture.

TI'NGLING or TI'NKLING (S.) a jangling indiſtinct ſort of a noiſe; alſo a ſort of pricking pain or uneaſineſs in any part of the body.

TI'NKER (S.) an artificer that goes about the ſtreets tinkling the bottom of a braſs veſſel with a ſtick to give notice he is ready to mend ſaucepans, kettles, pots, &c.

TIN'SEL (S.) very thin plates of braſs cut into ſmall ſlips, and put on actors cloaths, &c. to repreſent gold, ſilver, &c.

TI'NY (A.) very little, or ſmall of ſtature.

TIP (S.) the end, point, or extremity of any thing, as of the tongue, ear, &c. alſo the act of caſting the bowl among the pins, at ſkittles, ninepins, &c.

TIP (V.) to put ſilver, plate, &c. round the edge of a leather pot, or earthen cup, &c alſo to knock down ſkittles, ninepins, &c. with a bowl, the perſon commonly ſtanding cloſe to the frame.

TIP-O'FF (V.) to die, go, run away, fall off, or down, ſwallow, or drink up, &c.

TI'PPET (S.) an ornamental covering for womens necks, commonly made of the furs of ſables, &c. alſo the ſcarf of a doctor in divinity.

TI'PPLE (S.) any ſort of drinkable liquor, but particularly wine, ſtrong-beer, &c.

TI'PPLE (V.) to drink much and often, to delight in liquor.

TI'PPLER (S.) a boon companion, one that practiſes much and frequent drinking.

TI'PPLING (S.) ſuddling, getting merry with ſtrong liquor, &c.

TI'PSEY (A.) intoxicated with liquor, inclining to be drunk, muddled, or diſordered with liquor.

TI'P STAFF (S.) the officer into whoſe cuſtody a court of judicature commits their priſoners or offenders.

TI'P-TOE (S.) ſtanding upon the tips or ends of one's toes, inſtead of the ſoles of the feet.

TIRE (S.) the attire, dreſs or ornaments, with which perſons clothe their heads; and on *Ship-board*, it is a row or range of guns, which are differently denominated as they are differently ſituated.

TIRE (V.) to clothe, ornament, or dreſs; alſo to weary, fatigue, plague, fret, perplex, &c.

TI'RESOME (A.) fatiguing, weariſome, plaguing, perplexing, &c.

TI'RE-WOMAN S.) one who makes it her whole buſineſs to cut womens hair, and dreſs up their heads.

TI'SHBITE (S.) among the *Jews*, was an inhabitant or native of the city *Thiſbe* or *Thiſhbe*, in the country of *Gilead*, beyond *Jordan*, from whence came the prophet *Elijah*, ſirnamed the *Tiſhbite*.

TI'SSUE (S.) a rich ſort of ſtuff, for cloaths, hangings, &c. interwoven with gold, ſilver, &c.

TIT (S.) a pretty ſmall creature, as a horſe, bird, woman, &c.

TITE or TIGHT (A.) cloſe, fit to contain or keep out water, &c. alſo ſevere, obſtinate, &c.

TI'THABLE (A.) that is liable to pay tithes, or the tenth part of the commodity produced.

TITHE (V.) to lay an impoſition or tax upon any commodity, whereby it would be liable to pay the tenth part to the king, clergy, &c.

TITHES (S.) are now generally underſtood to be thoſe proportions of the encreaſe of the fruits of the earth, as are paid to the clergy for their maintenance; theſe were ſettled in *England*, about the year 786.

TITILLA'TION (S.) a pleaſing ſenſation or tickling, excited by the gentle friction of one part of the body againſt another.

TI'TLE (S.) the name or diſtinction of honour that is given perſons or offices; alſo the name whereby a book is called, &c. alſo the right whereby a perſon lays claim to an eſtate, &c.

TI'TTER or TWI'TTER (V.) to laugh lightly, wantonly, or fooliſhly, to giggle upon trifling occaſions.

TI'TTLE-TATTLE (S.) prating, ſilly, idle, fooliſh chat or diſcourſe.

TI'TULAR (A.) belonging to a title; alſo one that has only a title of honour or power without the ſubſtance.

TI'VERTON (S.) in *Devonſhire*, is an ancient borough-town, governed by a mayor, 12 burgeſſes, &c. and is now grown very conſiderable both for the number and wealth of its inhabitants, occaſioned by the woollen manufacture, which is vigorouſly carried on here, eſpecially kerſeys, and ſuch-like kind of ſtuffs; it ſtands on the river *Ex*, and has a very fine ſtone bridge over it, and alſo another over the little river *Loman*; here is a famous free-ſchool well endowed; its market

is

is plentifully provided every week with all manner of neceſſaries, on Thurſday; it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 136 computed, and 165 meaſured miles. This town is remarkable for having been three times almoſt deſtroyed by fire, *viz.* in 1598, 1612, and 1731; in this laſt fire the loſs was computed at 1,500,000 *l.* very little of the manufactures being ſaved, but what happened to be thrown into the churches and meeting-houſes, and carried into the fields by the frighted inhabitants.

TO (Part.) an expreſſion ſignifying right or motion to a perſon, place or thing.

TOAD (S.) a reptile of an amphibious nature, and ſaid to cantain poiſon, and of a diſagreeable or ſhocking form or figure.

TOAST (S.) bread baked before the fire after it has been baked in the oven, till it is all over of a brown colour, to put into water, beer, wine, &c. to render it more pleaſant to drink; alſo a celebrated beauty, or noted perſon whoſe health is often drank in company.

TOAST (V.) to bake ſlices of bread before the fire till they are brown; alſo to propoſe a health to be drank at a merry-making, feaſt, &c.

TOBA'CCO (S.) a *Weſt-Indian* plant very much uſed to ſmoke in pipes, after dried and cut ſmall; alſo the juice of the green, and extracts in oils, &c. are uſed in phyſical ointments, &c.

TOBA'CCONIST (S.) a trader or dealer in tobacco.

TO'CCATA or TO'CCATO (S.) in *Muſick*, means a voluntary or extemporary overture or piece of muſick played by a ſingle perſon.

TOD (S.) a bundle of wool of the quantity of 28 pounds.

TO-DA'Y (Part.) this preſent time, now, immediately, inſtantly, &c.

TOE (S.) one of the five parts that are at the end of every common perſon's foot, having nails and joints like fingers of a perſon's hand; in a *Horſe*, it is the ſtay of the hoof upon the fore part of the foot, comprehended between the quarters.

TOGE'THER (Part.) an aſſembly or company of perſons or things.

TOIL (S.) labour, fatigue, drudgery, pains, &c. alſo a ſnare or trap to catch wild creatures in.

TOIL (V.) to labour hard, to take much pains, to drudge, &c. alſo to enſnare, or entangle a hare or other wild creature in a gin, trap, &c.

TOI'LET (S.) the covering of a lady's dreſſing table.

TOI'LSOME (A.) laborious, weariſome, fatiguing, &c.

TOISE (S.) a *French* meaſure, much the ſame with our fathom, or about the length of ſix feet.

TO'KEN (S.) a mark, ſign, or private memorandum, whereby one perſon conveys his mind or inclination to another.

TOLE'DO (S.) a ſword, the blade whereof was made at *Toledo*, a city in *Spain*, famous for ſuch ſort of work.

TO'LERABLE (A.) that may be borne with, or that is middlingly well made or done.

TO'LERATE (V.) to permit, indulge, bear with, ſuffer, allow, connive at, &c.

TOLERA'TION (S.) permiſſion, ſufferance, allowance, connivance, &c.

TOLL (S.) an acknowledgment, tribute, or fine, paid for liberty to go through certain grounds or paſſages, &c. for grinding corn at a mill, or for liberty to ſell goods in a fair, &c.

TOLL (V.) to ſound a bell in a melancholy manner, as at a funeral, &c.

TOMB (S.) a grave or ſepulchre, eſpecially ſuch as are built up with marks of diſtinction, or grandeur.

TO'M BOY (S.) a wanton, ramping girl, that is for active ſports or plays, as jumping, &c. more like a boy than a girl.

TOME (S.) a ſingle volume of a large book or treatiſe, which for the convenience of carriage, &c. is ſeparated into ſeveral parts.

TO-MO'RROW (Part.) the time that commences after twelve of the clock at night of this or any other preſent day, and continues till twelve of the clock at night, or twenty four hours.

TOMOTO'CIA (S.) the cutting a child out of its mother's womb.

TON or TUN (S.) in *Meaſure*, is 252 gallons of wine, in weight of groſs goods 2240 pounds.

TONE (S.) the order or diſpoſition that a perſon's whole frame of body, or a part thereof is in, in reſpect to health, &c. alſo the degree of a ſound that is required to paſs from one note to another; alſo the peculiar ſound of a perſon's voice, or a muſical inſtrument, whether it be harſh, ſoft, melodious, &c.

TONGS (S.) an inſtrument conſiſting of two parts, that open and ſhut, by means of a joint in the center, uſed to take up live coals, and to put them into the fire; alſo to take heated iron out of it, &c.

TONGUE (S.) the inſtrument of ſpeech, whereby we communicate our minds to one another in articulate ſounds; alſo a particular ſpeech or language, as the *Engliſh tongue*, *French tongue*, *Latin tongue*, &c. alſo the prong of a buckle with which it holds faſt, &c.

TO'NNAGE or TU'NNAGE (S.) a duty, cuſtom, tariff, &c. paid to the king of *Great-Britain* for goods imported or exported by ſhipping, &c.

TO'NSURE (S.) a clipping, ſhaving, polling, ſhearing, or cutting off the hair or wool from a perſon or creature.

TOO (Part.) alſo, likewiſe, &c.

TOOL (S.) an inſtrument of any ſort or kind, to do or perform any ſort of buſineſs with; alſo a perſon that does what another deſires, though

though contrary to his own inclination.

TOOT (V.) to blow a horn, or any other ſort of wind muſical inſtrument.

TOOTH (S.) a bony ſubſtance that grows in the mouth to eat our food with.

TOO'TH-ACH (S.) a violent pain or diſorder in the gums or roots of the teeth, occaſioned ſometimes by cold, ſometimes by a caries, &c.

TOO'THING (S.) in *Architecture*, is a corner-ſtone, &c. left protuberant beyond the plain or upright of a wall, to join into more houſes or buildings hereafter; alſo the cutting dents, or making teeth in a clock, or watch wheel, in comb, or in a mill wheel, &c.

TOO'THLESS (A.) ſtripped of, or that hath no teeth, ſpoken of aged people, whoſe teeth are loſt or worn out.

TOO'THSOME (A.) pleaſant or agreeable to the taſte.

TOP (S.) the ſummit or uppermoſt part of any thing; alſo a play-thing for children; alſo a round frame or floor of boards lying upon the croſs trees near the head of a maſt.

TOP (V.) to put the uppermoſt part on any thing; alſo to exceed in ſtature or height, wit, cunning, &c. alſo to cheat or trick any one with dice, cards, &c.

TO'PARCHY (S.) a lordſhip or government of a place or canton, that gives to the perſon poſſeſſing it no particular title, either of governor, preſident, tetrarch, king, &c.

TO'PAZ (S.) by ſome is eſteemed a precious ſtone of a curious green colour, like an emerald; but others, and that is now more generally agreed to, ſay it is of a delicate yellow or gold colour, like the ſun; this ſtone was the ſecond in the firſt row of the *Jewiſh* high prieſt's breaſt-plate, upon which the nams *Simeon* was engraved.

TOPE (V.) to drink much and often, wine, ſtrong drink, &c. to ſuddle, &c.

TOPE (S.) a ſup or draught of liquor; alſo a diſorder that occaſions a ſwelling in the bones.

TOP-HEAVY (A.) drunk, one whoſe head is too heavy for his heels.

TO'PHET (S.) ſome imagine this to be the butchery or place of ſlaughter at *Jeruſalem*, lying to the ſouth of the city; in the valley of the children of *Hinnom*; and where it is alſo ſaid, that a conſtant fire was kept for burning the careaſſes and other filth that was brought out of the city; there it was alſo, that they caſt the aſhes and remains of their falſe gods, when they demoliſhed their altars and broke down their ſtatues; others ſay, it was here they offered to the god *Moloch* by beat of drum; the ſtatue of *Moloch* was braſs, hollow within, with its arms extended, and ſtooping a little forward; they light a great fire within the ſtatue, and another before it; they put the child intended to be ſacrificed upon one of its arms, which ſoon fell down into the fire at the foot of the ſtatue, whoſe ſhrieks and cries were drowned by the rattling of drums, and the ſound of other muſical inſtruments.

TO'PICK (S.) a ſubject or theſis to diſpute or make a diſcourſe upon.

TO'PING (S.) ſuddling, hard drinking, guzling, &c.

TOPO'GRAPHY (S.) the deſcription of ſome one particular city or country town, pariſh, or manor, without taking notice of its relation to any adjacent part.

TO'PPING (A.) rich, fine, great, noble, powerful, mighty, &c.

TO'PSHAM (S.) in *Devonſhire*, a ſmall town that has a market weekly, on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 139 computed, and 175 meaſured miles.

TO'PSY-TURVY (Part.) the wrong ſide or part uppermoſt, the bottom where the top ſhould be.

TORCH (S.) a wax light to carry in the open air, to light people in the night-time, ſometimes called a flambeau, link, &c.

TORE or TO'RUS (S.) in *Architecture*, and eſpecially in that ornament called the *Attick Baſe*, it is the large round moulding.

TORE or TORN (A.) rent, pulled aſunder by violence or parted in an irregular manner.

TORME'NT (V.) to afflict or puniſh the body grievouſly; to teaze, vex, or trouble the mind much.

TORME'NTING (A.) afflicting, painful, grievous, &c.

TORNA'DO (S.) a ſudden and violent guſt or ſtorm of wind.

TO'RPID (A.) benumbed, deadened, ſlow, heavy, &c.

TORREFA'CTION (S.) a ſcorching, heating, parching, melting, &c.

TOR'RENT (S.) a very ſtrong or violent ſtream of running water.

TO'RRID (A.) very hot, ſcorching, burning, or parching.

TO'RRIFY (V.) to parch, toaſt, roaſt, or bake in, or before the fire.

TO'RRINGTON or TOW'RIDGE-TOWN (S.) in *Devonſhire*, ſeated on the ſide of a hill along the river *Merſey*; formerly it ſent members to parliament, but it does not now, altho' it is a very rich and populous place, being full of merchants, who drive a large trade to *Ireland*, &c. it is a large town, and has a very great market weekly on Saturday; it has two churches, the old one very large, in which is kept a good library; it was incorporated by queen *Mary* I. by the name of the mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes of *Great Torrington*, under whoſe government the town now remains, keeping ſeſſions within themſelves, &c. diſtant from *London* 158 computed, and 192 meaſured miles.

TORT (A.) pulled ſtraight, tight, &c. like a rope wound round a capſtan.

TO'RTOISE (S.) an amphibious creature, covered with a large, fine-clouded ſhell, of which many curious toys are made.

TO'RTURE (V.) to put a perſon to exquiſite pain, to afflict, grieve, or diſtreſs any one.

TO'RTURE (S.) very ſharp pain, great affliction, &c.

TO'RY (S.) at firſt meant thoſe *Iriſh* Papiſts who murdered and plundered the Proteſtants, but of late years it has meant all thoſe *Engliſhmen* of any profeſſion in religion, that eſpouſed the cauſe of the *Pretender*, in oppoſition to the houſe of *Hanover*.

TOSS (V.) to throw or caſt upwards.

TOSS-POT (S.) a cant name for one that is a lover of liquor, eſpecially, to exceſs; a drunkard, or ſuddle-cap.

TO'TAL (S.) the whole amount of many numbers, ſmall ſums, &c.

TO'TNESS (S.) in *Devonſhire*, is an ancient borough-town, conſiſting chiefly of one long ſtreet; formerly it was of much more note than it is at preſent, having now more private than tradeſmens houſes; it ſtands on the decline of a rocky hill, and was heretofore ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, which are now gone to ruin; it enjoys ſeveral privileges, as of being governed by a mayor and his brethren, and of ſending two members to parliament, &c. its market is weekly well ſupplied with proviſions, on Saturday; diſtant from *London*, 160 computed, and 196 meaſured miles.

TO'TTER (V.) to ſtand unſteadily, to ſhake or reel to and fro; alſo to be unſettled in one's judgment or opinion of any thing, &c.

TO'TUM (S.) a game or play to draw in children, &c. to loſe their money, under the ſpecious pretence of playing ſix for one, when at the ſame time the gameſter has eight chances to five.

TOUCH (V.) to lay one's hands, &c. lightly on any thing; to ſtand, lie, paſs by, &c. ſo cloſe to a perſon or thing as to join, &c. alſo to try the goodneſs or purity of gold and ſilver, by applying it to a *touch*-ſtone; alſo to play upon a muſical inſtrument.

TOUCH (S.) the act or ſenſe of feeling any thing; alſo of trying gold or ſilver upon a ſtone; alſo the well or ill making of a muſical inſtrument, eſpecially organs, harpſichords, &c.

TOU'CH-HOLE (S.) the ſmall hole that is drilled near the britch of any gun or piece of ordnance, in order to lay beaten gunpowder upon it, which being fired, communicates fire to the charge whithin, and ſo lets off the piece.

TO'UCH-STONE (S.) a ſort of ſlate or ſtone uſed by the goldſmiths to try metals, particularly gold and ſilver; alſo a metaphorical expreſſion for any ſort of trials concerning the truth or falſity of a matter.

TO'UCH-WOOD (S.) ſuch as is very old, but not quite rotten, and that will eaſily take fire, and not be extinguiſhed till it is all burnt to aſhes, without a great deal of trouble.

TOUGH (A.) ſtrong, ſpringy, that will not eaſily break, the contrary to brittle.

TOUR (S.) a journey or flight through or round a country, &c. alſo the ſoaring or lofty flight of birds, &c.

TOU'RNAMENT or TU'RNAMENT (S.) an honourable exerciſe, wherein gentlemen, noblemen, princes, &c. formerly ſhewed their dexterity and courage, by entering the liſts, and encountering any oppoſers; being clad in armour, and furniſhed with a ſword and a lance, they mounted on horſeback, and tilted at one another, and then drawing their ſwords, they encountered hand to hand; but as theſe exerciſes were intended to make the practiſers expert in the art of war, ſo the arms were diſabled in a great meaſure from killing the aſſailants, the points of the ſwords and lances being broke on purpoſe to prevent their doing execution; but notwithſtanding this precaution, frequent miſchiefs were committed, ſo that the popes prohibited them, and excommunicated thoſe that practiſed them; but ſince the uſe of fire-arms, very little of this ſport has gone forward.

TOUZE or TOU'ZLE (V.) to rumple, tumble, pull about, throw down, to be rude, or over familiar with a woman.

TOW (S.) the ordinary or coarſer ſort of hemp or flax.

TOW (V.) to hale or pull boats along in ſhallow waters, with men, or horſes, &c.

TOW'AGE (S.) the hire or reward paid for drawing a barge, &c. along ſhallow water; alſo the act of drawing barges, &c. along.

TOW'ARD or TOW'ARDS (Part.) moving, bending, or inclining to a place or matter.

TOW'ARDLINESS (S.) manageableneſs, good behaviour, regularity, &c.

TOW'ARDLY (A.) orderly, regular, virtuous, &c.

TOW'CESTER or TO'CETTER (S.) in *Northamptonſhire*, is a very ancient town, on the great road to *Cheſter*; at preſent it is a handſome town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; it conſiſts of one long ſtreet, which is very large, and almoſt entirely encompaſſed with water; diſtant from *London* 50 computed, and 61 meaſured miles.

TOW'EL (S.) a piece of linen cloth to wipe one's hands dry, &c.

TOW'ER (S.) a fortified place built high to diſcover the approach of an enemy at a diſtance, furniſhed with men and arms both to defend and annoy; alſo a ſquare belfry in a church, &c.

TOW'ER (V.) to aſpire, riſe, mount high, to ſoar aloft like a bird, &c.

TOWN (S.) a place furniſhed with houſes and inhabitants, ſome bigger, ſome leſſer; to conſtitute a *town*, there muſt either be now, or was there formerly a church and celebration of divine ſervice, ſacraments, and burials; and though a *town* may through length of time become ſo decayed as to have no houſes remain, yet in law it is ſtill a *town*; in *England* and *Wales* there are 8803 *towns*,

or

or thereabouts; a *town* is the genus, and a borough the ſpecies; for every borough is a *town*, but every *town* is not a borough.

TOW'NSHIP (S.) the royalty, juriſdiction, or privileges belonging to a town-corporate.

TOW'NSMAN (S.) one born in, or inhabiting the ſame place or town with another.

TOY (S.) a play-thing, a knick-knack, curioſity, or trifle.

TOY (V.) to dally, to be wanton, ſport or play with a female.

TRACE (S.) the mark, foot-ſtep, or print of any thing; alſo part of the furniture of a draught-horſe.

TRACE (V.) to go in the ſame lines or marks of another, eſpecially in engraving a picture, by laying the original down, and covering it with ſomething tranſparent, or holding it up to the light, &c. in order to mark over the out-lines, &c.

TRACK (S.) the mark of a wheel upon the road, the path of a ſhip in the water, &c.

TRACK (V.) to follow a perſon or thing by ſome mark or ſignature left behind.

TRACT (S.) the footing of any wild beaſt; alſo a book or treatiſe upon a particular ſubject, ſometimes called *tractate*.

TRA'CTABLE (A.) teachable, manageable, gentle, &c.

TRA'CTATE (S.) a book or treatiſe wrote upon any particular ſubject.

TRADE (S.) ſome mechanick buſineſs, art, or employment; alſo buying and ſelling.

TRA'DER or TRA'DESMAN (S.) an artificer, a buyer or ſeller of any ſort of commodity, eſpecially in the retail way.

TRA'DE WIND (S.) one that continues a great while blowing one way, ſo that a ſhip may have time to make her port, deliver her cargo, and relade by the time it turns to carry her home again; theſe are alſo called monſoons.

TRA'DING (S.) buying and ſelling both at home and abroad, called alſo merchandizing.

TRADI'TION (S.) ſome ſtory or fact delivered from father to ſon by word of mouth.

TRADI'TIONAL or TRADI'TIONARY (A.) ſomething that has no other foundation or proof, but the report of one age or perſon to another.

TRADI'TIONIST (S.) one who is a defender, maintainer, and follower of tradition.

TRA'DITOR (S.) a term uſed by the primitive Chriſtians for ſuch, who in the time of perſecution, either fell from the truth, or delivered up their bible, prayer-books, &c. to the perſecutors.

TRADU'CE (V.) to defame, belie, ſlander, miſrepreſent, ſpeak ill of, &c.

TRADU'CTION (S.) a defaming, or ſpeaking ill of a perſon maliciouſly; alſo the tranſlating or turning one language into another.

TRA'FFICK (S.) buying or ſelling, bartering or exchanging, &c.

TRA'FFICK (V.) to buy, ſell, barter, exchange, &c.

TRAGE'DIAN (S.) a writer or actor of a tragedy.

TRA'GEDY (S.) thoſe ſorts of plays or moral repreſentations, wherein the fall of empires, or great perſonages are repreſented.

TRA'GICAL (A.) mournful, diſmal, fatal, ſorrowful, terrible, &c.

TRAGI-CO'MEDY (S.) a play, wherein there is a mixture of joy and ſorrow, mirth and ſerioufneſs, &c.

TRAJE'CTORY (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, is that line that a comet or planet is imagined to deſcribe in moving through its orbit.

TRAIL (V.) to drag or draw any thing after or behind one upon the ground, in a careleſs ſort of a manner.

TRAIN (V.) to educate, teach, inſtruct, bring up.

TRAIN (S.) ſometimes means the long tail of a gown of ſtate, either for a king, queen, magiſtrate, &c. worn for grandeur upon extraordinary occaſions; ſometimes it means a great number of waiters or attendants, a numerous family of children, &c. ſometimes the carriages, great guns, and other warlike ſtores belonging to an army; ſometimes the number of beats that a watch makes in an hour; and ſometimes gun-powder laid ſo as to fire a mine, &c. at a diſtance.

TRAI'N-BANDS (S.) the militia of any county, nation, or people, conſiſting of the inhabitants, occaſionally raiſed to quell any diſorder, inſurrection, or invaſion, &c.

TRAI'TOR or TRAY'TOR (S.) one who is falſe to his prince or country, one that informs the publick enemy of ſomething advantageous to them, and hurtful to his prince or country.

TRAI'TEROUS (A.) treaſonable, falſe, treacherous, &c.

TRA'MMEL (S.) a ſort of frame to hang over the fire, to contain a ſaucepan or ſmall pot, &c. alſo a machine to teach horſes to amble, &c. now called a trivet.

TRA'MPLE (V.) to tread under foot, to ſtamp, ſtand, or walk upon, to inſult, deſpiſe, ſcorn, reject, &c.

TRANCE (S.) a ſwooning or deprivation of ſenſe and motion, a being in a ſtate of inſenſibility, dreaming, &c.

TRANQUI'LLITY (S.) ſerenity of mind, quietneſs, peaceableneſs, compoſedneſs, &c.

TRA'NQUILLIZE (V.) to render or make quiet, ſerene, compoſed, &c.

TRANSA'CT (V.) to do, manage, or perform any ſort of buſineſs.

TRANSA'CTION (S.) any work, buſineſs, or affair done, or to be done.

TRANSA'CTOR (S.) the agent or perſon who does, manages, or performs any thing.

TRANSA'LPINE (A.) ſomething coming from, or remaining beyond thoſe mountains in *Italy* called the *Alps*.

TRANSCE'ND (V.) to excel, go beyond, outdo, &c.

TRANSCE'NDENCE or TRANSCE'NDENCY (S.) the ſtate or condition of one thing or perſon that is more excellent, learned, valuable, &c. than another.

TRANSCE'NDENT (A.) very excellent, ſurpaſſing, or more valuable than another.

TRANSCRI'BE (V.) to copy or write one book or paſſage out of, or from another.

TRANSCRI'BER (S.) the perſon that copies or writes from what another has wrote before him.

TRA'NSCRIPT or TRANSCRI'PTION (S.) a copy of ſome other book or writing; alſo the act of copying, &c.

TRANSFE'R (V.) to make or paſs over one man's right to another.

TRANSFI'GURE or TRANSFO'RM (V.) to change the ſhape or figure of one perſon or thing into that of another.

TRANSFU'SE (V.) to pour off one veſſel into another.

TRANSGRE'SS (V.) to offend againſt the ſettled or regular laws of nature, virtue, law, or religion.

TRANSGRE'SSION (S.) a treſpaſſing, offending, or exceeding the ſettled rules of virtue or decency, &c.

TRA'NSIENT (A.) paſſing, of a ſhort duration, quick in motion.

TRA'NSIT (S.) among the *Aſtrologers*, is a ſort of familiarity among the ſtars, acquired by their motion through remarkable places of a perſon's radical figure in a nativity; in *common*, it means a perſon's paſſing through or over any place; alſo the moon, or a planet's paſſing over or beneath any fixed ſtar.

TRANSI'TION (S.) a paſſing or going from one ſubject or matter of diſcourſe to another very ſpeedily; in *Muſick*, it is the ſubdividing a note to render the paſſage of a leap, which would otherwiſe ſound rough to the ear, ſmooth and pleaſant.

TRA'NSITIVE (A.) that paſſes or cauſes ſomething to ſtay with, or reſt upon another.

TRA'NSITORY (A.) of ſhort duration, or ſmall continuance, &c.

TRANSLA'TE (V.) to render a book, letter, &c. in ſenſe, and the true meaning of the author out of one language into another; alſo to move a biſhop, &c. from one place or ſee to another.

TRANSLA'TOR (S.) one who exerciſes himſelf in giving or rendering the true ſenſe of a book, &c. wrote in *Latin*, *Greek*, *French*, *&c.* in *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *&c.* alſo one who moves or goes from one place to another, or that cauſes a biſhop that exerciſed epiſcopal authority in one ſee or biſhoprick to ceaſe there, and to do it in another; alſo a cobler, or mender up of old ſhoes.

TRANSLU'CID (A.) ſhining or appearing through.

TRANSMARI'NE (A.) any thing brought from beyond or croſs the ſeas.

TRANSMIGRA'TION (S.) paſſing from one perſon, being, or place to another; ſome have maintained, that the human ſoul paſſes from one degree of being to another, and continually actuates ſome organized body.

TRANSMI'SSIBLE (A.) capable of being removed from one place to another.

TRANSMI'SSION (S.) a conveying or paſſing from place to place.

TRANSMI'T (V.) to ſend, convey, or deliver up or over to another.

TRANSMO'GRAPHY (V.) to alter, to change, to turn topſy-turvy, &c.

TRANSMU'TABLE (A.) capable of being changed from one form or ſubſtance to another.

TRANSMUTA'TION (S.) a turning, changing, or converting one ſubſtance or figure into another.

TRANSMU'TE (V.) to alter or change one ſubſtance or figure into another.

TRA'NSOM (S.) in *Carpentry*, is the croſs-bar of a window frame; alſo one of the laths of a croſs ſtaff that ſlides off and on; alſo a great piece of timber in a ſhip that lies acroſs the ſtern between the two faſhion pieces, immediately under the gun-room port.

TRANSPA'RENCY or TRANSPA'RENTNESS (S.) the quality of any thing that may be ſeen through, as glaſs, thin horn, oiled paper, &c.

TRANSPA'RENT (A.) clear, that admits the rays of light to paſs eaſily through, &c.

TRANSPI'RE (V.) to breathe through, or exhale, as ſteam from hot water, ſweat from the body, &c.

TRANSPIRA'TION (S.) a breathing or ſteaming through the coats or pores of the ſkin, of ſuch excrementitious matter as would otherwiſe be very prejudicial to the health of a perſon; or of the air, and other vapours paſſing through any thing.

TRANSPLA'NT (V.) to move trees, plants, &c. out of one place or garden into another; alſo to ſend people from one nation to inhabit another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION (S.) a removing trees, flowers, perſons, &c. from one place, garden, or colony to another.

TRANSPO'RT (V.) to revive or make joyful, to raviſh with pleaſure, extaſy, or ſome ſudden rapture of mind; alſo to ſhip off, or ſend beyond ſeas to ſome foreign colony, nation, &c. and this is ſometimes meant of trafficking in goods, or baniſhing of criminals for offences committed againſt the law, and for which they would otherwiſe be put to death.

TRA'NSPORT (S.) an extaſy or ſudden emotion of mind, wherein it is put into a rapture, or extraordinary ferment, &c. alſo a ſhip uſed to carry corn, ammunition, men, &c. from one port to another; alſo a felon baniſhed

niſhed his country for publickly tranſgreſſing the laws.

TRANSPO'RTABLE (A.) capable of being put into an extaſy, or over pleaſed or rejoiced; alſo a being moved, or carried from place to place; alſo liable to be baniſhed one's native country for offences againſt the ſtate.

TRANSPORA'TION (S.) carrying perſons or goods croſs the ſeas, or from one country to another.

TRANSPO'RTED (A.) over and above rejoiced, or pleaſed with any thing; alſo carried from one place or country to another.

TRANSPO'RTER (S.) one who excites or occaſions exceeding pleaſure, or extaſy of mind; alſo he that ſends goods or perſons from one country to another.

TRANSPO'SE (V.) to put in the wrong place, to diſorder, or change the regular method in which a thing ought to be put; in *Algebra*, it is the carrying a member of an equation to the contrary ſide, and changing its ſign.

TRANSPOSI'TION (S.) a putting things in the wrong place, or changing the order they were in before; in *Muſick*, it is the changing a tune or leſſon, and putting it into a higher or lower key or cliff, in order to ſing or play it upon or with another voice or inſtrument than it was originally compoſed for.

TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE (V.) to alter or change one ſubſtance into another, as of bread into natural fleſh, &c.

TRANSVE'RSE (A.) acroſs, athwart, from the right to the left, &c.

TRAP (S.) a gin, ſnare, machine, or device ſet or uſed to catch vermin, wild creatures, or men in.

TRAP (V.) to catch in a ſnare to a perſon or creature's diſadvantage.

TRAPE (V.) to go about in an idle, ſlovenly, naſty, careleſs manner.

TRAPES (S.) a ſlatternly, dirty, careleſs, ill-dreſſed, negligent woman, or girl.

TRAPE'ZIA (S.) a geometrical term for all ſorts of irregular figures, *viz.* ſuch where neither the ſides nor angles equally correſpond.

TRASH (S.) any ſort of ordinary commodity, but eſpecially periſhed or bad fruit.

TRA'VADO (S.) a ſudden or impetuous wind or hurricane, which turns all things topſy-turvy, frequent in the *Atlantick* ocean between *Braſil* and *Africa*, and about the *Cape of Good Hope*; before this ſtorm, it is very calm, and there appears a ſmall cloud, called by the ſeamen, an ox's eye, over one of the peaks of the promontory, which falling lower, covers the whole ſummit. Upon ſight of which, the mariners furl their ſails, and get from the ſhore with the utmoſt expedition to avoid its fury; for, of a ſudden, a terrible wind ruſhes from the top of the mountain, and deſtroys all ſhips, boats, &c. within its reach; thoſe whirlwinds that ſurprize travellers in the deſerts of *Arabia*, ſeem to be of the ſame nature.

TRA'VALLY (S.) a particular beat of drum that goes round or through a camp, gariſon, &c. in the morning.

TRA'VEL (V.) to go from place to place in the ſame country or kingdom, and alſo to go from one kingdom to another, particularly to obſerve the polity, religion, cuſtoms, &c. alſo to labour or be employed about any thing very earneſtly; alſo to be in violent agony in child-birth.

TRA'VELLER (S.) one that is in his paſſage, or goes from town to town, or from nation to nation.

TRA'VERSE (S.) acroſs, athwart, over; in *Navigation*, thoſe compound queſtions that ſuppoſe the ſhip to go backwards, forwards, acroſs, and all manner of ways, are called *traverſes*, or *traverſe* ſailing, &c.

TRA'VERSE (V.) to go backwards and forwards, acroſs, or through; and in *Law*, ſignifies to oppoſe or deny in a judicial way.

TRA'VESTY (A.) burleſqued, bantered, trifled with, &c.

TRAY (S.) a ſolid piece of timber hollowed to make a ſort of boat, uſed by butchers to carry their meat in, when cut into joints, or proper pieces.

TREA'CHEROUS (A.) unfaithful, deceitful, perfidious, that cannot be truſted or depended on.

TREA'CLE (S.) in *Phyſick*, is a medicine that expels poiſons; the manner of compoſition is various according to the application; in common, it means that thick conſiſtence of droſſy matter, that ſugar-bakers extract in their refining or making loaf ſugar, frequently eaten upon bread, and by ſome, made into drink.

TREAD (V.) to walk upon or over any place; alſo to ſtand or ſtep, &c.

TREA'DDLES or TRE'DDLES (S.) certain ſticks of a conſiderable length, and about an inch and half ſquare, ſo faſtened and contrived in a weaver's loom, that being trod upon by the foot, they lift up the warp of the cane, and give room for the ſhuttle to be thrown athwart it; alſo the dung or ordure of ſheep, goats, &c. alſo the white ſpecks in eggs called the cocks *treadles*, or tread, &c.

TREA'DER (S.) one that ſteps, walks, or goes over, or ſtamps upon any thing.

TREA'SON (S.) an act of conſpiracy or rebellion againſt the reigning king, or ſecurity of the publick ſtate, of which there are many ſorts committed by thought, word, or deed, as to contrive or bring about the murder of the king's perſon, to deflour his wife, or eldeſt daughter unmarried, to levy war, kill his chancellor, counterfeit the coin, &c. this is called *high treaſon*.

Petty Treaſon, is a wife's murdering her huſband, a ſervant his maſter, a prieſt his biſhop, &c.

TREA'SONABLE (A.) unfaithful or diſloyal, to the king or ſtate.

TREA'SURE (S.) all ſorts of rich or valuable moveables, as money, gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, or any thing elſe of great uſe or price.

TREA'SURE (V.) to lay up any thing very ſafely, or carefully, againſt a time of need; alſo to keep in memory any remarkable ſentence, rule, or direction.

TREA'SURER (S.) one who has the care and charge of another perſon's money, or valuable effects.

TREA'SURERSHIP (S.) the office, truſt, or dignity of a treaſurer.

TREA'SURY (S.) a publick office, where the money belonging to a prince, ſtate, or company, is paid and received.

TREAT (S.) an entertainment or feaſt made by one or more perſons, to regale others at a time of publick or private mirth or rejoicing, as of a king's birth-day, &c. a marriage, chriſtening, &c.

TREAT (V.) to entertain one or more perſons with good cheer, ſuch as fowls, tarts, wine, &c without any charge or expence to them; alſo to enter into a contract or negotiation with a perſon upon certain conditions or articles.

TREA'TISE (S.) a book, argument, or diſcourſe, written or printed upon ſome particular ſubject.

TREA'TMENT (S.) the uſage or behaviour that one perſon ſhews or gives to another.

TREA'TY (S.) the conſultation or agreement made between publick nations, or private people, in relation to any matters in diſpute between them.

TRE'BLE (S.) the upper or higheſt part in a muſical compoſition, where the notes are the ſhrilleſt or weakeſt toned, and ſung by women or children, or played by flutes, &c. alſo three-fold, or one thing three times as much as another.

TREE (S.) a plant that has a ſingle perennial ſtalk, and that bears leaves or fruit.

TRE'FOIL (S.) a particular ſort of graſs that is divided into three blades or leaves.

TREE'NELS or TRU'NNELS (S.) long cylindrical wooden pins drove into a ſhip's ſide to hold the planks together.

TREES (S.) in *Ship-building*, are timbers uſed in various parts of the ſhip for various uſes, as the cheſs *trees*, croſs *trees*, treſſel *trees*, &c. alſo the name of an inſtrument uſed by the ſhoe-makers, to ſtretch thoſe ſhoes or boots that are made too tight for the wearer.

TRE'GANON (S.) in *Cardiganſhire*, *South-Wales*, a mean corporate town, governed by a mayor, &c. has a very beautiful church, and a market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 140 computed, and 171 meaſured miles.

TRE'GONY (S.) in *Cornwall*, conſiſts of one long ſtreet that formerly had a caſtle for its defence, but now gone to decay; it formerly had a good market, but that is now much decayed; king *James* I. in 1620 incorporated this town, by the title of a mayor and eight capital burgeſſes, granting them to be a free borough, that they ſhould have a recorder, and keep a court of record the firſt Monday of every month, &c. they return two members to parliament, and have a weekly market on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 215 computed, and 256 meaſured miles.

TRE'MBLE (V.) to ſhake or quiver through fear, dread, or horror, or through cold.

TRE'MBLING (A.) ſhaking or quivering through fear or cold.

TREME'NDOUS (A.) awful, dreadful, that is or ought to be feared upon account of its might, power, horror, &c.

TREME'NDOUSNESS (S.) the condition, quality, or power of any one, that renders him worthy to be dreaded or feared.

TRE'MOR (S.) an inferior ſort of convulſive motion, vulgarly called ſhaking, ſhivering, or quaking.

TRE'MULOUS (A.) ſhaking, quaking, ſhivering, &c.

TRENCH (S.) any cut or ditch made in the earth upon any occaſion; but particularly in *War*, trenches, approaches, or attacks, are works carried on by the beſiegers, being cut into the ground with parapets for their men to gain ground, and draw near the citadel or fortifications of the place under covert. If all round the town be hard, rocky ground, the trenches are raiſed above it with faſcines, bags of earth, &c. but if the earth be eaſily diggable, then it is a ditch or way ſunk into the earth, and edged with a parapet next the beſieged, the depth about ſix or ſeven feet, and breadth ſeven or eight.

To open the Trenches, is to begin to work upon, or make the *trenches*.

To mount the Trenches, is to go upon duty in the *trenches*, &c.

TRE'NCHER (S.) a wooden plate uſed to eat meat, &c. off.

TRE'NCHERMAN (S.) one that has a good ſtomach, or that is an hearty eater.

TREPA'N (V.) to decoy, enſnare, or entice a perſon, to ſay or do ſomething to his prejudice; alſo to cut a piece of a perſon's ſcull out, to raiſe up a bruiſe or fracture, &c.

TREPA'N (S.) a ſurgeon's inſtrument made with a round ſaw in the head; and ſometimes with a ſpike in the center of it, in order to faſten into, and take out a piece of a perſon's ſcull, who has received ſome great damage by a fall, blow, &c.

TREPA'NNER (S.) one that performs the chirurgical operation of trepanning the ſcull; alſo one that decoys, enſnares, or entices children

children or grown perſons into ſomething to their hurt or damage.

TRE'PID (A.) fearful, timorous, trembling, ſhaking, quavering, &c.

TREPIDA'TION (S.) a trembling, ſhaking, &c.

TREPI'DITY or TRE'PIDNESS (S.) fearfulneſs, timorouſneſs, &c.

TRE'SPASS (S.) an act done againſt the commands of our ſuperiors, or the right and privilege of another.

TRE'SPASS (V.) to ſin, commit a fault, or violate the right or properties of other perſons contrary to law.

TRE'SSEL (S.) a frame or ſupport for a table, &c. made triangular, or with three feet.

TRE'SSES (S.) locks or parcels of hair hanging in a free, looſe manner.

TRET (S.) an allowance made by the merchants of one twenty-ſixth part of a commodity, or 4 pound in every 104 pound, to the retailing traders, as an allowance for the loſs and waſte made by a great number of draughts, and ſmall parcels, &c.

TRE'VET or TRI'VET (S.) an iron ſtand for a pot, ſaucepan, &c. to ſtand over the fire upon.

TRI'AL (S.) an eſſay, experiment or endeavour; a temptation or offer of profit or pleaſure; alſo the putting or bringing any thing in diſpute to an iſſue in a judicial way, whether civil or criminal; and this is divided into three parts or caſes, *viz.* matters of fact, which are to be tried or determined by jurors, matters of law by the judges, and matters of record by having reference to the record itſelf filed in the proper court.

TRI'ANGLE (S.) a figure that has three ſides and angles, of which there are many and various ſorts denominated from their particular conſtruction.

TRIA'NGULAR (A.) like to, or having the form and properties of a triangle.

TRIBE (S.) the particular deſcendants or people ſprung from ſome noted head, or a collective number of people in a colony, &c. but particularly meant of the *Jewiſh* nation who were allotted their poſſeſſions by their *tribes*, who were called by the names of *Jacob*'s 12 ſons, but in the room of *Joſeph*, his two ſons *Ephraim* and *Manaſſeh* were named as heads of *tribes*; but in the diſtribution of land to the people by *Joſhua*, there were but 12 lots of *tribes* made, becauſe the *tribe* of *Levi* was appointed to the ſervice of the Lord, and therefore had no ſhare in the diſtribution of the land, but inſtead thereof had only ſome few cities to dwell in, endowed with peculiar privileges, and the firſt-fruits, tythes, and oblations of the people, for their ſubſiſtence.

TRIBULA'TION (S.) ſorrow, grief, trouble, anguiſh, affliction, &c.

TRIBU'NAL (S.) a court of juſtice, where offenders are tried, and ſentenced to be puniſhed according to their crimes.

TRI'BUNESHIP (S.) the office, dignity, or power of a tribune; alſo the time that any perſon exerciſed ſuch an authority, &c.

TRI'BUNES OF THE PEOPLE (S.) magiſtrates among the old *Romans*, choſe to preſerve the privileges, and ſecure the liberties of the people againſt the power and incroachments of the nobles; at firſt their number was but two, and theſe afterwards aſſociated three more to them, whoſe number was in proceſs of time increaſed to ten: Their authority was ſo great, that they could aſſemble the people, and propoſe what they pleaſe, hinder the deliberations of the ſenate, approve or annul its decrees, ſummon the other magiſtrates before the people, and alſo their own collegues and aſſociates; they went ſo far, as ſometime to impiſon conſuls, and fine dictators; at firſt their juriſdiction reached but a mile out of the city of *Rome*; but *C. Calta* made a law, by which it was extended into the provinces. Theſe officers kept their doors open day and night, to receive ſuch of the common people, as ſought for ſhelter with them: This office grew into ſo much authority and honour, that the greateſt men in the ſtate choſe it, and by clothing with the conſuls and ſenate, occaſioned great tumults; there were alſo *military tribunes*, but thoſe were not ſo powerful as the other.

TRI'BUTARINESS (S.) the condition of thoſe that pay tribute or acknowledgement of ſubmiſſion to ſome others for certain liberties, privileges, &c.

TRI'BUTE (S.) a tax or impoſition laid by a foreign prince upon a conquered people.

In a TRICE (Part.) in a very ſhort ſpace of time, quickly, ſpeedily, and expertly, &c.

TRICE'NNIAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the ſpace of thirty years.

TRICK (S.) an expert or dextrous way or manner of doing a thing; alſo a fraud, deception, impoſition, &c.

TRICK (V.) to cheat, defraud, delude, impoſe, upon, &c.

To Trick up, to ornament or adorn very nicely, to trim or dreſs up, &c.

TRI'CKISH (A.) fraudulent, crafty, ſubtle, wily, cunning, &c.

TRI'CKLE (V.) to run down gently in drops, as tears from the eyes, &c.

TRI'DENT (S.) an inſtrument with three teeth or prongs, which the poets feign *Neptune* to hold in his hand.

TRIE'NNIAL (A.) ſomething belonging or referring to the ſpace of three years.

TRI'FLES (S.) baubles, or things of ſmall value or import.

TRI'FLING (S.) idling, fooling, or ſpending one's time about inſignificant matters.

TRI'GAMY (S.) the having three huſbands or wives.

TRI'GERY MATE (S.) an idle, wanton, light woman companion.

TRIG (V.) to ſet or appoint an exact place, by marking it, where a perſon ſhall ſtand to tip at nine-pins, ſkittles, &c. alſo a boy's playing the truant, or ſtaying away from ſchool at the proper time, when he ought to be there.

TRI'GGER (S.) a catch, hold-faſt, or ſtay of the ſpring of a gun-lock, &c.

TRI'GLIPH (S.) an ornament in *Architecture*, uſed in the frize of the *Dorick* order, ſet directly over every pillar, and at determinate ſpaces in the intercolumniations made in the form of a triangular trough, gutter, or conveyance, &c.

TRI'GON (S.) a figure having three angles, a triangle.

TRIGONOME'TRICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to, or done after the manner of trigonometry.

TRIGONO'METRY (S.) one of the moſt uſeful of all the practical mathematical ſciences, which is applicable to abundance of various parts; this teaching how to reſolve all manner of triangles, whether plain or ſpherical (that is, compoſed of ſtraight or circular lines) whereby three ſides or angles being given out of the ſix contained in a triangle, the other three unknown are diſcovered; to effect which, divers ways have been found out, and various inſtruments propoſed, but none ſo effectual, exact, and expeditious, as the logarithmetick tables for numbers, ſigns, tangents, and ſecants.

TRILA'TERAL (A.) any thing that has three ſides.

TRILL (S.) in *Muſick*, the fine grace or ornament in ſinging, called the ſhake.

TRIM (S.) ſpoken of a ſhip in her moſt perfect poſture, or fitteſt for ſailing, by being furniſhed with her exact proportion of ballaſt, maſts, and ſails duly hung, &c.

TRIM (V.) to put a ſhip or boat into the moſt proper condition for ſailing, &c. alſo to ſhave a man's beard off, &c. to adorn or dreſs gardens or trees, by lopping off the ſuperfluous branches, &c. alſo to act with two faces, or to be ſometimes on one ſide, and ſometimes on another.

TRIM (A.) neat, ſpruce, fine, curious, delicate, &c.

TRI'MMER (S.) a piece of timber framed at right angles with the joiſts againſt the wall for chimnies, and wall-holes for ſtairs, &c. alſo a perſon that changes ſides or parties, according as the preſent occaſion ſeems to require; alſo a ſhaver, ornamenter, or dreſſer of hair, trees, &c.

TRI'MMING (S.) ſometimes means the lace, or other ornaments that are ſewed on cloaths; ſometimes ſhifting ſides or changing parties; ſometimes ſhaving the beard, or making things or perſons clean or fine; with the *Dyers*, it is the finiſhing their ſilks upon rolls over a fire, &c. with the *Watermen*, it is ſetting the paſſengers ſo as the boat may be duly poiſed.

TRINE (S.) the number three.

TRING (S.) in *Hertfordſhire*, a ſmall town, that has a market weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 28 computed, and 33 meaſured miles.

TRINITA'TRIANS (S.) perſons that maintain and publickly profeſs the doctrine of the Trinity; alſo an order for the redemption of ſuch Chriſtians as were taken captive by the *Turks*, &c.

TRI'NITY (S.) that doctrine generally received by all Chriſtians, that the Divinity conſiſts of three perſons, called by the names of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt.

TRI'NKET (S.) a toy, a bauble, or a trifling thing or matter.

TRINO'MIAL (A.) any thing that has three names; and in *Algebra*, it is an equation that conſiſts of three parts or letters.

TRIP (S.) a ſhort or quick journey; alſo a ſlip or falſe ſtep.

TRIP (V.) to ſtep or walk nimbly or lightly; alſo to ſtumble or faulter in walking or ſpeaking.

TRIPA'RTIENT (S.) any number or thing that divides another into three parts, without leaving a remainder.

TRI'PARTITE (A.) divided into three parts, made, done, performed, or covenanted between three perſons or parties.

TRIPARTI'TION (S.) a dividing or making into three parts or members.

TRIPE (S.) the entrails of an ox cleanſed, and made fit for eating.

TRI'PERY (S.) a houſe or market where tripe is made or ſold.

TRI'PHTHONG (S.) a meeting and ſounding of three vowels together in one word or ſyllable, common in *French*, and thoſe words the *Engliſh* have taken from them, ſuch as *beau*, *adieu*, &c.

TRI'PLE (A.) three-fold, or one thing three times as much as another.

TRI'PLE (V.) to multiply any number, or increaſe any thing till it is three times as much as the number or thing firſt mentioned or propoſed.

TRI'PLICATE RATIO (S.) is the ſame with a cube number to its root.

TRIPLI'CITY (S.) three-fold.

TRI'POLY (S.) ſometimes means the herb turbith or blue camomile; and alſo a particular ſort of ſtone reſembling chalk, which when finely powdered is uſed in poliſhing wood, ivory, horn, &c. alſo the name of a great town, ſometimes called *Barbary*, the metropolis of the kingdom of that name, and the retreat of pirates, or ſea-rovers, who frequently take *European* ſhipping, and make ſlaves of the men.

TRI'PPING (S.) ſometimes means walking very faſt, nimbly, or lightly upon the toes, &c. ſometimes ſlipping, and ſometimes lying.

TRISE'CTION (S.) a cutting or dividing any thing into three parts.

TRISY'LLABLE (S.) a word conſiſting of three ſounds or ſyllables.

TRITE (A.) very common, often uſed, frequently applied, or generally known.

TRI'THEISM (S.) a doctrine that not only makes the Godhead conſiſt of three perſons, but alſo three Gods.

TRI'TON (S.) among the *Poets*, was a ſea god, ſon of *Neptune* and *Amphitrite*; ſome ſay, he was *Neptune*'s trumpeter, and repreſent him with a human ſhape to the navel, but the lower part the body of a fiſh with a dolphin's tail, having always a hollow ſhell in his hand, with which he ſounds.

TRITURA'TION (S.) pounding or beating to powder; alſo the action of the ſtomach upon the food.

TRI'VIAL (A.) ſlight, worthleſs, of ſmall value or import, &c.

TRI'VIALNESS (S.) ſmallneſs of value, importance, or conſequence.

TRI'UMPH (S.) a ſolemn honour done generals of armies after they had won great victories, by receiving them into the town with great magnificence, and publick acclamations; among the *Romans*, there were two ſorts; the great that was called ſimply *triumph*, and the little ſtiled *ovation*; they alſo diſtinguiſh *triumphs* into land and ſea *triumphs*, according as the battles were fought; the attendance of this ceremony was ſometimes ſo great, that it took up ſeveral days to march through the city of *Rome*, where the moſt magnificent were exhibited; behind the triumpeer, during the whole proceſſion, a man ſtood pronouncing aloud, *Remember thou art a man*, that the exceeding luſtre of the pomp might not dazzle his underſtanding.

TRIU'MPHANT or TRIU'MPHAL (A.) ſomething belonging to a triumph; alſo rejoicing, making merry, &c.

TRIU'MVIRS or TRIU'MVIRATE (S.) three magiſtrates that governed the *Roman* commonwealth with equal authority, from 710 to 720 of the city.

TRO'BRIDGE or TROW'BRIDGE (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, an ancient town, that formerly was defended by a ſtrong caſtle, which is now demoliſhed; the court of the dutchy of *Lancaſter* for this county is annually kept here, about *Michaelmas*; the clothing trade flouriſhes in and about this town, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 80 computed, and 99 meaſured miles.

TRO'CHES (S.) medicines made up of powders, mixed with viſcous extracts, and ſo converted into paſte, which are made up into ſmall, round bodies, which are dried in the ſhade; theſe are alſo called paſtils, which are taken into the mouth, and made like ſugar or lozenges, &c.

TROCHO'LICKS (S.) that part of mechanicks that treats of, and demonſtrates all manner of wheel-work, or circular motions.

TRO'GLODYTES (S.) a people of *Africa*, who lived along the *Arabian* gulf; alſo ſuch people as live in dens, huts, or caves under ground, either becauſe they have no better habitations, or becauſe the exceſſive heat or cold compels them thereto.

TROLL or TROWL (V.) to wander, or go about in a careleſs, idle ſort of a manner.

TRO'LLING (S.) fiſhing for pikes with a rod, whoſe line runs on a reel.

TRO'LLOP (S.) a naſty, ſlatternly woman.

TRONE (S.) a beam or leaver, uſed to weigh things by, or at.

TROOP (S.) a large quantity of people aſſembled, or met together; in an *Army*, it is a ſmall body of horſe or dragoons of an indeterminate number, but commonly about 50, under the command of a captain.

TROOP (V.) to move or go off; and in an *Army*, it is to ſound the ſecond beat of drum, when the foot are to march, the general being the firſt beat to give notice of the march, and the *troop* the ſecond for the men to repair to their colours.

An Independent Troop, is ſuch an one as is not incorporated into any particular regiment.

TROO'PER (S.) the vulgar name for every ſoldier that rides on horſeback.

TROPE (S.) a rhetorical figure, by which the virtue, power, or quality of one thing is intended by the expreſſion of another.

TRO'PHY (S.) an enſign of honour, or mark of diſtinction, whereby the valour or ſucceſs of a general, &c. is commemorated, and tranſmitted to poſterity, by erecting a monument, and carving warlike inſtruments upon it, or adorning it with real arms, colours, &c. taken from the enemy.

TRO'PHY MONEY (S.) a ſmall acknowledgment paid by houſe-keepers, or their landlords annually, for the finding drums, colours, &c. for the militia.

TRO'PICKS (S.) two leſſer circles on the globe or ſphere, on each ſide one, diſtant 23 degrees and a half from the equator, which are the bounds or limits of the ſun's deviation from the equator; at his approach to theſe circles the ſun ſeems to ſtand ſtill for a few days, and then returns towards the equator again: That on the north ſide is called the *tropick* of *Cancer*, and when the ſun is there makes our longeſt day, which is about the 22d of *June*; that on the ſouth ſide is called the *tropick* of *Capricorn*, and when the ſun is there, occaſions us to have the longeſt night, which is about the 22d of *December*.

TROT (V.) in a *Horſe*, is to ſtep out faſter than a walk, though the feet are kept in the ſame poſture, which ſhakes or jolts the rider very much.

TROT (S.) a hard or faſt walking in a horſe; alſo an odious name given to an old ſcolding, worthleſs woman.

TROTH (S.) truth or fidelity, aſſurance, promiſe, &c.

TRO'TTER (S.) a horſe that goes a trotting pace; alſo a ſheep's foot boiled.

TROU'BLE (V.) to afflict, grieve, torment; alſo to embroil or put into diſorder, confuſion, &c.

TROU'BLE (S.) vexation, anxiety, grief, torment, diſturbance, &c.

TROU'BLESOME (A.) grievous, irkſome, that gives or occaſions diſturbance, &c.

TRO'VER (S.) the name of an action in law, againſt him who having found his neighbour's cattle or goods, refuſes to deliver them to the right owner, when demanded or required.

TROUGH (S.) a hollow veſſel made of wood or ſtone to knead dough in, or to contain water, &c. for cattle.

TROUNCE (V.) to ſue or puniſh at law, to take all the advantage that an indiſcreet action can lay a perſon liable to, &c.

TROW (V.) to imagine, think, or believe; alſo to truſt or put confidence in one.

TROW'EL (S.) an inſtrument wherewith bricklayers and maſons take up mortar, to make a bed for the brick or ſtone to lie and cement in.

TROY-WEIGHT (S.) that uſed to weigh gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones, containing 12 ounces to the pound.

TRU'ANDIZE (V.) to play the idler or vagabond, to keep away from ſchool privately, and contrary to the commands both of maſter and parents.

TRU'ANT or TRU'AND (S.) a vagabond, loiterer, or ſturdy beggar; alſo one that abſents himſelf from ſchool at the proper time.

TRUCE (S.) a ſort of peace, or ceſſation of arms for a time, between princes that are at war, during which no acts of hoſtility are committed on either ſide.

TRU'CHMAN (S.) a linguiſt or interpreter to one of a different nation or language.

TRUCK (S.) exchange or bartering one commodity for another; alſo the ſolid wooden wheels upon which the carriages of ordnance run; alſo a cheſt, &c. that goes on wheels, uſed in the *Bank*, and other publick offices, to put books, money, merchandize, &c. on, for the more eaſy removal from one place to another, &c. in a *Ship*, it is the ſquare piece of wood at the top of a maſt to put a flag-ſtaff in, &c.

TRUCK (V.) to barter or exchange one thing or commodity for another.

TRU'CKLE (V.) to yield, ſtoop, or ſubmit to the humour or commands of another

TRU'CKLE-BED (S.) one that is but a ſmall diſtance from the ground, and that runs upon wheels under another, for the advantage of room.

TRUDGE (V.) to move, walk, or go up and down very eagerly about buſineſs.

TRUE (A.) faithful, pure, neat, unmixed, genuine, natural, &c.

TRULL (S.) a common woman, a whore, one that follows the camp, or accompanies with very mean, ſorry fellows.

TRU'LY (Part.) yes, indeed, &c. alſo honeſtly, juſtly, fairly, &c.

TRUMP or TRU'MPET (S.) a muſical inſtrument uſed in armies to excite chearfulneſs and courage in the men, made of braſs or ſilver, in the form of a conick tube, &c. alſo a card turned up to ſee which of the four ſorts ſhall be the *trump* or maſter ſort.

Speaking Trumpet, a tin tube ſo contrived, as to greatly increaſe the natural voice of a man, and thereby cauſe it to be heard at a conſiderable diſtance, uſed to hale ſhips at ſea, &c.

Trumpet Marine, a muſical inſtrument of only one large ſtring, which being ſounded with a hair bow imitates the tone or ſound of a trumpet.

TRUMP (V.) to win a trick or card with one that is not of the ſame ſort with that played, called a *trump*.

TRU'MPERY (S.) goods or wares of little or no value, ſorry, ordinary ſtuff, &c.

TRU'MPET (V.) to ſound or play upon a muſical inſtrument called a *trumpet*.

TRU'NCATE (V.) to maim or cut any thing ſhorter.

TRU'NCHEON (S.) a ſhort ſtick or club; alſo a thick, ſhort worm that breeds in the maw of a horſe, which if not killed, will eat through it.

TRU'NDLE (V.) to bowl or roll a thing along upon the ground, or in one's hand.

TRU'NDLE (S.) a carriage with low, ſtrong wheels, to move or carry heavy goods on.

TRUNK (S.) a ſort of cheſt commonly covered with leather or ſkins of wild beaſts, whoſe hair is on, &c. alſo the ſtock or main body of a tree, the ſhaft of a column, the body of a man, &c.

TRU'NNIONS (S.) thoſe knobs of metal in pieces of ordnance, which come from the ſides, and bear them up upon the carriage.

TRU'RO (S.) in *Cornwall*, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the *Fale*, conſiſts of three ſtreets very well ſtocked with houſes and inhabitants, is almoſt encompaſſed with two little rivulets; here the tin raiſed in and near this place is ſtamped; it has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wedneſday and Saturday, and ſends two members to parliament, is the chief town where the ſeſſions are kept; it is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, who is alſo mayor of *Falmouth*, recorder, and 24 capital burgeſſes, out of whom are choſen four aldermen, and from theſe the mayor; it is a town of good trade, where veſſels of large burden come to load and unload; diſtant from *London* 212 computed, and 274 meaſured miles.

TRUSS (V.) to tie or tuck up any thing in a neat

neat and tight manner, to prepare poultry for the ſpit or pot; alſo to hang up; alſo to ſnatch up like a bird of prey.

TRUSS (S.) a bundle of hay or ſtraw that ſhould weigh 56 pounds; alſo a ſpring or bandage to keep up the falling parts of burſtened people.

TRUST (S.) aſſurance, confidence, reliance, dependence on or in, &c. alſo credit, tick, ſcore, &c.

TRUSTEE' (S.) a perſon appointed to lay out, look after, or take care of money, goods, an eſtate, &c. for the uſe of orphans, or others.

TRU'STINESS (S.) faithfulneſs, juſtneſs, truth, honeſty, &c.

TRU'STY (A.) faithful, true, juſt, exact, that is or may be depended on.

TRUTH (S.) reality, certainty, fidelity, without any pretence, evaſion, &c.

TRY (V.) to examine, aſſay, prove, truſt, &c.

TUB (S.) a wooden veſſel of various ſorts both open and cloſe, but generally open, as a waſhing-*tub*, maſhing-*tub*, *&c.*

TUBE (S.) any long hollow pipe, for the conveyance of liquor, light, or ſound.

TU'BEROUS (A.) that conſiſts of ſwellings, or knots, of an uniform, fleſhy ſubſtance, as turnips, &c.

TUCK (S.) a long, ſlender ſword, commonly carried in a cane, without the formality of a hilt, ſo that it appears only as a ſtick or walking-cane, allowed to be worn only by tide-waiters, &c.

TUCK (V.) to put part of a bed, garment, &c. under the other, or under a girdle, &c. to prevent its being dirted or draggled, &c.

TU'CKER (S.) a fine piece of lace, cambrick, &c. pinned or ſewed round the neck of a woman's ſhift, gown, &c.

TU'DDINGTON (S.) in *Bedfordſhire*, a ſmall town, that has a weekly market on Thurſday.

TUE'SDAY (S.) the third day of the week, ſo called, as is ſuppoſed, from *Tuiſco* a *Saxon* deity, that was particularly worſhipped on that day.

TUFT (S.) a lock of hair, bunch of ribbands, ſmall ſilk, thread, or creſt of feathers upon ſome birds heads.

TU'FTED (A.) ornamented or adorned naturally or artificially with tufts of ſilk, ribband, hair, feathers, &c.

TUG (V.) to pull or labour hard.

TUI'TION (S.) the charge, care, or guardianſhip that a perſon has of the inſtructing, teaching, or educating of another.

TU'LIP (S.) a flower much noted for its great variety of ſtripes and colours.

TU'LIPANT (S.) an *Indian* turbant, or wreath worn round the head inſtead of a hat.

TUM (V.) to mix or mingle wool of divers ſorts and colours together.

TU'MBLE (V.) to throw, roll, or fall down; alſo to diſorder, rumple, &c. cloth, linen, cloaths, &c.

TU'MBLER (S.) a particular ſort of hunting-dog, that turns and winds himſelf ſeveral times before he attacks, or falls on his prey; alſo a perſon that ſhews tricks of agility and dexterity with his body.

TU'MBLING (S.) falling, rolling, &c. alſo ſhewing tricks of agility and dexterity of body, by leaping or throwing one's ſelf heels over head, &c.

TU'MBREL (S.) a dirt-cart, dung-cart, &c. alſo a ducking-ſtool, uſed as a puniſhment for ſcolding women.

TU'MEFY (V.) to ſwell, or be raiſed much in thickneſs of parts, occaſioned by a fall, blow, ſtrain, &c.

TU'MID (A.) ſwoln, puffed up, &c.

TU'MOUR (S.) a riſing or ſwelling in any part or member, occaſioned by the humours ſettling, or being ſtagnated there, by means of a blow, fall, &c.

TU'MULT (S.) a publick riot, or diſorderly noiſe of people collected together, a hurly-burly, mutiny, or uproar.

TUMULTUA'RINESS or TUMU'LTUOUSNESS (S.) the ſtate or condition of any thing that is in a confuſion, diſorder, uproar, &c.

TUN or TON (S.) a large veſſel to put wine and other liquors in, containing 252 gallons; alſo the integer of weight, from whence all other ſubdiviſions are made, containing 20 hundred, each hundred 112 pounds, or 2240 pounds, at the king's beam; but at *Cheſter*, and ſome other places, in particular commodities, though the pound is the ſame, yet the hundred contains 120 pounds, and conſequently the *tun* 2400 pounds.

TUN (V.) to put up liquor or drink, after it has ſufficiently purged itſelf, into veſſels.

TU'NABLE (A.) muſical, harmonious; alſo any thing that may be rectified, improved, or made more exactly in tune.

TUN-BE'LLIED (A.) having a great or big belly.

TU'NBRIDGE (S.) in *Kent*, or *The Town of Bridges*, ſo called, becauſe the river *Medway* here parts itſelf into five ſmaller ſtreams, over which there are as many ſtone bridges; the town itſelf, which conſiſts of ſtreets ill paved, and ordinary houſes, is built upon the little river *Tun*, which empties itſelf into the *Medway*; the market is weekly on Friday; what renders it famous, is the medicinal wells, about five miles from the town, called *Spellburſt-Wells*, but commonly called *Tunbridge-Wells*, which annually bring down abundance of company, ſome for health, but more for pleaſure; and here a great number of houſes are built in a bottom between two hills, the one called *Mount Sion*, the other *Mount Ephraim*, alſo a handſome chapel of eaſe; the houſes here are finely ornamented with good gardens; the waters work by perſpiration and urine;

urine; here all manner of games and diverſions are carried on, with all the politeneſs imaginable; diſtant from *London* 20 computed, and 30 meaſured miles.

TUNE (S.) an air judiciouſly compoſed, according to the rules of muſick, and variouſly denominated, according to the uſe it is deſigned for, or may be applied to, as a minuet, jig, hornpipe, &c. alſo a leſſon for ſome particular inſtrument only.

TUNE (V.) to ſcrew up the ſtrings, or regulate the pipes of muſical inſtruments in ſuch a manner, that every note ſhall have its true and exact harmonical proportion of tone to one another; alſo to ſet things in order, to reduce a perſon to a good diſpoſition or temper of mind.

To be out of Tune, to have a diſcordant or immuſical proportion of ſound; alſo to be angry, out of humour, diſpleaſed, &c.

TU'NIC (S.) a long gown or coat without ſleeves, worn as a badge of diſtinction, as of a pariſh clerk, or other officer; and in *Anatomy*, is a ſmall, thin coat, or ſkin, or membrane, covering any part of the body.

TUNI'CULATED (A.) covered with one or many ſkins, coats, or membranes, as an onion, &c.

TU'NNEL (S.) an inſtrument by ſome called a funnel, to convey liquor out of one veſſel into another; alſo the tube of a chimney to convey off the ſmoke.

TUP (S.) the ram or male ſheep in a flock.

TU'PPING (S.) the act of generation between a ram and a ewe.

TU'RBANT (S.) a ſort of cap or covering for the head, worn by the *Turks*, &c. made of fine linen wreathed about their heads.

TU'RBID (A.) troubleſome, diſordered, diſquieted, diſturbed, &c.

TU'RBULENT (A.) violent, boiſterous, unruly, ungovernable, unappeaſeable, &c.

TU'RBULENTNESS or TU'RBULENCY (S.) troubleſomeneſs, boiſterouſneſs, noiſineſs, ungovernableneſs, &c.

TU'RCISM (S.) the religious principles or opinions of the *Turks*.

TURF (S.) ſhort, graſſy, or ſhrubby ground, cut off mountains, &c. for firing.

TU'RGID (A.) ſwoln, puffed up, or grown big.

TURK (S.) a native of that part of *Aſia* called *Turkey*.

TU'RKEY (S.) a fine, large, eatable bird or fowl; alſo the name of a very large kingdom.

TU'RKEY-POUT (S.) a chicken, or young turkey.

TU'RKISH (A.) ſomething belonging to the nation or people called *Turkey*, or the *Turks*.

TU'RLUPINS (S.) a ſect of hereticks that in the 14th century maintained, that when a man was come to a certain degree of perfection, he was then no longer under reſtraint, but had a perfect exemption from the commands of the divine law, and affirmed, that God was to be applied to only by mental prayer. They practiſed the moſt obſcene matters in publick, and went naked both men and women, and yet to recommend themſelves, they pretended to extraordinary degrees of ſpirituality and devotion. They called themſelves the fraternity of the poor; *Dauphiny* and *Savoy* were the principal places they appeared in, whence by a ſevere puniſhment they were alſo quickly extirpated.

TURMOI'L (V.) to ſlave or drudge much, to buſtle, make a ſtir, &c.

TURMOI'L or TURMOI'LING (S.) labouring hard, working earneſtly, endeavouring ſtrenuouſly, &c.

TURN (V.) to form or make curious toys, &c. in a lathe; alſo to change ſides, or put that outmoſt now, that was inmoſt before, &c. alſo to leave one party, opinion, or religion, and eſpouſe another; alſo to wind or twiſt any thing round.

TURN (S.) a certain determined walk, courſe, or ſpace of ground; alſo the order or place that any thing is done in.

TU'RN-COAT (S.) a name of reflection for one that changes his religion or party, eſpecially for the view or ſake of profit or advantage.

TU'RNER (S.) an artificer that turns or makes bowls for greens, and many other curioſities with a lathe, in wood or metal.

TU'RNIP (S.) an edible root proper for food both to man and beaſt, eſpecially for feeding ſheep.

TU'RNPIKE (S.) a gate ſet up in a road by publick authority, to oblige every carriage or horſe paſſenger to pay a certain ſum towards the mending or keeping the roads in repair; alſo in a *Gariſon*, &c. it is a piece of timber 12 or 14 foot long, cut in a ſexangular form, and every ſide bored full of holes about an inch diameter at proper diſtances, through which pikes of about ſix foot long, pointed with iron, and well faſtened, are put, ſo that the enemy cannot eaſily get by or through; theſe are commonly put in a breach, the entrance of a camp, &c.

TU'RPENTINE (S.) a ſort of clear, reſinous gum, diſtilling out of the fir-tree and others; it is of two ſorts, vulgar or common, or *Venetian*; the latter is eſteemed the beſt, being clear, pellucid, and white, and of a glaſs colour, inclining to a ſky colour, uſed as a balſam to cuts and other green wounds, and taken inwardly is diuretick, occaſioning the urine to ſmell like violets; boiled in water it becomes ſolid, and being ſo prepared, is made into pills, and given in venereal caſes; the oil is uſed to conſolidate wounds, to diſcuſs tumours, and to ſtrengthen the nerves.

TU'RPITUDE (S.) filthineſs, uncleanneſs, baſeneſs, vileneſs, wickedneſs, &c.

TU'RRET (S.) a ſmall room, or little tower built upon the top of an houſe, &c.

TU'RTLE or TU'RTUR (S.) a clean bird, often mentioned in the ſcriptures, and which was ſometimes offered in ſacrifice under the *Jewiſh* diſpenſation; this is a bird of paſſage, coming and going at certain fixed ſeaſons of the year; one of the pigeon or dove kind, remarkable for its kind diſpoſitions and celibacy, never chuſing to conſort with another after the death of her firſt mate; alſo the name of a fiſh, called a ſea tortoiſe.

TU'SCAN ORDER (S.) in *Architecture*, is the coarſeſt and leaſt artificial of any uſed in building, and employed where ſtrength is principally intended, without regard to ornament or beauty.

TU'SH (Part.) an expreſſion whereby we expreſs our contempt or diſlike of any thing or perſon.

TU'SHES or TUSKS (S.) the large fangs or teeth that ſtand out of a boar's mouth; alſo the fore teeth of a horſe, ſeated beyond the corner teeth upon the bars, where they ſhoot forth on each ſide of the jaws, two above, and two below.

TU'STLE (S.) a contention, ſtir, buſtle, ſtriving, &c.

TU'TBURY (S.) a borough with a caſtle belonging to it in *Staffordſhire*; the town is but ſmall, and has a weekly market on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 100 computed, and 120 meaſured miles.

TU'TELAGE (S.) the guardianſhip, protection, or care that a perſon has intruſted to him of an infant, &c.

TU'TELAR or TU'TELARY (A.) any perſon that performs the office of a guardian or protector.

TU'TOR (S.) a ſchool-maſter, teacher, or inſtructor in any art or ſcience.

TU'TORESS (S.) a woman that teaches or inſtructs.

TU'TTY (S.) in *Foundery*, is the heavy ſoil of braſs that ſticks to the tops of the furnaces or melting-houſes, &c. and in *Muſick*, ſignifies that thoſe compoſitions that employ many inſtruments in different parts, ſhould then move all together.

TU'XFORD (S.) in *Nottinghamſhire*, commonly called *Tuxford in the Clays*, from the miry, clayey ground in and about it; it is but a ſmall, indifferent town, but has a market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 105 computed, and 131 meaſured miles.

TWAIN (S.) a couple, or two in number, as a man and his wife, &c.

TWANG (V.) to ſound like the ſnapping of a whip, or of the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.

TWANG (S.) ſometimes means the ſound of a ſtring of a muſical inſtrument pulled rudely; and ſometimes the ſcent or taſte of a thing that ſtinks, &c.

TWA'TTLE (V.) to talk or prate much or idly.

TWEAG (S.) vexation, trouble, fretting, perplexity, &c.

TWEE'DLE (V.) a mock word, ſignifying to play upon a muſical inſtrument.

TWEE'ZERS (S.) a curious ſort of toy in the nature of a pair of ſciſſars or nippers.

TWE'LFTH-DAY or TIDE (S.) the name of the church feſtival called alſo the *Epiphany*, or manifeſtation of Chriſt to the *Gentiles*, which is celebrated the 6th day of *January*, or 12 days after Chriſt's nativity.

TWIG (S.) a ſmall ſprout of a tree or branch; alſo a deſcendant or child.

TWIG (V.) to catch birds with bird-lime laid on ſmall twigs; to be too cunning for a perſon, &c.

TWI'LIGHT (S.) that imperfect light that is ſeen between the ſun's ſetting and riſing, during the time of his being leſs than 18 degrees below the horizon.

TWINE (V.) to cleave to, or wrap round any thing, &c.

TWINE (S.) a particular ſort of ſmall packthread, very ſtrong and ſmooth.

TWINGE (V.) to pinch, or give a ſudden or pungent pain in the guts, &c.

TWI'NGING (S.) griping, pinching, or exciting very ſharp pains.

TWI'NKLING (S.) winking with the eyes, or ſparkling like the ſtars, &c.

TWINS (S.) two children brought forth at one birth.

TWI'RLING (S.) cauſing or making a thing turn round very ſwiftly.

TWIST (S.) the inſide or flat part of a man's thighs, upon which a good horſeman ſits or reſts on horſeback; alſo a ſort of manufacture uſed by the taylors.

TWIST (V.) to wring a thing round, or to make a complication of ſeveral threads into one.

TWIT (V.) to caſt in one's teeth, to tell or upbraid a perſon often with ſomething.

TWITCH (V.) to ſnatch, or pull haſtily; alſo to pinch, &c.

TWI'TTER (V.) to laugh, or giggle wantonly, fooliſhly, or ſillily.

TYE (V.) to bind a thing cloſe or faſt; alſo to obligate a perſon.

TY'MPANY (S.) the name of a diſeaſe that is a fixed, conſtant, equal, hard-reſiſting tumour of the abdomen, which being ſtruck, ſounds ſomewhat like a drum, proceeding from a ſtretching inflation of the parts, and of the membranous bowels, whoſe fibres are too much ſwoln with animal ſpirits, and hindered from receding by the nervous juice, which obſtructs the paſſage.

TYPE (S.) the ſhape, copy, model, or repreſentation of ſomething; and in *Divinity*, means the ſign, ſymbol, or ſignifier of ſomething abſent, or yet to come.

TY'PHON (S.) an *Egyptian* deity, from whence came all manner of evil or plagues.

TY'PICAL (A.) ſomething relating or belonging to a figure or type.

TYPO'GRAPHER (S.) one that makes or uſes

uſes letters or types much, ſuch as a letter-founder, printer, &c.

TYPO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of making or uſing letters, eſpecially in printing.

TYRA'NNICAL (A.) cruel, barbarous, abſolute, without law, reſtraint, or controul, proud, haughty, imperious, &c.

TY'RANNISE or TY'RANNIZE (V.) to exerciſe a lawleſs, cruel, or unjuſt power or authority over any body.

TY'RANNY (S.) a government managed by an unlawful magiſtrate; alſo in a cruel, unjuſt, or unmerciful manner by a lawful one, &c.

TY'RANT (S.) at firſt was uſed for the king, or ſupream magiſtrate; but when they began to uſe their power without limitation, or regard to juſtice, &c. it was appropriated to mean a wicked, unjuſt, cruel, or illegal magiſtrate, and in that ſenſe is now always uſed.

TY'RO (S.) a novice, or beginner in the ſtudy or practice of any art or ſcience.

V

IS ſometimes a vowel, and ſometimes a conſonant; a vowel when ſounded alone, as *in urion*, &c. and a conſonant when it comes before another vowel in the ſame ſyllable, as in *value*, *veil*, *vow*, *vulgar*, &c. In the *Roman Notation*, it ſtands for five, or 5; thus, V, for 5000, &c.

VA'CANCY (S.) a ſpace void of matter, or a place or office not ſupplied with a proper perſon to execute it.

VA'CANT (A.) empty, void, at leiſure, &c.

VA'CATE (V.) to make void, empty, or annul any order heretofore given, &c.

VACA'TION (S.) a ceaſing from labour, a time of pleaſure or refreſhment; and in *Law*, means the ſpace of time between the end of one term and the beginning of another.

VACU'ITY or VA'CUUM (S.) an interſtice, or void ſpace, wholly devoid of matter, &c.

VACU'NA (S.) among the *old Romans*, was the labourers goddeſs, whom they invoked as propitious to thoſe who ſought their eaſe, or quiet; they celebrated her feaſts in winter, that they might reſt after their harveſt.

VA'GABOND (S.) a rover or wanderer about from place to place, having no ſettled or determined habitation; and in the ſenſe of the *Law*, a rogue and a *vagabond* is the ſame thing, for he that goes about in a loitering, idle manner, without having any known or viſible way of living, whether he beg or not, is deemed a *vagabond*.

VAGA'RY (S.) a whimſical or merry prank, an odd humour, fancy, or ſportive action.

VA'GITANT (S.) a certain god whom the Pagans imagined to preſide over the firſt words which children pronounced; this god had an altar erected to him at *Rome*.

VA'GRANT (S.) an *idle*, ſtrolling, rambling perſon, that has no honeſt, viſible way of maintaining himſelf.

VA'GRANT (A.) idle, wandering, ſtrolling, rambling, unſettled, roving up and down.

VA'GRANTNESS or VA'GRANCY (S.) the ſtate or condition of a ſtrolling, idle, begging life, &c.

VAGUE (A.) wandering, roving about, at random, or looſe, without any ſettled order or regularity.

VAIL (S.) a thin ſkin, or looſe garment to throw over a man or woman, to prevent their being ſeen; alſo any thing that hides or obſcures another.

VAIL (V.) to cover, hide, ſecrete, or obſcure any thing.

To Vail the Bonnet, to pull off the hat, to ſalute or compliment a perſon; and at *Sea*, to ſtrike ſail in token of ſubmiſſion.

VAILS (S.) the perquiſites or advantages that ſervants receive from viſitors, or gifts or allowances made to them by their maſters or miſtreſſes, ſuch as the old cloaths that are left off, &c.

VAIN (A.) frothy, proud, puffed up, empty, fooliſh, of no value, to no purpoſe, &c.

VAIN-GLO'RIOUS (A.) bragging, boaſting, vaunting, &c.

VAIN GLO'RY or VAIN-GLO'RIOUSNESS (S.) over-rating or valuing one's ſelf for imaginary perfections, deſirous of making a great ſhew beyond a perſon's ſtation or ability, &c.

VAI'NNESS (S.) pride, emptineſs, fooliſhneſs, unprofitableneſs, &c.

VALE or VA'LLEY (S.) a low, hollow ſpace between circumſcribing mountains; alſo a gutter over the ſleepers in the roof of a building.

VA'LENCES or VA'LLENS (S.) thoſe ſhort ornamental borders or curtains made to put at the top of window or bed-curtains, to cover the rings, loops, and rods.

VA'LENTINES (S.) perſons choſe on the 14th of *February* to be the mate, lover, or gallant for the year following, a ceremony ſtill retained among the younger ſort of unmarried people.

VALENTI'NIANS (S.) a ſect of enthuſiaſticks, who followed the opinions of one *Valentine*, a prieſt, who upon his being diſappointed of a biſhoprick forſook the Chriſtian faith, and publiſhed that there were 30 gods and goddeſſes, 15 of each ſex, which he called *Æons* or *Ages*, and taught that our Saviour, like another *Pandora*, ſprung from their correſpondence, and affirmed, that he paſſed thro' the Virgin *Mary* with a body he brought out of heaven, as thro' a pipe or conduit, and that all men ſhould not riſe again: He alſo publiſhed a goſpel and pſalms; to theſe his followers added ſeveral other errors, declaring there was no obligation to ſuffer martyrdom; ſome declared againſt baptiſm, and others

practiſed it in a peculiar manner, and all indulged themſelves in licentiouſneſs.

VA'LET (S.) a waiting man, or ſervant that attends his maſter in the bed-chamber, &c. and in *Horſemanſhip*, is a ſtick that has a blunted point of iron to prick a leaping horſe, &c.

VALETUDINA'RIAN or VALETU'DINARY (S.) one that is in a weak, crazy, or ſickly ſtate or condition of bodily health; alſo an hoſpital for ſick people.

VALETU'DINARY (A.) weak, crazy, ſickly, in a languiſhing or bad ſtate of health.

VA'LIANT (A.) ſtout, bold, courageous, reſolute, daring.

VA'LID (A.) authentick, ſtrong, powerful, mighty, undeniable, &c.

VALI'DITY or VA'LIDNESS (S.) truth, power, authentickneſs, &c.

VA'LLEY (S.) a low or hollow place, the bottom or ſpace between two mountains.

VA'LOUR (S.) bravery of mind, undauntedneſs, reſoluteneſs, courage, ſtoutneſs, &c.

VA'LOUROUS (A.) courageous, ſtout, bold, reſolute, undaunted, &c.

VA'LUABLE (A.) precious, worthy to be eſteemed, taken care of, or ſet by, important, weighty, &c.

VALUA'TION (S.) the ſetting a price, worth, or value upon any thing.

VA'LUE (V.) to eſteem or reckon precious, or deſerving; alſo to eſtimate, compute, or ſet a price upon any thing.

VALVE (S.) a lid or cover of a tube in hydraulick engines, ſuch as pumps, &c. commonly made of leather, and vulgarly called clacks, opening only one way, which the more forcibly it is preſſed the other, the more cloſely it ſhuts the aperture; in *Anatomy*, ſometimes it means ſmall, thin membranes in veſſels, like folding doors that open and ſhut, or extend and contract themſelves as occaſion requires, and theſe are alſo variouſly denominated from their figuration, ſome being called ſigmoides, others, ſemilunares, &c. from their ſimilarity to the letter ſigma, a half moon, &c. they are found in the veins, arteries, lymphatick, and lacteal veſſels, and in the muſculous fibres, whoſe uſe is to hinder the blood and other liquors from returning the ſame way they came; they are alſo found in the inteſtines.

VAMP (S.) the upper leather of a ſhoe.

VAMP (V.) to ornament, mend, furbiſh, fit up, clean, or adorn any thing.

VAN or VA'NGUARD (S.) the firſt line of an army drawn up in battalia, which gives the enemy the firſt charge; the firſt or foremoſt part of any body or bodies of men in arms.

VA'NDALS (S.) a wild, barbarous, and fierce people, inhabiting the northern parts of *Swedeland*, but leaving their native habitation, over-run a great part of *Europe*, making devaſtation where ever they came.

VANE (S.) a plate of iron, &c. ſo nicely hung upon a ſpindle as to be eaſily turned about by every puff of wind, in order to let people ſee which way the wind blows; alſo a moving ſight ſet upon a mathematical inſtrument to ſlide backwards and forwards as occaſion requires.

VANI'LLA (S.) a ſmall pleaſant ſeed ground to powder, and mixed with the cocoa-nut in the making of chocolate, to give it an agreeable flavour.

VANI'LOQUENCE (S.) fooliſh prating, idle talking, &c.

VA'NISH (V.) to diſappear ſuddenly, or miraculouſly; alſo to go out of ſight haſtily, or to come to nothing.

VA'NITY (S.) in *Scripture*, ſometimes ſignifies that which is oppoſite to truth or reality; ſometimes pride or vain-glory; ſometimes lying, and ſometimes mere nothing or emptineſs.

VA'NQUISH (V.) to conquer, ſubdue, overcome, maſter, or bring under.

VA'NQUISHER (S.) a conqueror, victor, ſubduer, or overcomer.

VA'PID (A.) palled, deadened, or grown flat, as liquor that ſtands in a veſſel unſtopped, &c.

VA'PORARY (S.) a bagnio, ſtove, or hot houſe; alſo a decoction of herbs for a ſick perſon to ſit over while hot, that the ſteam may get into his body, &c.

VAPORA'TION (S.) a ſteaming or iſſuing forth of ſmoke or damp vapours.

VAPORI'FEROUS (A.) producing or cauſing ſteams or vapours.

VA'POUR (V.) to boaſt, brag, crack, bounce, huff, ſwagger, &c.

VA'POURING (S.) hectoring, boaſting, bragging, huffing, ſwaggering, &c.

VA'POURS (S.) ſteams or watry particles thrown off from humid bodies, by means of the natural heat of the ſun, or artificial heat of fires, &c. and in *Phyſick*, means a diſtemper vulgarly called the hypo.

VA'RIABLE (A.) changeable, ſhifting, liable or apt to alter or change, unſettled, irreſolute, undetermined, &c.

VA'RIANCE (S.) an alteration or change of a perſon or thing; alſo a quarrel or diſpute that occaſions perſons to be ſhy or unfriendly.

VARIA'TION (S.) a change or alteration; alſo the difference, in ſome parts of the world, of the poles of the magnet from thoſe of the world.

VA'RIEGATE (V.) to diverſify, change, or alter; alſo to make things of divers colours.

VARIEGA'TED (A.) ſpeckled, ſpotted, ſtreaked, or diverſified with ſeveral colours.

VARIEGA'TION (S.) among the *Floriſts*, is the art of cauſing the leaves of plants or flowers to have divers colours.

VARI'ETY (S.) many ſorts, or different changes.

VA'RIOUS

VA'RIOUS (A.) different, frequently changing, unſettled, &c.

VA'RLET (S.) in the old *Law Senſe*, was a yeoman, or yeoman's ſervant; but now it generally means a mean, baſe, unworthy, diſhoneſt fellow.

VA'RNISH (S.) a liquor compoſed of gums, ſpirit of wine, &c. to paint over any ſort of joinery, pictures, &c. to make them look gloſſy and beautiful to the eye.

VA'RNISH (V.) to gloſs or ſet any thing off to the beſt advantage with actual *varniſh*, or by commending, praiſing, &c.

VA'RY (V.) to change, alter, diverſify, or make any thing different to what it was before.

VASE (S.) among the *Floriſts*, is the cup of any flower formed by the growing up of the leaves hollow, as that of the tulip, &c. alſo the round bulk or ball in the middle of a church candleſtick or branch; in *Architecture*, it is an urn or pot put on the tops of cornices, pedeſtals, &c. repreſenting ſuch veſſels as the ancients uſed in their ſacrifices, burial of the dead, &c. alſo a ſort of ornamental leaden flower-pots.

VA'SSAL (S.) a ſlave or dependant, one that is in ſervitude or bondage to another.

VA'SSALAGE (S.) the ſtate of ſlavery or bondage to another; alſo the condition of any poor perſon that is obliged to do any ſort of mean work for a livelihood.

VAST (A.) very great in quantity, or many in number, extenſive, huge, mighty, &c.

VAT (S.) a very large veſſel uſed in brewing, or for keeping liquors in ſtore.

VAUDOI'S (S.) poor men, a name given to the followers of *Peter Vaud* or *Valdo*, a rich merchant of *Lyons* in *France* about 1160, who, upon ſeeing his friend die ſuddenly at a feaſt, was ſo much affected, that he immediately betook himſelf to ſeriouſneſs and meditation, and the ſtudy of the ſcriptures; by which means, having found out ſeveral errors in the church of *Rome*, he communicated his diſcoveries to his friends, and the poor, whom he conſtantly relieved bountifully; upon which the clergy excommunicated him, and perſecuted ſome of his diſciples, which occaſioned both him and them to fly into the valleys of *Piedmont*, where they found ſome ancient Chriſtians called alſo *Vaudes*, who ordained ſuch of the *Lyonnois* as were capable of preaching, who ſpread themſelves into *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*.

VAULT (S.) any hollow ſpace or building covered over, or encloſed with an arched roof, whether below the common ſurface of the earth, as are cellars or ſtore-houſes for wine, &c. or the bodies of churches or other large buildings; and ſometimes it is applied to thoſe ſmall rooms or buildings erected in church-yards, or other burying-grounds, for the uſe of a private family, &c. and ſometimes to the neceſſary-houſe, or privy, in a private houſe.

VAULT (V.) to cover any hollow place or building over with an arched roof; alſo to leap or jump over any high place by the ſtrength of one hand, and the agility of a man's body; and in *Farriery*, the forging a horſe's ſhoe hollow, for ſuch who have high and round ſoles above their hoofs, to keep it from bearing upon the ſole, is called the vaulting the ſhoe.

VAUNT (V.) to brag, boaſt, ſtump, crack, vapour, make a noiſe, buſtle, ſtir, &c.

VA'YVODE (S.) a tributary prince, or chief ruler in *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Tranſilvania*, ſubject to the grand ſeignior.

U'BEROUS (A.) plentiful, abundant, copious, extenſive, fertil, &c.

UBI'ETY (S.) the preſence of a being in ſome determined place, or part of ſpace.

U'BIQUIST (S.) one that lives here, there, or any and every where, without any certain ſettled abode.

UBIQUITA'RIANS (S.) ſuch Chriſtians as affirm Chriſt's natural body to be every where preſent.

UBI'QUITARINESS or **UBI'QUITY** (S.) a quality or property whereby any perſon or thing is every where preſent; alſo unſettledneſs, or living or reſiding in no particular or fixed place.

U'DDER (S.) in a *Cow*, *&c.* is what a breaſt is in a woman, containing the milk to feed their young, &c.

VEAL (S.) the fleſh of a calf.

VE'CTIS (S.) in *Mechanicks*, is a leaver ſuppoſed to be an inflexible right line without any weight, and is accounted the firſt of the ſix powers.

VE'DETTE (S.) in an *Army*, is a centinel on horſe-back ſet to watch the motions of the enemy, to guard a paſs, &c.

VEER (V.) in the *Sea Language*, is to let out more cordage; alſo applied to the wind when it changes ſuddenly, or often in a little time; alſo to croſs or traverſe the ſea, in order to make way when the wind is not direct.

VE'GETABLES (S.) all ſorts of fruits, herbs, flowers, &c. that grow and encreaſe by heat and moiſture, but have not life and ſenſation like animals.

VE'GETATE (V.) to enliven, quicken, or cauſe any thing to grow, &c.

VEGETA'TION (S.) the natural growing or encreaſing of plants, trees, flowers, &c.

VE'GETATIVE (A.) that property or quality of any thing by which it grows, encreaſes, or receives nouriſhment.

VE'HEMENCE, VE'HEMENCY, or **VE'HEMENTNESS** (S.) earneſtneſs, fervency, vigorouſneſs, eagerneſs, warmth or paſſionateneſs of diſpoſition, &c.

VE'HEMENT (A.) fervent, eager, zealous, hot, boiſterous, furious, &c.

VE'HICLE (S.) a common name to any thing that ſerves, or is uſed in conveying or carrying

ing persons or things from one place to another, as a coach, water-pipe, &c. and in *Physick*, any thing that the ingredients are put into, as wine, liquorice, sugar, &c. to render the composition more palatable to the patient.

VEINS (S.) in a *human Body*, are those pipes or canals through which the blood passes; and in *Mining*, it is such ribs or streaks of the rock, &c. that is full of, or strongly impregnated with ore or mineral.

VEI'NY (A.) mixed with, or full of veins.

VE'JOURS (S.) in *Law*, are surveyors sent by a court to view any place in dispute, in order the more exactly to settle the rights of the several claimants.

VEJU'PITER, or BAD or EVIL JU'PITER (S.) a god adored by the old *Romans* for fear he should do them a prejudice, and not out of expectation of receiving any benefit or advantage from him; his statue resembled a young man holding arrows in his hand ready to shoot.

VE'LLAM or VE'LLUM (S.) a curious sort of fine parchment, exceeding smooth, and very fit to write upon, and commonly made of calf-skin.

VELLICA'TION (S.) a sudden pull, or twitch; and in *Surgery*, is a convulsive motion in the fibres of the muscles.

VELO'CITY (S.) the degree of swiftness that any thing moves with.

VE'LVET (S.) a curious and rich silk manufacture in the weaving trade, that, by means of a size-stick, cuts the threads of the shoot in such a manner, as to afford a very noble look, and agreeable touch.

VE'NAL (A.) sordid, mean, base, a mind or disposition that may be turned any way for profit and advantage.

VEND (V.) to sell, dispose of, exchange, put off, put up, or set to sale.

VENDEE' (S.) in *Law*, is the person to whom any thing is sold.

VE'NDER or VE'NDOR (S.) one that sells, puts off, or disposes of any thing for a valuable consideration.

VE'NDIBLE (A.) saleable, fit, or proper to be sold, a marketable commodity.

VENEE'RING (S.) the art of laying thin slices of walnut-tree, or other scarce and curious wood upon a bed of glue to make common wood look as if it was all of the finer sort.

VENENI'FICAL or VENENI'FICK (A.) poisonous, venomous, mischievous, &c.

VE'NERABLE (A.) reverend, worshipful, that deserves esteem, honour, regard, &c.

VE'NERABLENESS (S.) the quality that commands esteem, or that person or thing to which or whom reverence or respect ought to be given or paid.

VE'NERATE (V.) to honour, esteem, worship, reverence, &c.

VENERA'TION (S.) the act of adoration, or of honouring, valuing, esteeming, &c.

VENE'REAL or VENE'REOUS (A.) lustful, appertaining or belonging to venery or copulation.

VENE'REALNESS or VENE'REOUSNESS (S.) lustfulness, leacherousness; also the condition of a person infected with the foul disease, vulgarly called the pox.

VE'NERY (S.) lustfulness, leachery; also the act of coition or copulation; also the art or exercise of hunting wild beasts in a forest, &c. of which there are five sorts, *viz.* the hart, hind, hare, boar, and wolf.

VE'NGEANCE (S.) revenge, judgment, punishment.

VE'NIAL (A.) pardonable, or a crime that may be excused or forgiven.

VE'NISON (S.) the flesh of deer, hares, &c. that are beasts of chace.

VE'NOM (S.) a quality that the juices of some creatures and plants are endowed with, that is hurtful and destructive to others, and commonly called poison.

VE'NOMOUS (A.) hurtful, destructive, poisonous; also malicious, mischievous, &c.

VE'NOMOUSNESS (S.) the nature, quality, or disposition of poison, mischief, or destruction; also of envy, malice, hatred, &c.

VENT or VE'NT-HOLE (S.) a small hole made in a vessel to let the air in or out, as occasion may require; also the sale of any commodity; and in *Gunnery*, it is the difference between the diameter of the bore of a piece of ordnance, and the diameter of the ball; also the cover of a wind furnace, &c.

VENT (V.) to give air to a vessel, by boring a small hole in it; also to sell, publish, make known, or declare abroad; also to crack large plates of glass in the working.

VE'NTILATE (V.) to fan or winnow, to collect or gather wind; also to give vent.

VE'NTOSE (A.) windy; also bragging, boasting, vapouring.

VE'NTRICLE (S.) the stomach, or that membranous bowel in the abdomen, under the diaphragm, between the liver and the spleen; it has two orifices, that on the right hand called the pylorus, or janitor, whereat the meat is sent out into the guts; another at the left hand, at which the meat enters; its office is to concoct or ferment the food; there are four *ventricles* belonging to the brain, and two to the heart.

VENTRI'LOQUIST (S.) one who speaks inwardly, or as is were out of his belly, by which means to a stander-by it seems as if it were spoken at a great distance off; also a pretended witch or sorcerer, who pretended to give answers by inspiration of some spirit who spoke out of their belly.

VE'NTURE (V.) to risque, hazard, or expose to danger, as to send goods to sea, to put money into a lottery, &c.

VE'NTURE (S.) a sum of money or quantity of

of goods put into a lottery, or ſent upon any hazard.

VE'NTUROUS or VE'NTURESOME (A.) daring, bold, courageous; alſo fooliſh, hardy, raſh, inconſiderate, &c.

VE'NTUROUSNESS or VE'NTURESOMENESS (S.) daringneſs, boldneſs.

VE'NUS (S.) the goddeſs of love, or rather laſciviouſneſs, worſhipped by the heathens, and idolatrous *Iſraelites*; ſhe was adored under ſeveral appellations, the *Egyptians* called her *Nephtis*, the *Aſſyrians Militta*, the *Arabians Alitta*, the *Perſians Mitra*, the *Babylonians Tanais*, the *Sicilians Erycina*, the *Greeks Aphrodite*, and the *Iſraelites Aſtarte, Aſhtaroth*, or *Avarab*; the dove was conſecrated to this falſe deity. The poets relate abundance of ſtrange romances about her, and ſay her chariot is drawn by ſwans and pigeons; among the *Aſtronomers*, ſhe is the brighteſt and moſt reſplendent of all the ſtars, whether erratick or fixed, excepting the ſun, which ariſes not from being larger than the reſt, but from their being neareſt the earth, excepting *Mercury*, as appears by her having a parallax of almoſt three minutes; among the *Aſtrologers*, ſhe is a feminine planet, and reckoned the leſſer infortune; among the *Chymiſts*, copper is called by this name, and characteriz'd, ♀; in *Heraldry*, it is the green colour in the coat-armour of kings and ſovereign princes.

VERA'CITY (S.) ſincerity, honeſty, truth.

VERB (S.) is ſuch a word or part of ſpeech whereby ſomething is affirmed to be done to or by himſelf, or another; it alſo expreſſes the exiſtence or being of any thing.

VE'RBAL (A.) ſomething belonging, appertaining to, or derived from a verb, as adjectives; alſo a contract or agreement made by word of mouth, and not wrote down.

VE'RBALIZE (V.) to make uſe of many words, to be tedious in ſpeech or diſcourſe.

VERBA'TIM (A.) exact, word by word, &c. the ſelf-ſame words repeated over, that were wrote or ſpoke by another.

VE'RBERATE (V.) to beat, threſh, ſtrike, &c.

VERBERA'TION (S.) a beating or ſtriking,

VERBO'SE (A.) full of words, fluent of ſpeech, &c.

VE'RDANT (A.) green of colour, as the graſs, leaves of trees, &c.

VE'RDANTNESS (S.) the quality of any thing that exhibits a briſk, lively, green colour.

VE'RDEGREASE (S.) the ruſt of copper gathered by laying plates of copper, &c. in beds, covered with the huſks of preſſed grapes; alſo a magiſtery of common *verdegreaſe* diſſolved in diſtilled vinegar, and then cryſtalliz'd in a cool place; it is the fineſt graſs-green colour, when well ground, and perfectly purified from droſs and filth, that can be uſed in painting.

VE'RDERER (S.) a foreſter, or officer, whoſe buſineſs is to look after the vert, and take care it is well-maintained.

VE'RDICT (S.) the reſolution of a jury upon their hearing a cauſe, and conſidering the matter well.

VE'RDITER (S.) an ordinary, common green colour uſed in painting.

VE'RDOUR or VE'RDURE (S.) the lively greenneſs of a field, meadow, garden, &c.

VERECU'NDITY or VERECU'NDNESS (S.) baſhfulneſs, ſhamefacedneſs, modeſty, &c.

VERGE (S.) the limits, bounds, or extent of the power of a court of law, &c. alſo a wand, rod, mace, or other enſign of authority; in *Gardening*, it is the edge or border of parterres, &c.

VE'RGER (S.) an officer that goes before a lord chief juſtice, a biſhop, dean, &c. with a white wand or ſilver ſtick in his hand, to make room for them to come along, and to give notice to the people to make way.

VE'RIFY (V.) to prove true, or make good; and in *Law*, ſignifies to record edicts, or decrees in parliament.

VERI'LOQUENT or VERILO'QUIOUS (A.) ſpeaking, or ſaying the truth.

VE'RILY (Part.) yes, indeed, truly, &c.

VERISI'MILAR (A.) likely, probable, that carries the appearance of truth, &c.

VERISIMI'LITY or VERISIMI'LITUDE (S.) probability, likelihood, &c.

VE'RITY (S.) truth, reality, certainty, &c.

VE'RJUICE (S.) the juice of unripe lemons, ſour grapes, crab apples, &c.

VERMICE'LLI (S.) an *Indian* ſoop of a very provocative nature to venery.

VERMI'CULAR (A.) like to or reſembling of worms in nature and ſhape.

VERMICULA'TION (A.) in *Phyſick*, is the pain or griping in the guts; alſo the breeding of worms in plants, &c.

VERMI'CULOSE (A.) wormy, full of, or plagued with worms.

VERMI'FUGOUS (A.) of a nature contrary to, or expelling of worms.

VERMI'LION (S.) a curious red, fine powder uſed by the painters; that uſed by the ancients was found upon the tops of inacceſſible rocks, which was ſtones that they ſhot down with arrows; there was alſo an artificial ſort made of red ſand; that now uſed is an artificial cinnabar, which has been long levigated upon a porphery ſtone, and ſo reduced to an impalpable powder; the women uſed it to paint and adorn themſelves with it, and ſo did the ſtatuaries, &c. ſuch was the taſte and delicacy of the ancient *Romans*, that *Camilus* triumphed daubed all over with *vermilion*. The *Ethiopians* painted the ſtatues of their gods, and great men daubed their whole bodies with it.

VE'RMIN (S.) all ſorts of hurtful creatures, eſpecially inſects, that are an annoyance to mankind, ſuch as lice, fleas, rats, mice, worms, &c.

VE'RMINATE (V.) to breed worms, to be tormented with the griping in the guts, &c.

VERNA'CULAR (A.) natural, agreeing, or belonging to the houſe, family, or nation, where a perſon was born, &c.

VE'RNAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the ſpring time of the year, for which reaſon the aſtronomers call *Aries*, *Taurus*, and *Gemini*, *vernal* ſigns, becauſe the ſun paſſes through them in the ſpring of the year.

VE'RREL, VE'RRIL, or FE'RRIL (S.) a ſmall ring, or coat of braſs, iron, &c. that is put at or upon the bottoms of walking-canes, working tools, &c. to preſerve them from ſpliting, &c.

VERRU'CA (S.) in *Surgery*, that hard, high, callous ſwelling, called a wart, which breaks out of the ſkin, and breeds in ſeveral parts of the body.

VE'RSABLE or VE'RSATILE (A.) that may be eaſily turned about, or wound any way.

VER-SA'CRUM (S.) a ſolemn ſacrifice which the *Romans* offered to their gods upon very important occaſions; in this ſacrifice they offered every thing that was brought forth during one ſpring throughout all their dominions, except human creatures.

VERSE (S.) ſometimes ſignifies the poetical manner of writing every line in meaſure and proper cadence; and ſometimes a certain number of ſyllables, in a line that reads harmoniouſly; and ſometimes a ſmall part or portion of a pſalm, or chapter of the Bible, into which latter ages have divided it, for the more eaſy finding out any particular ſentence or paſſage contained in it.

VE'RSED (A.) uſed, accuſtomed, ſkilled, or well acquainted with buſineſs, arts, ſciences, &c.

VE'RSICLE (S.) a ſhort or ſmall verſe.

VERSIFICA'TION (S.) the art of making or compoſing verſes, according to the nature of the language in which they are made, and the laws of poetry uſed therein.

VE'RSIFY (V.) to compoſe or make verſes, to write in a poetical manner.

VE'RSION (S.) the rendering or tranſlating a book, &c. out of one tongue or language into another, to make it intelligible to thoſe who do not underſtand the original.

VERT (S.) any thing that grows in a foreſt, and affords green leaves ſufficient for the deer to ſhelter under, whether it be timber-trees, ſhrubs, &c. in *Heraldry*, it ſignifies a green colour, which in the coats belonging to all perſons of the degree of nobility, is called *Emerald*, and in the coats of kings *Venus*; in *Engraving*, it is expreſſed by diagonal lines drawn from the dexter chief corner to the ſiniſter baſe.

VE'RTEBRA (S.) in *Surgery*, may univerſally ſignify any joint, or turning part of the body; but in a more particular manner thoſe in the back-bone which has 36 joints, 7 of which are aſſigned to the neck, 12 to the back, 5 to the loins, and 6 to the *os ſacrum*, which in *Anatomy* forms the third part of a human ſkeleton.

VE'RTEX (S) the ſummit, or uppermoſt point of any thing; in *Anatomy*, the crown of the head, or that part where the hairs divide themſelves to the ſeveral ſides of the head, is thus called; and in *Aſtronomy*, it is that point of the heavens which is immediately over the head of any perſon in any place, which is alſo called the *zenith*; in *Geometry*, that ſide or point which is oppoſite to the baſe of a figure, is called the *vertex*; in *Opticks* it is the ſame with the pole of a glaſs; and in *Conick Sections*, it is that point of a curve where the axis cuts it.

VE'RTICAL (A.) belonging to the uppermoſt part or higheſt point.

VERTI'CITY (S.) when applied to a needle touched with a load-ſtone, ſignifies that quality thereby impreſſed upon it, that makes it continually vibrate, when freely ſuſpended upon proper axis, till it points towards the north and ſouth points of the world.

VERTI'GINOUS (A.) reeling, giddy, ready to fall, ſtaggering, &c.

VE'RTIGO (S.) a diſtemper that affects the patient in ſuch a manner, that the objects near or about him ſeem to turn round, and himſelf with them, though he ſtands ſtill all the while.

VE'RTUE or VI'RTUE (S.) is the whole ſyſtem of moral actions, whereby the peace and common advantage of ſociety is procured and maintained, and men regulate their actions by the true rules of reaſon, juſtice, and equity; the ancients repreſented each by a goddeſs, and built temples, and offered ſacrifices to them; they repreſented *Virtue* under various forms, and in divers manners.

VERTU'MNUS (S.) the god of *Gardens*; ſome of the poets make him the huſband of *Pomona*, and others call him *Proteus*, from his frequent changing his appearances; ſome make him the god of trade and commerce; others of mens thoughts, &c. the *Romans* had ſettled feaſts in honour of him, called *Vertumnales*, in autumn, in which they returned him thanks for the fruits of the earth.

VERTUO'SO or VIRTUO'SO (S.) a perſon that is ſkilful, and delights in curioſities and improvements in philoſophy, &c.

VE'RTUOUS or VI'RTUOUS (A.) inclined or diſpoſed to be ſober, honeſt, juſt, chaſte, temperate, &c.

VE'RVAIN (S.) an herb anciently uſed about ſacred rites and ceremonies, called alſo holy herb, pigeons graſs, or *Juno*'s tears.

VE'RY (Part.) ſometimes ſignifies in truth, or in reality; as, *the very man*; ſometimes much, a great deal, or abundance; as *very great*, *very ſmall*, &c.

VESI'CATORY (S.) an actual cautery, or external medicine that raiſes bliſters upon the

ſkin, by acting upon, and rarifying the ſpirits, and ſerous particles, and thereby gathering them betwixt the ſkin and the cuticula, and conſequently ſeparating them, and ſo raiſing bladders full of ſerous matter.

VE'SPER (S.) the evening, or evening ſtar.

VE'SPERS (S.) in the *Church of Rome*, is the evening ſervice, prayers, or ſongs.

VE'SPERTINE (A.) ſomething done in, or belonging to the latter, or evening part of the day; in *Aſtronomy*, a planet is ſaid to be *veſpertine*, when it ſets after the ſun.

VE'SSEL (S.) any utenſil that contains liquor, or other things; alſo a ſhip that conveys goods or perſons by water from one port or nation to another; alſo the veins, &c. in a human body, whereby the blood and other humours are conveyed and diſperſed over the whole body; among *School-Boys*, the 8th part of a ſheet of clean paper, is called a *veſſel*; and in *controverſial Divinity*, thoſe perſons that are ſuppoſed to be the objects of election or reprobation, are called *veſſels* of mercy or wrath.

VEST (S.) a ſort of a coat made for a little boy, and commonly worn juſt before he is put into breeches.

VEST (V.) to authorize, or put a perſon into the poſſeſſion of any thing; alſo to clothe.

VE'STA (S.) the goddeſs of the earth, ſometimes called the mother, and ſometimes the daughter of *Saturn*. *Numa Pompilius*, ſecond king of the *Romans*, conſecrated an everlaſting or perpetual fire to her, and to keep it eſtabliſhed prieſteſſes called *Veſtales*, who were privileged to marry after they had ſpent 30 years in this ſervice; but if they let the fire go out, were puniſhed with great ſeverity, and if they ſinned againſt chaſtity were buried alive; the 5th day of *June* the *Romans* celebrated the feaſts of this goddeſs, which were kept in the ſtreets before their doors, and ſome meſſes were choſe and ſent into the temple conſecrated to her. They led about the town ſeveral aſſes crowned with flowers, and carrying collars made of ſeveral bits of paſte, in the form of little cakes; the mills were alſo adorned with flowers, and ceaſed from working that day. The *Roman* dames went bare-foot to the temple of *Veſta*, and to the capitol.

VE'STIARY or VE'STRY (S.) a room in a church or monaſtery, where the ſeveral habits of the miniſters or monks, &c. are depoſited; a wardrobe, &c.

VE'STIBLE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a ſort of anti-chamber, for perſons to wait till they are called in; alſo an open porch, or paſſage before a houſe.

VESTI'GIA (S.) the mark, track, foot-ſteps, &c. of any perſon or thing.

VE'STMENTS (S.) all ſorts of garments or clothing, eſpecially thoſe of diſtinction for any ſort of officers, whether of law, phyſick, or divinity.

VE'STRY (S.) a room in a church, &c. where the garments, &c. are kept.

VE'STRY-CLERK (S.) is commonly an attorney, who keeps the pariſh-books, makes out paſſes or ſettlements for the poor, &c.

VE'STRY-MAN (S.) an elder or ancient of a pariſh, who having ſerved, or is now in the actual ſervice of pariſh offices, ſits there, to make and examine the pariſh-books.

VE'STURE (S.) any ſort of cloaths or raiment whatever; and in *Law*, is the admitting a perſon into the poſſeſſion or profits of land, &c.

VE'TCHES (S.) a particular ſort of pulſe, by ſome called chich-peaſe.

VE'TERAN (S.) a ſoldier that has ſerved in the army ſeveral campaigns, &c.

VETE'RNUS (S.) the diſtemper commonly called the lethargy, or drowſineſs, cauſing a heavy ſleep, accompanied with a fever, and a delirium, ariſing from too much incongruous moiſt matter within the pores of the barky ſubſtance of the brain, which is ſuppoſed to be generated by the demigration of fevers.

VEX (V.) to teaze, trouble, afflict, torment, oppreſs, &c.

VEXA'TION (S.) diſturbance, trouble, affliction, torment, oppreſſion, &c.

VEXA'TIOUS (A.) that cauſes, produces, or brings forth trouble, ſorrow, grief, torment, &c.

U'GLY (A.) diſproportioned, deformed, of a ſhape, &c. that excites horror, deteſtation, &c.

VI'AL or PHI'AL (S.) a ſmall, thin, glaſs-bottle, ſuch as apothecaries uſe to put their drops, juleps, &c. in.

VI'ANDS (S.) all ſorts of victuals or food, whether meat, bread, or fruit.

VIA'TICUM (S.) all manner of neceſſaries for a journey; and in the language of the church of *Rome*, it is the Euchariſt given to dying perſons by their prieſts.

VI'BRABLE (A.) that may be moved, ſhook, waved, or brandiſhed over one's head, or in the air, or ſwung to and fro like the pendulum of a clock.

VI'BRATE (V.) to move, ſhake, wave, brandiſh, or ſwing backwards and forwards.

VIBRA'TION (S.) a ſhaking, or tremour, a waving, brandiſhing, or ſwinging backwards and forwards of any thing ſuſpended on a point.

VI'CAR (S.) one appointed to perform the office or function of another; and in the preſent *Church Conſtitution*, it is the parſon of a pariſh, who ſupplies the place of a rector, where the predial tithes are impropriated; there are two in the empire of *Germany*, viz. the elector *Palatine* and of *Bavaria*, thoſe two contending to be one, and the elector of *Saxony*, each of which have diſtinct provinces to act in and nominate to vacant benefices in the church, and in caſes of vacancies, to preſent qualified perſons to the chapters of cathedrals and collegiate churches and abbies; they alſo receive the revenues of the emperor's demeſnes, and diſpoſe of them for

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publick buſineſs; they receive fealty and homage of the vaſſals of the empire, and give the inveſtiture of places below the principalities; the king of the *Romans* is perpetual *vicar* general of the empire. The five ſecular electors have alſo their *vicars*, or deputies, to act for them; the pope has alſo theſe delegates.

VI'CARAGE (S.) the office or place where a vicar has the ſpiritual cure.

VICE (S.) all ſort of diſorderly actions, or bad practices; alſo a moſt uſeful inſtrument for all handicraft buſineſſes, eſpecially ſuch as uſe a file, to hold faſt their work while they perform it; alſo the glaziers inſtrument with two wheels, wherewith they draw their lead fit for uſe; alſo an appellation added to a perſon that is ſecond or inferior in his office, as a *vice-admiral*, *vice-chamberlain*, *vice-chancellor* of an univerſity, &c.

VICE-GE'RENT (S.) one who acts for, or under another, a deputy-king, or governor, &c.

VI'CE-ROY (S.) one that governs a tributary kingdom, and is accountable for all his actions to another.

VICE-ROY'ALTY (S.) the office, place, or dignity of a deputy king, ruler, or governor of a tributary kingdom.

VI'CINAGE or VICI'NITY (S.) neighbourhood, nearneſs of place or habitation.

VI'CIOUS (A.) wicked, debauched, corrupted, lewd, &c.

VICI'SSITUDE (S.) the ſucceeding or orderly coming of one thing after another.

VI'COUNT or VI'SCOUNT (S.) a title of nobility next in degree, but below an earl.

VI'COUNTESS or VI'SCOUNTESS (S.) the wife of a viſcount.

VI'CTIMS (S.) among the *Ancients*, were beaſts offered up to the gods, the barren creatures to the infernal deities, and the fruitful ones to the celeſtial gods. To *Jupiter* they ſacrificed oxen, and white cocks; to *Juno* a cow, or ſheep; to *Diana* a doe; to *Ceres* and *Cybele* a ſow; to *Pan* a goat or dog; to *Mars* a mad bull; to *Neptune* a horſe, a he-goat, or a black bull; to *Terminus* a lamb; to *Apollo* a horſe; to *Minerva* a mare; to *Venus* a pigeon, or turtle; to *Iſis* a gooſe; to *Bacchus* a kid, or a he-goat; to other deities only fruit to ſome, and liquor to others, &c. alſo any nation or people that are perſecuted, or ſuffer, upon account of being under the command, or at the diſpoſal of another.

VI'CTOR (S.) one that conquors, maſters, overcomes, or vanquiſhes another, whether in feats of arms, or experiments of ſkill in learning, arts, ſciences, &c.

VI'CTORY (S.) a goddeſs adored by the ancients, and repreſented by a young woman with wings, holding in one hand a crown of laurel or white olive, and in the other a branch of palm adorned with trophies; alſo the act of conquering beating, or overcoming an enemy.

VICTO'RIOUS (A.) conquering, ſucceſsful, overcoming, &c.

VI'CTUAL (V.) to feed, nouriſh, or provide neceſſaries for that purpoſe, eſpecially for ſhips, armies, gariſons, &c.

VI'CTUALLER (S.) one who contracts or undertakes to provide neceſſary food, &c. for a fleet, army, &c. alſo one that keeps an ale-houſe, or publick-houſe.

VI'CTUALLING (S.) furniſhing a fleet, army, gariſon, town, family, &c. with neceſſary food.

VI'CTUALS (S.) all ſorts of wholeſome food, or proper eatables.

VIDU'ITY (S.) the ſtate or condition of widowhood.

VIEW (S.) a ſurvey, ſight or proſpect of any thing; alſo the expectation, deſign, hope, intention of ſomething farther than the preſent appearance.

VIEW (V.) to examine, look over, or ſee into the ſtate or preſent condition of any perſon, place, or thing.

VI'GILANCY or VI'GILANTNESS (S.) careſulueſs, watchfulneſs, &c.

VI'GILANT (A.) watchful, careful, obſervant, &c.

VI'GILS (S.) watchmen that guard the ſtreets, in the night; alſo faſts appointed to precede the feſtivals of the church.

VI'GOROUS (A.) ſtrong, luſty, briſk, active, &c.

VI'GOUR (S.) ſtrength, reſolution, briſkneſs, activeneſs, &c.

VILE (A.) wicked, lewd, baſe, mean, of no account or value, &c.

VI'LIFY (V.) to eſteem as nothing, to expoſe, or ſet at nought, to repreſent as a wicked, worthleſs perſon.

VI'LLAGE (S.) a parcel of houſes or cottages built for the convenience of country-men, without any determinate bounds, limits, or walls.

VI'LLAGER (S.) a country-man or farmer, an inhabitant of a village.

VI'LLAIN (S.) formerly meant a man that was obliged to do the mean offices, or hard labour of farming, as a tenure by which he held his lands; but now it generally means a wicked, profligate fellow, that ſticks at nothing to bring about his deſigns, whether it be perjury, murder, theft, &c.

VI'LLAINOUS (A.) as now uſed, is wicked, knaviſh, tricking, &c.

VI'LLAINY (S.) baſeneſs, wickedneſs, knavery, &c.

VI'NCIBLE (A.) conquerable, that may be overcome, &c.

VI'NDICATE (V.) to defend, maintain, juſtify, clear, &c.

VINDICA'TION (S.) an apology, defence, or proof of a perſon's innocency, &c.

VINDI'CTIVE (A.) ſpiteful, revengeful, malicious, &c.

VINE (S.) a ſort of ſpreading tree that bears

grapes, from which are made wine, both red and white; they are propagated rather by ſtrips or layers than by ſeed, though capable of being done both ways.

VI'NEGAR (S.) a ſharp, acid liquor made by ſour wine, beer, cyder, &c. uſed upon many occaſions, and in various manners.

VI'NEYARD (S.) a garden, field, or piece of ground planted with vines.

VI'NOSE or VI'NOUS (A.) that hath a taſte or ſmell like wine.

VI'NTAGE (S.) ſometimes means the time of gathering, and ſometimes the fruit of the vine gathered at a proper time of ripeneſs.

VI'NTAGER (S.) a worker in a vineyard, or a gatherer of grapes.

VI'NTNER (S.) a retailer of wine, one that keeps a houſe or tavern for perſons to drink wine in.

VI'OL (S.) a muſical inſtrument of various ſizes, ſtrung with ſix ſtrings, formerly very much in uſe for chamber airs, ſongs, &c. but now almoſt out of uſe; the neck is ſtrung or fretted with the nine ſtrings, frets, or diviſions, for ſeveral tones or half notes to be expreſſed by; the common tuning is by fourths, upon all the ſtrings except the third and fourth, which is a ſharp third.

VI'OLABLE (A.) that may be violated, ſpoiled, hurt, forced, damaged, &c.

VI'OLATE (V.) to treſpaſs or break through the laws of virtue, &c. alſo to act contrary to an agreement made between publick or private perſons.

VI'OLATING (S.) breaking through ſolemn contracts, doing wrong or injury; alſo forcing a woman's modeſty, by compelling her to copulation by downright ſtrength, without her conſent or will; alſo the turning churches to common uſes, or doing profane actions therein.

VIOLA'TOR (S.) a tranſgreſſor, offender or breaker of contracts, &c.

VI'OLENCE (S.) force, compulſion, oppreſſion, vehemence, eagerneſs, &c.

VI'OLET (S.) a pleaſant ſmelling flower of a bluiſh colour, &c.

VIOLI'N (S.) a ſmall viol, or rather what is now called a fiddle ſtrung with four ſtrings, all commonly tuned by fifths.

VI'OLIST (S.) one who plays upon a viol or violin.

VIOLONCE'LLO (S.) a ſmall braſs violin, or large fiddle with a deep belly.

VI'PER (S.) a ſort of ſerpent of a ſmall ſize, the largeſt not being above half an ell long, and about an inch thick. It has a flat head, with a ſnout riſing up like a pig; the male has only two teeth, but the female a great many; the male is likewiſe blacker than the female; and though the poiſon of the viper is exceeding dangerous, yet the fleſh is good in many diſtempers.

VI'PEROUS (A.) of the nature, kind, or quality of the viper.

VIRA'GO (S.) a maſculine, bold, undaunted woman, one who delights in actions belonging to men, as fighting, bear-baiting, &c.

VI'RGIN (S.) a maid, a pure or chaſte perſon that was never married, &c.

VI'RGIN (A.) pure, clean, undefiled, that has never been uſed, &c.

VI'RGINALS (S.) a muſical inſtrument with keys like a harpſichord, now quite out of uſe.

VIRGI'NTY (S.) the ſtate or condition of a pure maid, or unmarried perſon.

VIRI'DITY or VI'RIDNESS (S.) the greenneſs or verdure of graſs, leaves, &c.

VI'RILE (A.) manly, ſtout, ſtrong, robuſt, and particularly fit for the act of generation.

VIRI'LITY (S.) manhood, the age or ſtate of a man, ſtrength or ability for copulation.

VI'RTUAL (A.) potential, effectual, equivalent, &c.

VI'RTUE (S.) a full reſolution to do thoſe things that unbiaſs'd reaſon dictates, and experience ſhews to be moſt advantageous to ſociety in general.

VI'RTUOUS (A.) honeſt, juſt, fair, true, commendable, &c.

VI'RULENCE (S.) poiſonous, hurtful, venomous, contagious, or of a malicious quality.

VI'SAGE (S.) the countenance, face, or look of a perſon.

VI'SARD (S.) a maſk to diſguiſe and cover a perſon's face.

VI'SCERA (S.) the guts, entrails, or bowels.

VI'SCERATE (V.) to take or cut out the guts or bowels of any creature.

VI'SCOUS (A.) clammy, ſticky, ſweaty, &c.

VI'SIBLE (A.) that may be eaſily ſeen, perceived, or diſcerned.

VI'SIER or VI'ZIER (S.) in the *Turkiſh* government, is a privy counſellor or ſtateſman. *Prime* or *Grand* VI'ZIER (S.) in *Turkey*, is he who governs the whole empire immediately under the grand ſeignior; he is ſometimes called the grand ſeignior's lieutenant, or vicar of the empire; at his creation, the prince's ſeal is put into his hand, upon which is engraven the emperor's name, which he puts into his boſom, and carries away with him. He aſſiſts four times a week in the divan, *viz.* Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and Tueſdays; and Wedneſdays and Thurſdays holds a divan in his own palace. He is chief judge, and chancellor of the law, and annuls the caleſker's ſentences when he pleaſes. In a word he is the ſole diſpoſer of his maſter's power, only cannot put a baſſa to death without an expreſs order ſigned by the grand ſeignior, nor puniſh a janizary without the conſent of his officer.

VI'SION (S.) ſometimes means the ſenſation of ſeeing, and ſometimes a chimera or imagination of a diſtempered mind; and ſometimes the appearance of ſomething ſupernatural to any perſon.

VI'SIONA-

VI'SIONARY or VI'SIONIST (S.) one who pretends to have uncommon communication with ſpirits, familiars, &c. or to ſee in dreams, &c. repreſentations of future things; an enthuſiaſt or madman.

VI'SIONARY (A.) imaginary, deluſive; alſo ſomething belonging to ſight or viſion.

VI'SIT (S.) the complimental or reſpectful going of one perſon to ſee and enquire after the health of another, and to keep up a neighbourly and friendly converſation.

VI'SIT (V.) to go to ſee a perſon in a friendly or complimental way; and in *Scripture*, ſometimes means mercy, and ſometimes judgment.

VISITA'TION (S.) a biſhop's going to the inſpection of a college, church, &c. alſo a plague, peſtilence, or common judgment from heaven, ſuch as that in the city of *London* in the year 1665, of which near one hundred thouſand perſons died.

VI'SITING (S.) one neighbour's going to ſee another; alſo afflicting, troubling, puniſhing, &c.

VI'SITOR (S.) one who is authorized to inſpect a monaſtery, church, or other religious houſe.

VI'STA or VI'STO (S.) an alley or walk of trees before a gentleman's houſe, which ſtands at the head of it, or a path cut thro' the trees in a wood, for the advantage of ſeeing a river, or taking a view of the plains, hills, or country round about.

VI'SUAL (A.) ſomething belonging or pertaining to the ſight.

VI'TAL (A.) any thing that has life and motion, or that preſerves or gives life and motion, and enables a perſon collectively, or the ſeveral parts diſtinctly, to perform their reſpective functions.

VI'TALS (S.) in *Anatomy*, are thoſe principal parts of the body, in which the life of the creature is more immediately ſituated, ſuch as the heart, the brain, the lungs, or the liver.

VI'TIABLE (A.) that may be ſpoiled, corrupted, debauched, &c.

VI'TIATE (V.) to ſpoil, corrupt, debauch, defile, &c.

VI'TIOUS (A.) naughty, wicked, lewd, debauched, &c.

VI'TREAL or VI'TREOUS (A.) glaſſy, belonging or like to glaſs.

VI'TRIFICABLE (A.) that may be changed or turned into glaſs.

VI'TRIFY (V.) to turn or make any thing into glaſs, which the chymiſts look upon as the laſt operation of the fire, and ſay, that thoſe bodies that are tranſmuted into glaſs, will never have any other form.

VI'TRIOL (S.) a mineral compounded of an acid ſalt and ſulphurous earth; of which there are four ſorts, *viz.* blue, white, red, and green; it is uſed in medicine to eat off proud fleſh that grows about wounds or ulcers, in making aqua-fortis, &c.

VITRIO'LICK or VITRI'OLOUS (A.) that is of the nature of vitriol, or that is turned into, mixed, or impregnated with it.

VIVA'CE (A.) lively, briſk, &c. a term in *Muſick*, that directs the ſtrain or air to be played with a moderate ſwiftneſs and great ſprightlineſs of ſtroke or tone, by ſtriking the bow ſmartly acroſs the ſtrings, &c.

VIVA'CIOUS (A.) lively, briſk, ſpirituous.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS or VIVA'CITY (S.) livelineſs, briſkneſs, nimbleneſs, ſpirituouſneſs, fire, mettle, quickwittedneſs, &c.

VI'VID (A.) having a freſh, lively, briſk colour; alſo vigorous, active, &c.

VIVI'FICATE or VI'VIFY (V.) to enliven, make briſk, nimble, active, &c.

VIVIFICA'TION or VI'VIFYING (S.) a making alive, active, briſk, nimble, &c.

VIVI'PAROUS (A.) animals that bring forth young alive, and in ſhape, and that do not ſpawn or lay eggs, from whence they are generated.

VI'XEN (S.) ſpoken of a froward, peeviſh child, or ſcolding, unſatisfied woman.

VI'XEN V.) to cry, brawl, ſcold, wrangle, quarrel, &c.

VI'ZARD (S.) a maſk to wear on the face to diſguiſe a perſon, or keep him from being known; alſo any ſham or pretence that a perſon makes to hide his deſigns or intentions.

U'LCER (S.) a ſolution of the continuity of the parts of natural fleſh, ariſing from corroding matter in the ſoft parts of the body, attended with a diminution of its magnitude and putrefaction of the parts.

U'LCERATED (A.) corrupted, turned, or made into an ulcer.

ULCERA'TION (S.) a becoming a running ſore, by the putrefaction of the parts affected.

U'LCEROUS (A.) like to, or full of ulcers.

U'LLAGE (S.) ſo much liquor as a caſk wants of being full; and ſometimes that quantity of liquor that is in a caſk that is but partly full, is ſo called.

ULTE'RIOR (A.) the fartheſt or moſt diſtant parts of a country; and eſpecially thoſe that lie beyond a river, mountain, &c. from the place where the beholder ſtands.

U'LTIMATE (A.) the laſt, final, greateſt or utmoſt that can be done.

ULTRAMARI'NE (S.) a place, perſon, or thing that is or comes beyond or croſs the ſeas to the place or perſon where the other is ſpoken of; alſo the fineſt blue colour uſed by painters, and commonly ſold as dear as gold.

ULTRAMU'NDANE (A.) that is inviſible, or beyond the world.

U'LVERTON (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, commonly called *Ouſton*, is a pretty good town, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 197 computed, and 240 meaſured miles.

ULULA'TION (S.) a howling like a dog or wolf, making a mournful noiſe.

U'MBER (S.) oaker, or earth uſed in painting to make a dark, yellowiſh, brown colour.

UMBI'LICAL (A.) ſomething belonging to the middle of the belly, commonly called the navel.

Umbilical Vein, that by which the infant receives nouriſhment in the womb.

U'MBLES or HU'MBLES (S.) the eatable part of a deer's entrails.

U'MBRAGE (S.) a ſhadowing, ſhielding, defending, &c. alſo ſuſpicion, miſtruſt, jealouſy; alſo a colour, ſham, or pretence.

UMBRE'LLO or UMBRE'LLA (S.) a covering, or portable pent-houſe to carry in a perſon's hand to ſcreen them from violent heat, rain, &c.

U'MPIRAGE (S.) the power of judging in, or deciding of controverſies between different parties.

U'MPIRE (S.) one to whom the abſolute deciſion of a controverſy is referred.

UNA'BLE (A.) that has not power or ability to do what is deſired or required.

UNACCE'PTABLE (A.) that is not agreeable, unpleaſant, ungrateful, &c.

UNACCOU'NTABLE (A.) ſtrange, wonderful, uncommon, that no reaſon can be given for.

UNACCU'STOMED (A.) not ſkilled or practiſed in any matter or thing.

UNACQUAI'NTED (A.) not known to, or familiar with a perſon; alſo ignorant in an art or buſineſs.

UNA'CTIVE (A.) dull, heavy, idle, ſluggiſh, droniſh, &c.

UNADMO'NISHED (A.) that has not been adviſed or counſelled, &c.

UNADVI'SED (A.) indiſcreet, raſh, fooliſh, inconſiderate, &c.

UNAFFE'CTED (A.) ſincere, plain, modeſt, without any affectation, or forced pretence; alſo not touched with the joy or ſorrow of another, &c.

UNAI'DED (A.) not helped or aſſiſted by the advice, inſtruction, or labour of another.

UNA'LIENABLE (A.) that cannot be ſold, diſpoſed of, or applied to another uſe.

UNA'LTERABLE (A.) fixed, determined, that cannot be changed or altered.

UNANI'MITY or UNA'NIMOUSNESS (S.) a perfect conſent or agreement to ſomething propoſed in a publick company.

UNA'NIMOUS (A.) with one conſent or agreement, a company all of one mind.

UNA'NSWERABLE (A.) that cannot be denied, gainſaid, or anſwered.

UNAPPEA'SEABLE (A.) that cannot be ſatisfied, pleaſed, aſſuaged, appeaſed; implacable, immoveable, &c.

UNAPPROA'CHABLE (A.) that cannot be come at, or approached to.

UNA'PT (A.) unfit for, or that cannot readily take in, learn, or underſtand any thing.

UNA'RGUED (A.) that has not been reaſoned upon, or thoroughly examined into what may be ſaid for and againſt any thing.

UNA'RMED (A.) defenceleſs, without arms, unprepared, taken by ſurprize, or at unawares.

UNASSAY'ED (A.) not tried or proved, &c.

UNASSI'STED (A.) by one's ſelf, alone, without help in any affair or buſineſs.

UNASSUA'GED (A.) not appeaſed, reduced, or brought down, as the ſwelling or anguiſh of a blow or wound, or the anger or fury of a perſon.

UNASSU'RED (A.) not promiſed, convinced, or aſſured of the certainty of a thing.

UNATTAI'NABLE (A.) that cannot be come at, got, brought about, or attained.

UNATTE'MPTED (A.) not yet tried or gone about.

UNATTE'NTIVE (A.) negligent, careleſs, diſregarding, that takes no notice, or gives no ear to a thing.

UNAVAI'LABLE (A.) that ſignifies nothing, that is of no uſe, force or power, &c.

UNAVOI'DABLE (A.) that cannot be prevented or eſcaped, inevitable, not to be altered.

UNAWA'RES (Part.) ſuddenly, by ſurprize, unexpectedly or unforeſeen, &c.

UNBA'R (V.) to open, unlock, or take away the faſtening to a window, door, &c. or the hindrance or ſtoppage for the doing of any thing.

UNBECO'MING (A.) undecent, unſeemly, uncomely, not ſuiting the character of a perſon.

UNBEGO'TTEN (A.) created originally like *Adam*, or elſe ſelf-exiſtent, as God; that was not produced by the ordinary way of generation.

UNBEGU'N (A.) not yet ſet about, undertaken or begun.

UNBEHE'LD (A.) unſeen, or not looked upon.

UNBELIE'F (A.) the not crediting the truth of a thing, being not convinced or ſatisfied about a matter.

UNBELIE'VER (S.) an infidel, or one that does not believe the truth of what another aſſerts.

UNBE'ND (V.) to give a lax or releaſe of the mind from ſtudy, to divert or amuſe one's ſelf with another ſubject; alſo to ſtraighten a bow or other crooked thing, &c.

UNBENI'GN (A.) cruel, mercileſs, hard-hearted.

UNBESOU'GHT (A.) voluntary, that does ſomething without being requeſted, &c.

UNBEWI'TCH (V.) to deliver a perſon from the power of witchcraft, to bring one to the uſe of his reaſon, &c.

UNBI'DDEN (A.) that comes without invitation, or goes without command or requeſt.

UNBI'ND (V.) to relieve from bondage, to looſe from the power of a contract, &c.

UNBLA'ME-

UNBLA'MEABLE (A.) faultleſs, that cannot be condemned, clear, innocent, &c.

UNBLE'ST (A.) curſed, or under the ſentence of judgment; alſo unſucceſsful, &c.

UNBLOO'DY (A.) that has no blood; ſo the Papiſts call the offering up the wafer, the *unbloody* ſacrifice, &c.

UNBOI'LED (A.) meat, roots, &c. that are raw, or that are not dreſſed in the pot, &c.

UNBO'LT (V.) to draw back the bolt or faſtening of a door, window, &c. in order to open it.

UNBO'NED (A.) that has the bones taken out, as in carving a fowl, &c.

UNBOOT'ED (A.) that has his boots pulled or taken off, or that is without boots.

UNBO'RDERED (A.) that has no ſlip or border about it, by way of ſtrength or ornament, or that has had one pulled off.

UNBO'RN (A.) not yet brought forth from the womb, or not in common life.

UNBO'SOM (V.) to pull off, or open the cloathing of the breaſt or boſom; alſo to ſpeak to, or open the mind freely.

UNBOU'GHT (A.) that is not contracted or agreed for.

UNBOU'ND (A.) looſe, free, at liberty, without reſtraint, or under no penalty; alſo that is looſened or untied, remitted, or free from the confinement or penality that he lay before under.

UNBOU'NDED (A.) unlimited, that has no reſtraints or limitations.

UNBO'WELLED (A.) that has the guts or bowels taken out; alſo cruel, hard hearted, &c.

UNBRA'CE (V.) to ſlacken, untie, undo, or looſen the cording, &c. of any thing.

UNBRI'DLED (A.) at liberty; alſo unruly, unreſtrainable, &c.

UNBRO'KEN (A.) whole, intire, compleat, perfect, &c.

UNBU'CKLE (V.) to looſen the faſtening of a buckle, &c.

UNBUI'LT (A.) not erected, made, or built up.

UNBU'NG (V.) to open or unſtop the cork, &c. that is put into a caſk, to keep the liquor from running out.

UNBU'RIED (A.) that lies dead above ground without the uſual honours paid to the deceaſed, which is ſometimes a mark of infamy.

UNBU'RTHEN (V.) to eaſe or take off a burthen; alſo to communicate one's mind to a friend, &c.

UNBU'TTON (V.) to open the buttons of a coat, waiſt-coat, &c.

UNCA'LLED (A.) not taken notice of, or called.

UNCANO'NICAL (A.) contrary to the eccleſiaſtical laws or canons of the church, where a perſon reſides; alſo any thing that has not the publick approbation or conſent.

UNCA'PABLE (A.) unfit, or that has not power or ability to do what may be required,

UNCA'SE (V.) to ſtrip or take off the covering of any thing, or to take it out of the caſe; in *Fox-hunting*, it is to ſtrip or flea off his ſkin.

UNCAU'GHT (A.) not yet taken or diſcovered.

UNCE'RTAIN (A.) doubtful, dubious, not thoroughly ſatisfied or known.

UNCE'SSANT (A.) without any leaving off, or giving over, continual application, &c.

UNCHAI'N (V.) to take off the chain or reſtraint that lay upon a perſon or thing.

UNCHA'NGEABLE (A.) unalterable, immutable, invariable, &c.

UNCHA'RITABLE (A.) hard-hearted, cruel, cenſorious.

UNCHA'STE (A.) impure, lewd, debauched, immodeſt, contrary to chaſtity.

UNCHE'WED (A.) not broken with the teeth.

UNCHRI'STENED (A.) not yet baptized.

UNCHU'RCHED (A.) excommunicated, proved to have no title to be a church; alſo a woman not yet gone to the publick worſhip after her lying in.

U'NCIA (S.) in *Algebra*, is the number that is prefixed to the intermediate quantities between the pure powers ariſing from a binomial, reſidual, or multinomial quantity, as in $aa + 2ab + bb$; the number 2 is the *uncia*; and in *Pharmacy*, it ſignifies an ounce, or the 12th part of a pound.

UNCIRCUMCI'SED (A.) ſuch perſons whoſe fore-ſkins have not been cut off; and in *Scripture*, frequently means a hardned or ſinful ſtate, as the *uncircumciſed in heart, &c.* are the obſtinately wicked, &c.

UNCI'RCUMSPECT (A.) heedleſs, careleſs, unwary, &c.

UNCI'VIL (A.) rude, boiſterous, undecent, contrary to the laws of good manners, &c.

UNCLA'D or UNCLOA'THED (A.) ſtripped naked, having no cloaths on, &c.

UNCLA'SP (V.) to uncloſe or unlock a claſp with which perſons faſten their ſhoes, ſtocks, aprons, &c.

U'NCLE (S.) a man who is the brother of a perſon's father or mother.

UNCLEA'N (A.) impure, foul, polluted; and in *Scripture*, was ſuch a creature or perſon, as might not be uſed in, or attend at the ſacrifices then uſed; alſo a creature that might not be eat.

UNCLE'FT (A.) that is not ſplit or torn violently aſunder.

UNCLO'SE (V.) to looſen any thing faſt ſhut up, or to open one's mind to another.

UNCLOY'ED (A.) not ſatiated, tired, glutted, or cloyed with any thing; alſo unſtopped, or made fit for uſe, as a piece of ordnance that had been nailed.

UNCOI'FED (A.) ſtripped off; or that has the coif or head-dreſs pulled off; alſo degraded in law, ſo as not to act as a ſerjeant, or not yet arrived to that honour.

UNCOLLE'CTED (A.) that lies ſcattered up and down in a diſorderly manner.

UNCO'MBED (A.) that has not been cleanſed, ſmoothed, untangled, or dreſſed with a comb.

UNCOMEA'TABLE (A.) that cannot be approached or come to, or that cannot be found out, attained, or underſtood.

UNCO'MELY (A.) undecent, unhandſome, ugly, deformed, &c.

UNCO'MFORTABLE (A.) unhappy, uneaſy, unpleaſant, mournful, diſtreſſed, &c.

UNCO'MMON (A.) unuſual, rare, ſeldom, unfrequent, &c.

UNCOMPOU'NDED (A.) pure, unmixed, ſimple, without any allay, &c.

UNCONCE'RNED (A.) unmoved, unaffected, regardleſs, negligent, &c. alſo that has no part or ſhare in a thing.

UNCONCEI'VABLE (A.) that cannot be imagined, thought, or conceived; incomprehenſible, &c.

UNCONDE'MNABLE (A.) innocent that can not be blamed, or that deſerves not any cenſure.

UNCONDE'MNED (A.) that is not cenſured, blamed, condemned, or found fault with.

UNCONFO'RMABLE (A.) ſtubborn, ſtiff, that will not yield to, or comply with a matter of cuſtom.

UNCO'NQUERABLE (A.) that cannot be maſtered, overcome, or conquered; invincible.

UNCO'NSCIONABLE (A.) unreaſonable, unjuſt, beyond all bounds of moderation or equity.

UNCO'NSTANT (A.) variable changeable, that is not to be depended or relied upon.

UNCONSTRAI'NABLE (A.) that cannot be compelled or forced, that is, or will be at liberty, &c.

UNCONSU'MABLE (A.) that cannot be waſted, deſtroyed, ſpent, or conſumed.

UNCONTE'MNABLE (A.) free from all cenſure or blame, innocent, clear, &c.

UNCONTE'STABLE (A.) that cannot be diſputed, that is abſolutely certain or ſure.

UNCONTRO'LLABLE (A.) that is abſolute, or arbitrary in power, that cannot be oppoſed, controlled, or diſputed with.

UNCO'RDED (A.) that is now untied, that before was bound or corded up.

UNCORRE'CTED (A.) that has not been examined or purged of its errors, faults, or miſtakes; alſo, that is not duly puniſhed for his crimes, &c.

UNCORRU'PTNESS (S.) purity, perfection, ſimplicity, honeſty, ſincerity, &c.

UNCO'VER (V.) to take or pull off the covering of or upon any thing.

UNCOU'PLE (V.) to looſen or ſeparate two perſons or things that were united or joined together.

UNCOU'TH (A.) harſh, barbarous, rude, unſeemly, &c.

UNCREA'TED (A.) that is either ſelf-exiſtent, or that has no being.

UNCRO'WNED (A.) ſpoken of a king, &c. before the ceremony of coronation has paſſed, or of one that is dethroned, depoſed or hindered from acting in his function, by electing, &c. another in his ſtead.

U'NCTION (S.) an anointing; and in *Scripture*, a ſeparation or appointing a perſon or thing to a holy or ſolemn uſe, which was done upon many ceremonious occaſions, eſpecially among the ancient *Jews*, who uſed it in a civil, religious, and healthful way; for they anointed their hair, head, and beard: At their feaſts, and other times of rejoicing, they anointed ſometimes their whole body and at other times their head or feet only; their kings and high prieſts were anointed at their inauguration; they alſo anointed the veſſels of the temple to conſecrate them, &c.

U'NCTUOUS (A.) oily, fat, greaſy, &c.

UNCU'LTIVATABLE (A.) that cannot be improved, mended, or made better.

UNCU'LTIVATED (A.) neglected, diſregarded, unimproved, untilled, untaught, &c.

UNCU'RABLE (A.) that cannot be remedied, made better, or mended.

UNCU'RED (A.) not healed or mended perfectly, &c.

UNCU'STOMABLE (A.) freed from, or not liable to pay cuſtom or duty to the king, &c.

UNCU'STOMARY (A.) unuſual, not common, frequent, or often done.

UNCU'STOMED (A.) that has not paid or diſcharged the publick duty, tax, or cuſtom that is required.

UNDAU'NTED (A.) bold, fearleſs, intrepid, not to be diſcouraged or diſheartened.

UNDE'CAGON (S.) a geometrical figure that has eleven ſides.

UNDE'CENT (A.) rude, immodeſt, unſeemly, unmannerly, &c.

UNDECI'DED (A.) not yet determined, adjuſted, or tried.

UNDECLI'NED (A.) in *Grammar*, means ſuch nouns as do not vary their endings.

UNDEFE'NDED (A.) left open, unguarded, helpleſs, &c.

UNDEFI'LED (A.) pure, chaſte, not polluted, daubed, or violated.

UNDEFRAY'ED (A.) unpaid, not diſcharged, &c.

U'NDER (Part.) below or beneath, either in place or condition.

UNDERBI'D (V.) to offer leſs for a thing than it is worth, or bid below the ordinary price of it.

UNDERBI'ND or UNDERGI'RD (V.) to gird, ſtrengthen, or bind a thing below or beneath.

UNDERFOO'T (A.) trod upon; alſo ſubdued, conquered, or abſolutely maſtered.

UNDERGO' (V.) to ſuffer, bear or go thro' any troubleſome work, or fatigue of the mind.

UNDERHA'ND (A.) ſecret, clandeſtine, unfair, &c.

UNDERLAY' (V.) to ſhore or prop up, by putting ſomething under; alſo to make a thing even that was wore more of one ſide than another, as the heel of a ſhoe, &c.

U'NDERLING (S.) a mean ſervant, or inferior perſon that depends upon the will and pleaſure of his ſuperior.

UNDERMI'NE (V.) to dig or make mines or hollow places beneath the walls of a town, camp, &c. alſo to work ſecretly to bring about a purpoſe, and to circumvent, diſappoint, or overthrow another.

UNDERMOST (A.) that which is the lower or inmoſt in any number of things.

UNDERNEA'TH (Part.) below, or under ſome other perſon or thing.

UNDERPI'N (V.) in *Carpentry*, is to take care that the ground-timbers are ſo well ſecured, that they cannot ſtart.

UNDERPRO'P (V.) to ſupport, hold up, or prop, by putting ſtrong timbers into a wall, &c. alſo to relieve, ſuſtain, or give a perſon ſuch neceſſary aſſiſtance privately, as to enable him to do what otherwiſe he could not.

UNDERSE'LL (V.) to ſell goods or diſpoſe of wares cheaper than the common market price, in order to vend a commodity quicker, or to get other people's cuſtomers away, &c.

UNDERSTA'ND (V.) to perceive, or clearly apprehend the true ſenſe or meaning of a propoſition.

UNDERSTA'NDING (S.) that faculty of the ſoul that ariſes from the reflecting upon the ſeveral conditions and connexions of a propoſition, and which determines what is, or what is not the true intent and meaning thereof; knowledge, judgment, ſkill, apprehenſion, &c.

UNDERTA'KE (V.) to engage to do or perform ſomething, to endeavour or go about ſomething.

UNDERTA'KEN (A.) ſet about, contracted, agreed for, enterprized, begun, &c.

UNDERTA'KER (S.) one that contracts to do or perform ſomething for another; alſo a perſon that makes it his buſineſs to furniſh people with all manner of burial neceſſaries.

UNDERVA'LUE (V.) to ſet a ſmall price upon any thing, to eſteem a perſon or thing leſs than they deſerve, &c.

UNDERVA'LUEMENT (S.) an appraiſing a thing under its due worth or price; diſparagement; alſo a complying with or doing things below a perſon's dignity or character.

U'NDERWOOD (S.) all ſorts of wood not grown large enough to be called timber.

UNDER-WO'RK (V.) to work for leſs wages, or at a lower price than another.

UNDER-WRI'TTEN (A.) ſubſcribed or wrote below or underneath the body of a contract, letter, &c.

UNDESE'RVED (A.) ſomething given to a perſon, that he has not merited or deſerved.

UNDETE'RMINED (A.) unſettled, unreſolved, unadjuſted, &c.

UNDEVOU'T (A) undecent, irreverent, or careleſs in religious addreſſes, &c.

UNDISCHA'RGED (A.) a debt not paid, or a perſon not ſet at liberty that was in hold, &c.

UNDI'SCIPLINED (A.) untaught, or not regulated, uninſtructed, &c.

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE (A.) that cannot be known, perceived, or diſtinguiſhed from another.

UNDISTI'NGUISHED (A.) not known or perceived, not diſcerned or diſtinguiſhed from others.

UNDO' (V.) to ruin; alſo to pull a piece of work aſunder, &c.

UNDO'NE (A.) ruined, deſtroyed, &c. alſo a thing not yet begun; alſo a peice of work pulled aſunder after it was finiſhed, &c.

UNDOU'BTED (A.) certain, plain, undeniable, true, without all ſcruple, &c.

UNDRE'SS (V.) to unclothe or ſtrip a perſon.

U'NDRESS (S.) a looſe dreſs or diſhabille, ſuch as perſons of diſtinction ſlip on in a morning, when they are firſt out of bed, or in an evening, after they are returned from viſits of compliment, or from buſineſs.

UNDRI'ED (A.) green, raw, wet, moiſt, &c. eſpecially ſpoken of herbs, roots, &c. uſed in phyſick.

UNDUE' (A.) unjuſt, unfair, undeſerved, contrary to the merits of the perſon or thing.

U'NDULATE (V.) to flow in waves like water, &c.

U'NDULATED (A.) waved or moved to and fro, to repreſent the motion of waves.

UNDULA'TION (S.) a motion backwards and forwards, like that of water.

UNDU'TIFUL (A.) ſtubborn, diſobedient, perverſe, rebellious, that will not hearken to, or obey the reaſonable commands of his parents and ſuperiors.

UNEA'SINESS (S.) diſquietude, diſſatisfaction, reſtleſſneſs, &c. occaſioned either by bodily pain, or a diſſatisfied mind, &c.

UNEA'SY (A.) diſquieted, diſſatisfied, reſtleſs, full of pain, &c.

UNE'LOQUENT (A.) a diſcourſe or ſpeech delivered in rough, mean, or unaffecting language.

UNEMPLO'YED (A.) idle, out of buſineſs, not uſed or employed.

UNENDO'WED (A.) a perſon, ſchool, hoſpital, church, &c. that has no certain eſtate or income ſettled upon him or it, for their maintenance.

UNE'QUAL (A.) one perſon or thing greater or leſſer than another.

UNE'RRING (A.) infallible, that cannot miſtake, ſure, certain, poſitive.

UNE'XECUTED (A.) a writing or agreement that is not ſigned and declared; a law not put in force, a command or direction diſregarded, &c.

UNEXPE'CTED (A.) unlooked for, that comes to paſs contrary to appearance, &c.
UNEXPE'RIENCED (A.) raw, not well qualified to do or perform any thing.
UNEXPE'RT (A.) aukward, unſkilful, raw, ignorant, &c.
UNEXPRE'SSIBLE (A.) above the power of words to deſcribe.
UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE (A.) a fire, love, or hatred that cannot be overcome or put out.
UNFAI'R (A.) unjuſt, diſhoneſt, illegal, cheating, &c.
UNFAI'HFUL (A.) diſhoneſt, unjuſt, that is not true to his truſt.
UNFA'SHIONED (A.) unmade, not brought into ſhape or right form, &c.
UNFA'STEN (V.) to unlock, undo, open or take away the pins of a window, bolts from a door, &c.
UNFEA'THERED or UNFLE'DGED (A.) without feathers, naked.
UNFE'D (A.) a child, horſe, &c. that has not had its portion of victuals delivered to it.
UNFEI'GNED (A.) true, ſincere, without any guile or pretence, &c.
UNFE'NCED (A.) that has the banks, hedges, ſtiles, &c. broken down; a field, &c. open to all comers and goers, &c.
UNFE'TTERED (A.) at liberty, delivered from the bondage of chains, fetters, &c.
UNFI'NISHED (A.) not compleated, partly done and partly undone.
UNFI'T (A.) not duly qualified or ſkilled in, or for the performance of any thing.
UNFI'XED (A.) not determined or reſolved, not faſtened or put into its aſſigned place.
UNFO'LD (V.) to put out of order or place, to lay open or diſcover the ſecret or difficulty of a matter.
UNFO'RCED (A.) not compelled, unconſtrained, free, at liberty, by choice, &c.
UNFORESEE'N (A.) not ſeen before-hand, that happens or comes to paſs contrary to expectation, &c.
UNFO'RMED (A.) not put in order, not made or digeſted into any particular ſhape.
UNFO'RTIFIED (A.) not well defended, ſtrengthened, or made ſafe.
UNFO'RTUNATE (A.) unſucceſsful, unhappy, unlucky, that does not proſper, miſerable.
UNFREQUE'NTED (A.) loneſome, deſolate, uninhabited, ſeldom gone to.
UNFRIE'NDLY (A.) unkind, ſevere, croſs, ill-natur'd, &c,
UNFRUI'TFUL (A.) that does not yield or bring forth fruit or increaſe, barren, &c.
UNFU'RNISH (V.) to take away the conveniences out of a room, houſe, &c. and leave it naked or empty.
UNFU'RNISHED (A.) a houſe, room, ſhop, perſon, &c. that is empty, or that wants the proper meterials, &c.
UNGAI'N (A.) aukward, unhandy, that does or goes about any thing in a clumſy manner.
UNGA'RNISH (V.) to take away the ornamental decorations of any thing.
UNGA'THERED (A.) looſe, out of order, ſcattered abroad, &c. this term is chiefly uſed when the ſtitches of a neckband, wriſtband, top of an apron, petticoat, &c. are broke.
UNGENTEE'L (A.) rude, clumſy, contrary to the manner of polite breeding, &c.
UNGI'RD (V.) to looſen or untie a girdle, &c. that goes round a perſon, horſe, &c. to keep them tight, &c.
UNGI'RT (A.) untied, looſed, unbuckled, &c.
UNGLUE' (V.) to ſoften, moiſten, or take away the binding quality from glue, or to open the joints of boards that have been glued, &c.
UNGO'DLY (A.) profane, wicked, impious, &c.
UNGO'VERNABLE (A.) ſtubborn, headſtrong, not to be managed, ruled, or governed.
UNGRA'CIOUS (A.) wicked, profane, void of grace, &c.
UNGRA'TEFUL (A.) unthankful, one that returns bad uſage for good, &c.
U'NGUENT or OI'NTMENT (S.) in *Surgery*, is a thickiſh ſort of medicine, applied to wounds, ſwellings, and other diſorders of the fleſh and ſkin.
UNHA'BITABLE (A.) not fit or proper to live or dwell in.
UNHA'LLOWED (A.) profaned, abuſed, or unſanctified; alſo wicked, profane, &c.
UNHA'LTERED (A.) looſened from a halter, or that has no halter.
UNHA'NDSOME (A.) undecent, ungenteel, rude, clowniſh, ill behaved, ugly of form or behaviour, &c.
UNHA'NDY (A.) aukward, bungling, that does or goes about any thing clumſily, &c.
UNHA'PPINESS (S.) miſery, unfortunateneſs, unſucceſsfulneſs, &c.
UNHA'RBOUR (V.) to diſlodge or turn out of a ſheltering place, &c.
UNHA'RNESS (V.) to undreſs or pull off the harneſs of a coach-horſe, &c.
UNHA'SP (V.) to looſen, open, or unlock a claſp or haſp, &c.
UNHEA'LABLE (A.) that cannot be cured, made ſound or whole.
UNHEA'LTHFUL or UNHEA'LTHY (A.) that procures or breeds illneſs, ſickneſs, &c.
UNHEA'RD (A.) quiet, ſilent, privy, by ſtealth, &c. alſo ſtrange, uncommon, &c.
UNHEE'DED (A.) neglected, diſregarded, not minded or taken notice of.
UNHI'NGE (V.) to pull off the hinges of a door, window, &c. alſo to diſorder, put in confuſion, &c.
UNHO'LY (A.) wicked, profane, unſanctified, &c
UNHO'NEST (A.) diſhoneſt, unjuſt, that is not to be truſted, &c.

UNHOO'DWINK (V.) to open a perſon's eyes or underſtanding, to remove obſtacles out of a perſon's way that renders his eye-ſight clear.

UNHOO'K (V.) to take a thing off from a hook, or to looſen the catch or hold-faſt of a hook.

UNHO'RSE (V.) to pull or throw from on horſeback, to diſmount, &c.

UNHU'RT (A.) that has received no damage, that remains whole or perfect, without maim or injury.

U'NICORN (S.) a creature that has only one horn, mentioned both in the ſcriptures and profane authors, of whom ſo many ſtrange things are ſpoke, as brought the being of the creature in queſtion; but the diſcoveries of modern travellers give an account of many different ſpecies of creatures of very different natures and forms both at land and ſea, that have only one horn on their heads, and from whence the jargon of deſcriptions of the ſame creature is ſuppoſed to take its riſe.

U'NIFORM (A.) even, regular, orderly, in one common method or form.

UNIFO'RMITY (S.) evenneſs, regularity, orderlineſs, ſimilitude, agreement, &c.

U'NIFY (V.) to compoſe differences, ſettle quarrels, make peace, &c.

UNIMA'GINABLE (A.) not to be conceived, thought of, or imagined.

UNIMPLOY'ED (A.) idle, out of buſineſs, not uſed, &c.

UNINFLA'MMABLE (A.) that is not of a nature ſuceptible of fire.

UNINHA'BITED (A.) empty, or void of inhabitants, loneſome, deſolate, &c.

UNINTE'LLIGIBLE (A.) not to be apprehended or underſtood.

UNINTERRU'PTED (A.) without any ceſſation or diſcontinuance, without any oppoſition or moleſtation, &c.

UNINVI'TED (A.) unaſked, without being deſired or bid.

UNJOI'NT (V.) to disjoint or pull aſunder, &c.

U'NION (S.) a combination or agreement of perſons or things; a cementing or growing together of ſeparated parts, &c. and particularly applied to the publick leagues or contracts of princes or nations, for the mutual defence and preſervation of each other; alſo the name of the famous law of the *Arragonians*, which they enacted upon their king *Peter*'s drawing his ſword, and therewith cutting the record in pieces, by which the kingdom was made elective, and thereby ſettling the crown upon his family; in which the ſtates enacted, *That in caſe the king ſhould break through the conſtitution of the country, it ſhould be lawful for the ſubjects, without incurring the penalty of high treaſon, to make what aſſociations at home, and confederacies abroad they thought proper, for the preſervation of the publick liberty, and even to proceed to the election of a new king.*

U'NISON (S.) a *Muſical* term for two perſons or inſtruments that ſound the ſame note in ſuch a perfect manner, that there is no difference in the tone.

U'NIT (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is that figure by which one thing is expreſſed, and commonly marked (1).

U'NITABLE (A.) that may be cemented or joined together in parts or friendſhip.

UNITA'RIANS (S.) a ſect of Chriſtians, called alſo Socinians, who affirm, that the attributes of the Deity are communicable to one only, and therefore tho' Jeſus Chriſt is allowed to be God, yet it is in a ſubordinate manner, &c.

UNI'TE (V.) to join or cement two or more perſons or things together in intereſt, affection, and parts.

U'NITY (S.) the agreement or harmony of affection, parts, or paſſions of perſons or things; alſo the indiviſibility of any being, that denominates it one.

UNJU'DGED (A.) not judged, tried, or determined.

UNIVE'RSAL (A.) general, common, that extends itſelf to every particular part or perſon.

UNIVE'RSALNESS or UNIVERSA'LITY (S.) commonneſs, generalneſs, or that extends to every particular.

U'NIVERSE (S.) the whole ſyſtem of created beings, as well the heavens and all creatures therein, as the earth, ſeas, &c.

UNIVE'RSITY (S.) a publick ſchool for the ſuperior parts of learning, or a proper place furniſhed with convenient apartments, libraries, &c. for the entertainment and improvement of the ſeveral ſtudents in languages, hiſtory, law, phyſick, divinity, &c.

UNI'VOCAL (A.) when applied to words, ſignifies ſuch as have the ſame ſound, tho' a different meaning; when to *Logical* terms, means ſuch whoſe name and nature is the ſame; when to ſigns in *Surgery*, it means ſuch as indicate a fracture of the ſkull, ſuch as delirioufneſs, dimneſs of ſight, &c. when in a *Philoſophical Senſe*, to the generation of animals: The ancients were of opinion, that all perfect ones were produced by the ſole union of the male and female.

UNJU'ST (A.) unrighteous, wicked, that does not do that which is equitable and right.

U'NKARD (A.) lionſome, ſolitary, retired, quiet, ſtill, &c.

UNKE'NNEL (V.) to rouze, hunt, or drive out of his kennel, lodging-room, or lurking-hole.

UNKI'ND (A.) ſevere, harſh, unfriendly, cruel, hard-hearted, &c.

U'NKLE (S.) the brother of one's father or mother.

UNKNI'T (A.) pulled or ravelled out, not knit, grown, or cemented together.

UNKNO'WING (A.) ignorant, unſkilled.

UNKNO'WN (A.) a ſtranger, one not known.

UNLA'CE (V.) to pull open, or looſen the binding or tightening of a lace.

UNLA'DE or UNLOA'D (V.) to take out the goods, or lighten the burden of a ſhip, waggon, &c.

UNLAME'NTED (A.) not mourned for, bewailed, or ſorrowed after, not pitied, &c.

UNLA'WFUL (A.) contrary to, or againſt law, illegitimate.

UNLEA'RNED (A.) untaught, or unſkilled in the neceſſary and uſeful parts of learning, ignorant, &c.

UNLEA'SH (V.) to let the rope ſlip that hunting-dogs are tied together with, that they may purſue the game.

UNLEA'VENED (A.) bread or dough not fermented with yeaſt, &c. which the *Jews* in particular were obliged to eat upon ſundry occaſions.

UNLI'CENSED (A.) that has not a proper licence or authority to act or do a thing.

UNLI'KE (A.) not reſembling or like to another.

UNLI'KELY (Part.) improbable, or expected not to be.

UNLI'MITED (A.) unbounded, that has no ſettled or determined limits.

UNLOA'D (V.) to empty, or take off a load or burden.

UNLO'CK (V.) to open or unfaſten a lock.

UNLOO'KED FOR (A.) unexpected, not thought of.

UNLOO'SE (V.) to ſet at liberty, to free or looſen any thing.

UNLU'CKY (A.) unfortunate, unſucceſsful; alſo arch, waggiſh, full of miſchief, &c.

UNLU'TE (V.) to open the ſtopping of a chymiſt's furnace, glaſſes, &c.

UNMA'DE (A.) not yet made or formed into what a thing is intended for, as cloth into a garment, &c.

UNMA'N (V.) to act or do ſomething below the dignity of a man; alſo to geld, or deprive a perſon of manhood; alſo to diſcharge ſeamen from their ſervice in a particular ſhip, &c.

UNMA'NLY (A.) rude, undecent, irregular behaviour, ſuch as no ways becomes a man.

UNMA'NNERLY (A.) clowniſh, ſaucy, rude, undecent, ungenteel behaviour.

UNMANU'RED (A.) uncultivated, untilled, unimproved, untaught, undiſciplined, &c.

UNMA'RKED (A.) not diſtinguiſhed by a particular mark or character, not taken notice of, &c.

UNMA'RRIED (A.) a ſingle man or woman that has not entered into wedlock, or that has had that obligation made void by the death of a wife or huſband, or by a legal divorce, &c.

UNMA'RRY (V.) to null, ſet aſide, or diſſolve the contract of marriage.

UNMA'SK (V.) to take off the diſguiſe or viſor that a perſon wore for a time, to ſhew and appear openly what a perſon was or is.

UNMA'STED (A.) the hull of a ſhip without maſts.

UNMA'STERED (A.) unconquered, unſubdued, not brought under the yoke of another.

UNMA'TCHED (A.) uncoupled, unpaired, not equalled, &c.

UNMA'TTED (A.) ſpoken of a chair, frame, &c. before any matting for the ſeat, &c. be put in, or after an old one has been worn or cut out, &c.

UNMEA'NING (A.) words or ſpeeches that are nonſenſe, or that have no determined meaning or poſitive ſignification.

UNMEA'SURABLE (A.) boundleſs, infinite in extent or quantity, that which cannot be meaſured.

UNME'DITATED (A.) without being ſeriouſly pondered on, or conſidered of or about.

UNMEE'T (A.) unfit, undecent, unbecoming, impoper, &c.

UNME'LTED (A.) ore, or metal in a ſolid bulk or ſtate, that is not yet reduced to fuſion, &c.

UNME'RCIFUL (A.) cruel, hard-hearted, ſevere, rigid, &c.

UNMI'NDFUL (A.) heedleſs, careleſs, regardleſs, &c.

UNMI'NGLED (A.) pure, ſimple, without any mixture, &c.

UNMOLE'STED (A.) no way troubled, interrupted, diſturbed, &c.

UNMOO'R (V.) to weigh anchor, to looſen a ſhip from her faſtening in a road, river, &c.

UNMO'VEABLE (A.) fixed, determined, reſolved, not to be ſhaken, moved, or diſplaced, &c.

UNMU'FFLE (V.) to take off the muffle or ſtoppage to a perſon's or creature's mouth, hands, &c.

UNNA'TURAL (A.) contrary to, or againſt the common and uſual courſe of nature; alſo unkind, cruel, &c.

UNNE'CESSARY (A.) needleſs, uſeleſs, ſupernumerary, or more than enough, that is not wanted, &c.

UNNU'MBERED (A.) that is not counted, told, or numbered.

UNO'CCUPIED (A.) unuſed, unimployed, &c.

UNOPPO'SED (A.) that meets with no obſtruction, hindrance, or oppoſition.

UNPAI'D (A.) a debt not ſatisfied, diſcharged, or paid.

UNPAI'NTED (A.) that has no paint or colouring ſmeared over it.

UNPAI'RED (A.) uncoupled, unmatched, &c.

UNPA'RALLELLED (A.) that is without equal, that cannot be matched, &c.

UNPA'RDONABLE (A.) not to be excuſed or forgiven.

UNPA'RREL (V.) in the *Sea Language*, is to ſtrip the maſts of the timber frames, that go about them, called parrels.

UN-

UNPEA'CEABLE (A.) troubleſome, diſorderly, quarrelſome, &c.
UNPEO'PLED (A.) a town or country left deſolate, or without inhabitants.
UNPERCEI'VABLE (A.) not to be diſcerned, ſeen, known, or diſcovered.
UNPE'RFECT (A.) that is not compleat or finiſhed, that wants ſomething.
UNPLEA'SANT or UNPLEA'SING (A.) diſagreeable, troubleſome, that gives uneaſineſs, ſorrow, &c.
UNPLOW'ED or UNPLOU'GHED (A.) land not broke up with the plough, untilled, &c.
UNPO'LISHED (A.) rough, unadorned, not ſufficiently qualified, inſtructed, improved, or taught.
UNPO'LLED (A.) that has the hair undreſſed, uncut, &c.
UNPOLLU'TED (A.) pure, chaſte, holy, undefiled, &c.
UNPRE'CEDENTED (A.) that is an original or the firſt of the ſort, that has had no example, or precedent before.
UNPRE'JUDICED (A.) unbiaſſed, no ways ſet againſt a perſon or thing.
UNPREME'DITATED (A.) unthought of before, ſudden, extempore, &c.
UNPREPA'RED (A.) that is not ready or prepared to do or perform any thing.
UNPREVE'NTED (A.) no ways hindered, oppoſed, or prevented.
UNPRO'FITABLE (A.) diſadvantageous, that from which no benefit ariſes, &c.
UNPRO'SPEROUS (A.) unſucceſsful, that does not thrive, grow, or proſper.
UNPRO'VED (A.) not yet tried, made known, or proved.
UNPROVI'DED (A.) not furniſhed with convenient neceſſaries to do a thing.
UNPRO'VIDENT (A.) that is not careful, thrifty, ſaving, &c.
UNPU'NISHED (A.) that is not puniſhed; winked, or connived at.
UNPU'RGED (A.) not cleanſed, dreſſed, trimmed, purged, &c.
UNQUE'NCHABLE (A.) that cannot be extinguiſhed, or put out.
UNQUE'STIONABLE (A.) that is paſt all doubt or diſpute, undeniable, true, certain.
UNQUI'ET (A.) uneaſy, diſſatisfied, troubleſome, &c.
UNRA'VELLED (A.) pulled out, unwove, or unknit; alſo diſcovered, found out, or diſentangled from all its difficulties.
UNREA'DY (A.) unprepared, not made fit, &c.
UNREA'SONABLE (A.) raſh, inconſiderate, offending againſt, or contrary to the dictates of juſtice, reaſon, or equity.
UNREBU'KABLE (A.) that is not to be found fault with, that cannot be blamed.
UNRECLAI'MED (A.) that continues in a ſtate of lewdneſs, debauchery, or other bad practices.
UNRE'COMPENSED (A.) that has no reward, or amends for ſomething done.
UNREE'VE (V.) a *Sea Term*, ſignifying the pulling or drawing a rope out of a block or pulley.
UNREFO'RMABLE (A.) that cannot be amended, ſtubborn, obſtinate. &c.
UNREGA'RDED (A.) neglected, deſpiſed, not obſerved, heeded, or minded.
UNREGA'RDFUL (A.) heedleſs, negligent, careleſs, &c.
UNRELE'NTING (A.) impenetrable, that cannot be ſoftened, moved, or made penitent.
UNRE'MEDIABLE (A.) paſt mending, preventing or helping.
UNREMI'TTED (A.) a bill or ſum of money not ſent back, a crime not pardoned, or forgiven.
UNREMO'VED (A.) not diſplaced, fixed, remaining where it was.
UNREPAI'RED (A.) out of order, that wants mending, &c.
UNREPRO'VEABLE (A.) that cannot be blamed, or found fault with.
UNRESI'STED (A.) that is not oppoſed or gainſaid.
UNRESO'LVED (A.) not ſettled, or determined what to do.
UNRESTRAI'NED (A.) that is not bound or limited.
UNREVE'NGED (A.) that is not avenged.
UNREWA'RDED (A.) that is not duly recompenſed.
UNRI'GGED (A.) ſtripped, undreſſed, unclothed, diſmantled, &c.
UNRI'GHTEOUS (A.) wicked, unjuſt, profane, unholy, &c.
UNRI'PE (A.) that is not come to maturity, fit to be uſed or put in practice.
UNRI'VALLED (A.) that has no oppoſer.
UNRO'LLED (A.) ſilk, cloth, parchment, &c. pulled open, or out at length, that was before rolled up.
UNRU'LY (A.) diſorderly, ungovernable, rude, boiſterous, wild, &c.
UNSA'DDLE (V.) to pull off, or take away a ſaddle from a horſe, &c. alſo to put into confuſion or diſorder.
UNSA'FE (A.) dangerous, hazardous, &c.
UNSAI'D (A.) not yet ſpoken, told, or rehearſed.
UNSA'LEABLE (A.) not fit or proper for the market, that is ſpoiled; or out of faſhion, &c.
UNSA'LTED (A.) freſh, that has not yet been ſalted.
UNSALU'TED (A.) diſregarded, not minded, diſreſpected, not welcomed or ſaluted.
UNSA'NCTIFIED (A.) not conſecrated or appropriated to holy or religious uſes, profane, common, wicked, unholy, &c.
UNSATISFA'CTORY (A.) that does not pleaſe or ſatisfy.

UNSA'VOURY (A.) not well reliſhed, ill-taſted, inſipid, &c.
UUSAY' (V.) to recant, diſown, or fall back from what a perſon had ſaid before.
UNSCA'LED (A.) that has not the ſcales wiped or ſcraped off.
UNSCREW' (V.) to turn back, or looſen the hold-faſt of a ſcrew.
UNSCRI'PTURAL (A.) contrary to, not ſupparted by, or found in the ſcriptures.
UNSEA'LED (A.) opened, that is not faſtened or ſhut up by a ſeal, or a writing to which no ſeal is yet affixed, to render it authoritative.
UNSEA'RCHABLE (A.) that cannot be diſcovered or found out by enquiry.
UNSEA'SONABLE (A.) improper, at a wrong time.
UNSEA'SONED (A.) that is not ſeaſoned or well reliſhed.
UNSEE'MLY (A.) undecent, immodeſt, unchaſte, unbecoming, &c.
UNSEE'N (A.) privately, without being diſcovered, &c.
UNSE'PARABLE (A.) that cannot be parted aſunder or taken away.
UNSE'RVICEABLE (A.) not fit for uſe or ſervice, ſlight, that won't laſt long.
UUSE'T (A.) a tree not planted, &c. a bone diſlocated, &c.
UNSE'TTLED (A.) undetermined, unreſolved, unfixed, &c.
UNSE'W (V.) to unrip or pull out the ſtitches, or ſewing of a garment, &c.
UNSHA'CKLE (V.) to relieve from the confinement of ſhackles, chains, &c. to ſet at liberty, make free, &c.
UNSHA'DED (A.) that has no covering or defence from the ſun, &c. alſo a picture or draught that is only ſketched out or expreſſed by out lines, &c.
UNSHA'KEN (A.) ſturdy, unmoved, reſolute, determined, &c.
UNSHA'PEN (A.) not formed or made into a regular figure, &c.
UNSHA'VEN (A.) not yet ſhaved, cut, or polled, &c.
UNSHEA'THED (A.) not drawn out of the cover, ſcabbard, &c.
UNSHO'D (A.) that has no ſhoes on.
UNSHO'RN (A.) that has not the wool or hair clipped or cut off.
UNSHU'T (A.) not cloſed or made up, open, &c.
UNSKI'LFUL or UNSKI'LLED (A.) ignorant, unlearned, unexpert, without knowledge or ability to perform a thing well.
UNSO'CIABLE (A.) croſs, quarrelſome, unfit for company, &c.
UNSO'LDER (V.) to break or melt the faſtening made by ſolder, as the joints in metal pots, &c.
UNSO'LED (A.) that is without ſoles, bottoms, &c.
UNSO'UND (A.) decayed, imperfect, unhealthy, &c.
UNSPEA'KABLE (A.) that cannot be uttered by words.
UNSPE'NT (A.) that is not yet worn out or expended.
UNSPO'TTED (A.) that has no ſpots or blemiſhes, pure, immaculate, &c.
UNSTA'BLE (A.) that is not reſolute; unfixed, frequently changing their minds, &c.
UNSTAI'NED (A.) that has no ſpot, ſtain, or imperfection, pure, clear, perfect, &c.
UNSTA'NCHED (A.) that is not ſtopped, as blood that flows from a wound, &c.
UNSTEA'DY, UNSTEA'DFAST, or UNSTE'DFAST (A.) irreſolute, unfixed, unſettled, frequently changing, &c.
UNSTI'RRED (A.) unmoved.
UNSTI'TCH (V.) to unſew, or pull out the ſtitches of a garment, &c.
UNSTO'CK (V.) to pull a gun, &c. out of the wooden ſtock in which it was faſtened; to empty the wares out of a ſhop, &c.
UNSTO'P (V.) to open a caſk to give it vent, to cut away a dam to let the water flow, &c.
UNSTRI'NG (V.) to pull beads, &c. off the ſtring on which they are threaded; alſo to take off the ſtrings from a muſical inſtrument, &c.
UNSUBDU'ED (A.) unconquered, unmaſtered, not brought into ſubjection, &c.
UNSUCCE'SSFUL (A.) unfortunate, that meets with great diſappointments, and does not go on ſmoothly or well, &c.
UNSU'FFERABLE (A.) not to be borne or permitted.
UNSU'ITABLE (A.) improper, unfit, diſagreeable.
UNSU'LLIED (A.) without any ſtain, ſoil, or blemiſh; pure, immaculate, &c.
UNSU'RE (A.) dangerous, unſafe, not fit to be truſted or relied upon.
UNSWA'THE (V.) to looſen or unrol childrens bands, &c.
UNSWO'RN (A.) that has not been ſworn upon a jury, trial, &c.
UNTAI'NTED (A.) pure, uncorrupt, that is not tainted or ſpoiled.
UNTA'KEN (A.) not yet ſeized, apprehended, or caught.
UNTA'MED (A.) wild, fierce, not brought under ſubjection, &c.
UNTA'NNED (A.) raw hides that have not been tanned or made into leather.
UNTA'STED (A.) that has not been taſted.
UNTA'UGHT (A.) not diſciplined, inſtructed, or taught.
UNTEA'CHABLE (A.) that cannot be inſtructed, uncapable of teaching.
UNTE'NABLE (A.) that cannot be held, kept, or reſerved in poſſeſſion.
UNTHA'NKFUL (A.) ungrateful, ungenerous.
UNTHI'NKING (A.) careleſs, trifling, without thought.
UNTHRI'FTY (A.) ſquandering, waſteful, prodigal, &c.

UNTIE' (V.) to looſen a ſtring, cord, or rope, that was tied round any thing.
UNTIL'LED (A.) unimproved, uncultivated, neglected, or let grow wild.
UNTI'MELY (A.) unſeaſonable, out of due time, &c. alſo unhappy or ſhameful.
UNTO (Part.) to, as far as a perſon or place.
UNTO'LD (A.) not counted, numbered, or related; alſo uninformed, &c.
UNTOU'CHED (A.) not meddled with, ſpoken to, or touched.
UNTO'WARD (A.) peeviſh, fretful, quarrelſome; alſo naughty, ſtubborn, obſtinate, &c.
UNTRA'CTABLE (A.) ſtubborn, dull, unapprehenſive, &c.
UNTRI'ED (A.) unattempted, or unaſſayed, &c.
UNTRI'MMED (A.) plain, without any ornaments, unſhaven, &c.
UNTRUE' (A.) falſe, lying, &c.
UNTRU'SS (V.) to undreſs or looſen, to unbundle, ungird, &c.
UNTRU'STY (A.) faithleſs, diſhoneſt, not to be confided in, or relied upon.
UNTRU'TH (A.) a lie, or falſity.
UNTU'NEABLE (A.) that has not a regular proportion of ſound, that is not capable of being made melodious, or harmonious.
UNTWI'ST (V.) to undo the ſtrands of a rope, or open hanks of ſilk, worſted, &c.
UNVAI'L (V.) to lay open, to ſhew plainly, to uncover or take away the diſguiſe from any thing.
UNVA'LUABLE (A.) above eſtimation, that cannot be equalled.
UNVA'NQUISHED (A.) not ſubdued, conquered, or overcome.
UNU'NIFORM (A.) irregular, diſorderly, not according to proportion, &c.
UNU'SUAL (A.) ſeldom, rare, uncommon.
UNU'TTERABLE (A.) not to be ſpoke with words.
UNWA'LLED (A.) without walls or bounds.
UNWA'RLIKE (A.) contrary to the manners of warriors.
UNWA'RMED (A.) cold, not made warm, &c.
UNWA'RNED (A.) that has not had notice, or warning.
UNWA'RRANTED (A.) unſecured, that is not duly authoriſed, &c.
UNWA'RY (A.) thoughtleſs, heedleſs, careleſs.
UNWA'SHED (A.) foul, dirty, that is not purified, waſhed, or cleanſed.
UNWA'TCHED (A.) that has no notice or care taken of it, that is not duly guarded, or looked after.
UNWA'TERED (A.) a mine, pond, marſh, &c. that has the water let or drained off; alſo a garden, &c. that is not duly moiſtened or watered.
UNWEA'NED (A.) a child that ſtill ſucks, or that is not taken from the breaſt.
UNWEA'RIED (A.) indefatigable, continually at work or ſtudy, never tired, &c.
UNWEA'VE (A.) to pull out, or undo a piece of cloth, ſilk, &c.
UNWE'DDED (A.) that is not married, or that is not too much in love with a thing.
UNWEI'LDY (A.) too large, or heavy to be eaſily handled, managed, or uſed.
UNWE'LCOME (A.) diſagreeable, unpleaſant, againſt one's deſire or inclination.
UNWHOLE'SOME (A.) that is prejudicial to a perſon's health.
UNWI'LLING (A.) ſet againſt a perſon, or thing, that has no mind or inclination to do a thing.
UNWI'ND (V.) to unrol or pull off a ſtring, &c. that was rolled or wound up into a ball or bottom.
UNWI'SE (A.) fooliſh, ſilly, idle, without thought or conſideration.
UNWI'TTING (A.) ignorant, not knowing, &c.
UNWO'NTED (A.) unuſed, unaccuſtomed, &c.
UNWO'RN (A.) new, without being uſed, or worn.
UNWO'RTHY (A.) that does not deſerve any thing.
UNWOU'ND (A.) that lies looſe, or not made up into balls or rolls.
UNWOU'NDED (A.) whole, that has no hurt, wound, or imperfection.
UNWRI'NKLE (V.) to pull out, or ſmooth creaſes, marks, or wrinkles of cloth, ſilk, &c.
UNWRI'TTEN (A.) that is delivered by word of mouth, or that is not ſet down in writing.
UNWROU'GHT (A.) that is not manufactured, made up, or wrought.
UNYO'KE (V.) to looſen, to take from one a burden or yoke.
VOCA'BULARY (S.) a word-book, or collection of the moſt uſeful words in a language, in order to learn the names of perſons and things.
VO'CAL (A.) ſomething belonging or appertaining to the voice.
VOCA'TION (S.) the trade or employment that a perſon follows for a livelihood; in *Divinity*, this term is appropriated to ſignify the grace of our calling to the Chriſtian faith and religion.
VO'CATIVE (A.) that belongs to ſpeech, calling to a perſon.
VOCIFERA'TION (S.) a loud noiſe, bawling, or crying out.
VOCI'FEROUS (A.) noiſy, loud, bawling.
VOGUE (S.) the common or general approbation, eſteem, or value, that any perſon or thing has.
VOICE (S.) the noiſe or ſound that proceeds from the mouth of any creature, eſpecially of a human one; alſo the general approbation of a multitude; alſo the vote, or right of voting a perſon has at any publick election, &c. among the *Jews*, there was a preternatural way, by which God diſcovered himſelf

ſelf after the ceaſing of prophecy among them, called the *Bath-col*, or, *The daughter of the Voice*; ſometimes thunder, and other extraordinary noiſes, are called *voices*.

Articulate VOI'CES (S.) are ſuch as immediately join ſeveral ſounds together to form one intelligent word or phraſe.

Inarticulate VOI'CES (S.) are ſuch as only make a noiſe, but are not formed into words, as the barking of dogs, the bleating of ſheep, the ſinging of birds, &c.

VOID (A.) empty, or deprived of ſomething; alſo ſet aſide, annulled, or of no force.

VOID (V.) to empty, or go out, to evacuate by vomit, ſiege, urine, &c. alſo to cancel, annul, &c.

VOI'DABLE (A.) that may be emptied, ſet aſide, or made of no force.

VOI'DANCE (S.) the revoking, ſetting aſide, or emptying any place or thing.

VOI'DER (S.) an inſtrument or baſket at a table to take away the plates, knives, &c.

VO'LANT (A.) a term in *Heraldry*, for a bird expreſſed flying; ſo in *War*, a moveable camp is called a camp *volant*.

VO'LARY or VO'LERY (S.) a room or large cage for a great number of birds of different ſorts, to be in together, and where they have room to fly about freely.

VO'LATILE (A.) airy, light, that flies away.

VO'LATILENESS or VOLATI'LITY (S.) the property of any thing that is apt to fly off in ſteam or vapour, &c.

VO'LATILES (S.) all ſorts of living creatures that fly in the air.

VO'LATILIZING or VOLATILIZA'TION (S.) the making fixed bodies into a fine, ſubtile vapour or ſpirit.

VOLCA'NO (S.) a mountain from whence large quantities of fire are diſcharged, of which there are many in ſeveral parts of the world.

VOLI'TION (S.) the act of willing or determining any particular action by choice.

VO'LLEY (S.) a great noiſe or ſhout of many people, or number of words; alſo the diſcharge of the muſkets of a company of ſoldiers at one time.

VO'LUBLE (A.) fluent, or ready of ſpeech, that has a ſonorous rolling manner of ſpeaking.

VO'LUBLENESS or VOLUBI'LITY (S.) quickneſs, readineſs, or fluentneſs of ſpeech.

VO'LUME (S.) ſo much printing or writing as is proper to be bound up in one book.

VOLU'MINOUS (A.) large, extenſive, big, ſpoken of a book that contains many ſheets, or quires. &c.

VOLU'MNUS (S.) a *Pagan* deity, who was ſaid to rule and govern mens deſires and paſſions, and incline them to virtue; the women adored a goddeſs for the ſame purpoſe, and both were adored by the *Romans* as favourable to matrimony, in maintaining a good correſpondence between the huſband and the wife.

VO'LUNTARY (A.) freely, without compulſion, by choice, &c.

VO'LUNTARY (S.) in *Muſick*, is an overture or deſcant made extempore, or airs play'd without having been wrote down or precompoſed.

VOLUNTIE'R or VOLUNTEE'R (S.) one that enters willingly, readily, or unforced into any affair; and in an *Army*, thoſe gentlemen who without having any certain poſt or employment, attempt or aſſiſt in the moſt hazardous expeditions to gain honour or preferment.

VOLU'PTAS (S.) the goddeſs of pleaſures, or ſenſual gratifications, whoſe ſtatue was a queen ſeated upon a fine ſeat, with *Virtue* at her feet.

VOLU'PTUARY (S.) one wholly taken up, or pleaſed with the ſatisfaction or gratification of the ſenſes.

VOLU'PTUOUS (A.) ſenſual, delighted with external gratifications, &c. or carnal pleaſures.

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS (S.) all manner of ſenſuality, as eating, drinking, and all other gratifications of the ſenſes.

VOLU'TE (S.) an ornament to the capitals of three of the orders of *Architecture*, conſiſting of a ſcroll neatly carved at the angles or corners of the capitals.

VO'MIT (S.) in *Phyſick*, is proper medicines that excite a diſcharging the ſtomach at the mouth of what lies there, and breeds diſorders, &c.

VO'MIT (V.) to ſpue, or caſt up what was in the ſtomach at the mouth, by occaſioning a violent and inverſe motion of the ventricle, by irritating and contracting the fleſhy fibres towards the left orifice, and ſo emptying itſelf by the mouth; and this proceeds from various cauſes, ſuch as great or hard drinking, poiſons, emeticks, &c.

VORA'CIOUS (A.) greedy, ravenous, devouring, eating, or feeding gluttonouſly, &c.

VORA'CITY or VORA'CIOUSNESS (S.) the nature of a devourer, &c.

VO'RTEX (S.) ſuppoſed ſyſtems of particles of air or celeſtial matter, which according to *Carteſius* move round about like a whirlpool, which having no void interſtices between the particles, is ſuppoſed to carry the planets about the ſun ſlower or faſter, according as they are nearer or farther from its center; alſo any ſudden whirlwind, or violent rapid motion in the air.

VO'TARESS (S.) a woman that has bound herſelf by a vow to do ſome religious action.

VO'TARY (S.) one under the obligation of a religious vow; alſo one that applies himſelf very ſtrenuouſly or earneſtly to ſtudy or buſineſs, &c.

VOTE (V.) to ſpeak for or in behalf of any perſon or thing; alſo to chuſe or elect a perſon into any office, by voting or ſpeaking.

VOTE (S.) a voice, order, advice, command, or opinion.

VO'TIVE (A.) belonging or appertaining to a vow.

VOUCH (V.) to affirm, aſſure, maintain, warrant, &c. in *Law*, it is to call a perſon into court to make good his warranty.

VOU'CHER (S.) an evidence, confirmation, or proof of any thing.

VOU'CHING (S.) affirming, ſpeaking for, or ſaying a thing is true, &c.

VOUCHSA'FE (V.) to comply with, or yield, to condeſcend, to grant, permit, or be pleaſed to do, &c.

VOUCHSA'FING (S.) granting, complying condeſcending, or ſtooping to, &c.

VOUSSOI'RS (S.) in *Architecture*, are the particular ſtones that compoſe, make, or form any arch, large or ſmall.

VOW (V.) to religiouſly promiſe, ſwear, or ſolemnly aſſure a perſon that ſomething ſhall be done.

VOW (S.) a religious promiſe, oath, or ſolemn aſſurance.

VOW'ELS (S.) certain letters in the alphabet that have a peculiar ſound and ſignificancy of themſelves, without the addition of any others, which with us are the five following, *viz. a, e, i, o, u*; it is to be noted, that the *i* and *u* are ſometimes conſonants, when they ſtand before another *vowel* in the ſame ſyllable, as in *vow, judge, &c.*

VOY'AGE (S.) a journey or paſſage by ſea.

VOY'AGING (S.) going from one place, kingdom, or country to another by ſea.

UP (Part.) above, on high, aloft; alſo out of bed, or riſen.

UPBRAI'D (V.) to reflect upon a perſon, to twit, reproach, or revile.

UPBRAI'DING (S.) reflecting, reviling, twitting, or reproaching a perſon with, or for any thing.

UPHO'LD (V.) to ſupport, favour, encourage, or maintain a perſon, affair, or argument.

UPHO'LDER or UPHO'LSTERER (S.) a tradeſman that makes beds, and all ſorts of furniture thereunto belonging.

UPHO'LDING (S.) keeping, maintaining, encouraging, ſupporting, &c.

UP'LAND (S.) the high ground, the mountainous or riſing part of a country.

UPO'N (Part.) over, &c.

UP'PER (A.) ſuperior in dignity, or higher in place.

UP'PERMOST (A.) the higheſt in dignity and place.

UP'PINGHAM (S.) in *Rutlandſhire*, a pretty compact country town, that has a good market weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 69 computed, and 90 meaſured miles.

UP'PISH (S.) proud, elevated, haughty, &c.

UP'RIGHT (A.) ſtraight, even, perpendicular; honeſt, ſincere, hearty, true, &c.

UP'RIGHT (S.) the front or fore-ſide of a real building, or the draught or model thereof.

UPRI'SING (S.) the getting up, or coming out of a cloud, or from below the horizon, like the ſun in the morning.

U'PROAR (S.) a great noiſe, confuſion, or diſorder, a tumult, quarrel, or hurly-burly.

U'PSHOT (S.) the end or determination of a matter.

U'PSIDE (S.) that ſide that lies uppermoſt.

UPSI'TTING (S.) ſpoken of women in their lying-in, beginning to ſit up or leave their bed.

U'PSTART (S.) one that is by ſome uncommon method brought from a low to a great fortune, that behaves himſelf proudly, imperiouſly, or wantonly.

U'PTON (S.) in *Worceſterſhire*, is a very ancient place, and is now a noted town upon the *Severn*, over which it has a good bridge; the market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 83 computed, and 101 meaſured miles.

U'PWARD (Part.) above or beyond the preſent place or time.

URA'NIA (S.) one of the *Muſes*, ſaid to be the inventreſs of aſtronomy, and repreſented by a beautiful lady, cloathed with an azure robe, and her head adorned with a coronet of ſtars, holding in her right-hand the celeſtial globe, and in her left the terreſtrial one.

URANO'SCOPIST (S.) an aſtronomer, or obſerver of the ſtars, and other heavenly bodies.

URANO'SCOPY (S.) aſtronomy, or the ſcience that contemplates and demonſtrates the motions, diſtances, appearances, changes, eclipſes, &c. of the heavenly bodies.

URBA'NE (A.) humane, tender, good-natured, compaſſionate, genteel, civil, courteous, &c.

URBA'NITY (S.) good breeding, civility, gentleman-like behaviour, tenderneſs, &c.

U'RCHIN (S.) a little boy or girl; alſo a hedge-hog, &c.

URE (S.) cuſtom, uſe, &c.

U'RETER (S.) a fiſtulous, membranous veſſel, proceeding from both reins, and opens between the membranes of the bladder, through which the urine paſſes from the reins to the bladder.

U'RETHRA or FI'STULA (S.) the paſſage or veſſel through which the urine is diſcharged by men or women; and alſo the conveyance of the ſeed, the ſeminal veſſels emptying themſelves into it by two ſmall holes at the beginning of it.

U'RETICKS (S.) medicines that procure or excite urine.

URGE (V.) to move or preſs earneſtly, to provoke, ſtir up, or excite; alſo to make angry, or diſpleaſe.

U'RGENCY or U'RGENTNESS (S.) the eagerneſs or earneſtneſs wherewith any thing is preſſed, inforced, or required; alſo the neceſſity or importunity for doing a thing preſently or immediately.

U'RIM and THU'MMIM (S.) *light* and *perfection*; much diſpute is among the learned

what this was among the ancient *Jews*, but no certainty can be come at by all that has been hitherto done; the whole that can be come at is, that it was ſome way or other of obtaining an anſwer from God upon extraordinary occaſions, and that the high-prieſt only was the officiating miniſter in this ceremony, and that whenever it was performed, he was dreſſed in all his pontifical ornaments, and never performed it for a private perſon or occaſion, but only for the king, the preſident of the ſanhedrim, the general of the army, &c. and always upon ſomething relating to the common welfare of the church or ſtate.

U'RINAL (S.) a bottle or glaſs made or uſed to put or contain the urine of a ſick perſon in, by which ſome mountebanks pretend to know the diſorder of the patients, and to be able to apply proper remedies accordingly, which in many caſes is altogether impoſſible, though ſomething relating to the general conſtitution may be gueſſed.

U'RINARY (A.) ſomething belonging to the urine.

U'RINE (S.) vulgarly called piſs, or that ſerous excrement or water which is diſcharged through the urethra.

U'RINOUS (A.) ſimilar to, full of, or partaking of the nature of urine.

URN (S.) a veſſel uſed by the ancients for ſeveral purpoſes; ſometimes they put the names of thoſe that were to fight at the publick ſhews into them, and ſo drew them out by lots; ſometimes they threw their votes into them at publick elections of magiſtrates; and ſometimes the judges put their written opinions upon extraordinary occaſions, that ſo the judgment of the majority of the bench might be collected; but the greateſt and moſt frequent uſe was to put the aſhes of the dead in after their bodies were burnt. Theſe *urns* were ſometimes put under tomb-ſtones, or within vaults or graves; and ſometime kept in the houſes. Theſe *urns* were generally made of earth, but ſome emperors, &c. have had them of gold, ſilver, marble, &c. they were ordinarily ſhaped like our flower-pots, or china jars; alſo the name of a *Roman* meaſure, containing about one of our firkins.

UROCRITE'RIUM (S.) the caſting of urine, or the giving or making of judgments upon diſeaſes by that method.

U'ROMANCY (S.) the divining, gueſſing, or forming a judgment by a perſon's urine.

URO'SCOPY (S.) the art of caſting water, or framing a judgment of the ſtate of health a perſon is in from the ſight of their water.

U'RSULINES (S.) an order of nuns that govern themſelves by the *Auguſtine* rule.

US (S.) we that are now preſent, &c.

U'SAGE (S.) the mode, manner, or cuſtom of doing any thing formerly, or now.

U'SANCE (S.) a quantity of time allowed to pay a foreign bill of exchange in, after the date thereof, which on inland bills is uſually to the ſame day of the month following that the bill is drawn on; as, ſuppoſe a bill drawn the 5th of *February*, the *uſance* will be out the 5th of *March*, &c. but if the bill be drawn from *Holland* upon *London*, it is two months; and from other places according to their diſtance; but from *Ireland*, it is commonly 21 days after ſight or time of preſentation for payment, though theſe rules are not always ſtrictly obſerved, but the time is more or leſs, as the parties may agree, or the urgency of the occaſion may require.

USE (V.) to occupy, employ, or practiſe.

USE (S.) the purpoſe, deſign, or intent for which a thing is made; alſo the practice or employment of a perſon or thing; alſo the common ſenſe or meaning of a word, &c.

U'SEFUL (A.) convenient, ſuitable, proper, neceſſary, commodious beneficial, &c.

U'SHER (S.) an aſſiſtant or under-maſter in a ſchool; alſo an officer that attends perſons of diſtinction.

U'SHER (V.) to introduce, make way for, or bring into any place.

USK (S.) in *Monmouthſhire*, ſituate on a river of the ſame name, a large, well-built town, of ſtone houſes, that has two good markets weekly, *viz.* on Monday and Friday; diſtant from *London* 108 computed, and 130 meaſured miles.

USQUEBAU'GH (S.) a cordial dram, or ſpirit, firſt made in *Ireland*.

U'STION (S.) an actual burning or ſearing, as in *Surgery* or *Farriery*; alſo the calcining of medicines, &c.

U'SUAL (A.) cuſtomary, ordinary, frequent.

U'SURER (S.) one who lends money upon intereſt; but commonly means ſuch as make a trade of it, and generally take larger premiums or rates for the ſum lent than the law allows; a covetous, hard-hearted, griping wretch.

USU'RIOUS (A.) griping, covetous, like to, or after the manner of uſurers.

USU'RP (V.) to take or ſeize upon a kingdom, &c. to which a perſon has no right or pretenſion, to force or thruſt one's ſelf into poſſeſſion, power, or authority.

USURPA'TION (S.) the act of taking, holding, and exerciſing that authority to which a perſon has no title or equitable right.

USU'RPER (S.) one who thruſts himſelf unjuſtly into power, authority, &c.

U'SURY (S.) ſometimes means the amount or intereſt of a ſum of money over and above the principal or ſum lent, whether legal or illegal, moderate or extortionate; and ſometimes the practice of lending money for the ſake of the advantage ariſing therefrom; but generally an extravagant gain is intended by the word.

U'TAS (S.) in *Law*, ſignifies the eighth day after, or following any of the terms or feſtivals.

UTE'NSIL (S.) any neceſſary or conveni-
ent imple-

implement or tool, with which a perſon does any buſineſs, as a pen to write with, &c. in *War*, thoſe things that a hoſt is obliged to furniſh a ſoldier with in his quarters, are called *utenſils*, which are a bed with ſheets and proper covering, a pot, a glaſs, or cup to drink out of, a diſh, a place at the fire, and a candle.

U'TIBLE (A.) capable or fit to be uſed.

UTI'LITY (S.) benefit, advantage, uſefulneſs.

U'TLAWRY or OU'TLAWRY (S.) a judicial proceſs or ſentence pronounced againſt thoſe who contemptuouſly refuſe to appear in a law-court after due notice given, and writs iſſued for that purpoſe, with an exigent and proclamation awarded thereupon; formerly thoſe under this ſentence might be killed or put to death by any man, without being called to account for the blood ſpilt; but in the beginning of the reign of *Edward* III. to prevent inhumanity, and the ſhedding Chriſtian blood, the judges reſolved it was unlawful for any man but the ſheriff only, having a lawful warrant therefore to put to death, or kill any *outlawed* perſon, though the cauſe of the *outlawry* was for felony, and thoſe that did, ſhould be puniſhed with the ſame pains and penalties, as for the killing another perſon, and ſo the law remains to this day.

U'TMOST (A.) the greateſt power, ability, or ſkill that a perſon can exhibit.

UTO'PIA (S.) an imaginary country, or kingdom, ſuppoſed to be governed by more perfect laws and regulations than the preſent ſtate of things will admit of.

U'TTER (A.) the laſt, greateſt, moſt abſolute part of any thing.

Utter Barriſters, the puiſneys, or younger council, that are admitted pleaders in a court of law, who ſtand without the rail, or bar of the court.

U'TTER (V.) to ſpeak, ſpread abroad, ſell, vend, or diſperſe.

U'TTERABLE (A.) that may, or can be ſpoken.

U'TTERANCE (S.) ſpeech, or the way or mode of ſpeaking; alſo the offering or expoſing any commodity to ſale.

U'TTEREST or U'TTERMOST (A.) the fartheſt, or moſt diſtant part of any country.

U'TTERING (S.) ſpeaking, offering, or expoſing any thing to ſale.

U'TTERLY (Part.) quite, entire, wholly, abſolutely, poſitively.

UTTOXE'TER (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, commonly called *Uttcſter*, ſituate upon a fine, fruitful, gently riſing ground, at the bottom whereof are many fine, rich meadows, that feed abundance of cattle; and tho' the buildings of this town are but ordinary, yet the market-place is very neat and convenient, and the market which is weekly on Wedneſday, is the greateſt in all theſe parts, for cattle, ſheep, ſwine, butter, cheeſe, corn, and all ſorts of proviſions; diſtant from *London* 104 computed, and 126 meaſured miles.

VU'LCAN (S.) among the *Poets*, called the god of ſubterranean fire, and eſteemed the preſident over metals, ſaid to be the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, but upon his being deformed, he was kicked out of heaven by *Jupiter*, by the fall from whence he became lame; he married *Venus*, but ſhe having no great affection for him kept company with *Mars*, *&c.* many other ſtrange and fabulous ſtories are invented of him, but the truth ſeems to be, that he was a prince of *Italy*, who carefully improved the digging and diſcovering of mines, and preparing and refining of metals, &c. he is repreſented wearing a ſcarlet robe with an anvil, &c. by his ſide.

VU'LGAR (A.) coarſe, ordinary, mean, ungenteel, &c.

VU'LGAR (S.) the mob, rabble, or common, ignorant, unlearned people.

VU'LGATE (S.) the title of the common old *Latin* tranſlation of the Bible, ſaid to be done from the *Hebrew* about the latter end of the fourth century, and the beginning of the fifth, which the council of *Trent* authorizes as the only true verſion, and the popes *Sixtus* V. and *Clement* VIII. took much pains to have publiſhed correct; the firſt was publiſhed in 1590, but upon examination it was found imperfect, and therefore in 1592, another edition was publiſhed, which is looked upon as the model of all that have been printed ſince; and it is this edition that the church of *Rome* holds authentick, and agreeable to the determination of the council of *Trent*, though the moſt ſkilful and learned divines of that church acknowledge there are ſeveral faults ſtill remaining, but ſay that the correctors had good reaſons not to amend them at that time.

VU'LNERABLE (A.) capable of being pierced or wounded.

VU'LNERARY (S.) a medicine, proper for, or good againſt the danger of a wound.

VU'LPINARY or VU'LPINE (A.) cunning, ſubtile, crafty, in a fox-like manner, &c.

VU'LTURE (S.) a large bird of prey, declared unclean in *Moſes*'s catalogue; they are ſaid to feed upon human fleſh, for which reaſon the ancients eſteemed them birds of ill omen, except the *Romans*, who had the contrary opinion of them.

VU'LTURINE (A.) rapacious, cruel, &c. of the nature, or like to a vulture.

U'VULA (S.) the cover of the wind-pipe; it hangs betwixt the two glandules, called *amygdalæ*, above the chink of the larynx, and is a proceſs from a ſubſtance ſeemingly glandulous, ſpongy, and red, of an oblong, roundiſh figure, in the upper part thicker, and ending obtuſely in an acute; its uſe is to attemperate the air, and to prevent the drink falling upon the noſtrils; ſometimes it ſticks out too far, by reaſon of the humours that fall upon it,

which cannot return by the lymphatick veſſels, which occaſions that diſorder vulgarly called the falling down of the palate.

U'XBRIDGE (S.) in *Middleſex*, a large, pleaſant market-town, on the great road to *Oxford*, well inhabited, and full of inns, and particularly famous for a great number of gentlemens, &c. houſes, and fine ſeats, in and near it; the market is weekly well ſupplied on Thurſday; it is governed by two bailiffs, two conſtables, and four tythingmen, called headboroughs; diſtant from *London* 15 computed, and 18 meaſured miles.

UXO'RIOUS (A.) very wifiſh; alſo fond of, toying, playing, or wantoning with a wife.

VYE or VIE (V.) or ſtrive, contend with, to endeavour to outdo or excel another in art, &c.

W

IS the 21ſt letter in our alphabet, and one of thoſe called a conſonant, not uſed or known among the Ancients, nor among many of the Moderns, except the *Germans* and their imitators, as the *Engliſh*, *&c.* among *Us*, it loſes its ſound when wrote before an *r*, as *wrong*, *wright*, *&c.* and after an *o*, as *low*, *&c.*

WA'BBLE (V.) to go round irregularly, like a top almoſt down, or ſpent in ſpinning; to move or wriggle diſorderly, like a kite that flies unſteadily, &c.

WAD (S.) a handful of hay, hemp, ſtraw, &c. that is rammed upon the top of gunpowder in a piece of ordnance.

WA'DDING (S.) a thin, coarſe, woollen manufacture, made to line mens morning-gowns, the plaits of their coats, &c.

WA'DDLE (V.) to walk or go ſideling like a duck.

WA'DDLES (S.) the teſticles of a cock.

WADE (V.) to paſs, walk, or go through a river, pond, or other water that is but ſhallow.

WA'FER (S.) a thin cake or paſte dried, uſed to ſeal letters with, &c. alſo to eat; and among the *Roman Catholicks*, it is a cake ſealed or ſtamped with a lamb, and which is conſecrated and given in the ſacrament to the laity, both as bread and wine.

WAFT (S.) in the *Sea Language*, ſignifies a guardian ſhip, convoy, &c. alſo any thing for a ſignal to have the boat come on board; alſo a ſignal of diſtreſs, known by hanging ſomething on the main ſtay.

WAFT (V.) to row, direct, or ſail a boat, ſhip, &c. croſs a river, ſea, &c.

WAG (V.) to move, ſtir, ſhake, &c.

WAG (S.) an arch, merry, unlucky fellow, a droll, &c.

WAGE (V.) to lay a bet or wager about any thing; alſo one king or nation to begin or enter upon, or declare war againſt another; and in *Law*, it is giving ſecurity for the performance of any thing.

WA'GER (S.) a ſum of money depoſited, or a contract made about the doing or not doing any thing; and in *Law*, it is offering to take an oath that the proſecuted perſon is not indebted the ſum for which he is ſued.

WA'GES (S.) the ſalary, premium, reward, hire, &c. that any one does, or contracts to receive for his labour, ſervice, &c.

WA'GGERY or WA'GGISHNESS (S.) drollery, ſporting, mirth, frolickſomeneſs, &c.

WA'GGING (S.) ſtirring, moving, ſhaking, &c. as a dog does his tail, &c.

WA'GGISH (A.) ſportive, unlucky, wanton, frolickſome, humorous, merry, &c.

WA'GGLE (V.) to joggle or move backwards and forwards, when it ought to be firm and tight, like a nail that is looſe, &c.

WA'GGON (S.) a large cart with four wheels, to convey goods, merchandize, perſons, &c. from place to place, eſpecially long journies.

WA'GGONAGE (S.) the hire, premium, or reward paid for the uſe of a waggon.

WA'GGONER (S.) the perſon that drives or directs a waggon, &c. and among the *Aſtronomers*, it is a northern conſtellation, called alſo *Charles's wain*.

WA'GTAIL (S.) the name of a bird remarkable for the frequent motion of his tail; alſo the character of a looſe woman.

WAIF (S.) a thing loſt, which in times paſt, was judged to belong to the finder by the law of nature, but now by the law of nations to the prince, or lord of the fee; but if the owner ſhall claim it within a year and a day, it ſhall be reſtored to him again; but *waif* moſt properly is, when a thief having ſtolen goods, and being purſued, leaves the goods behind him to further his eſcape; alſo cattle that are loſt or ſtrayed from their proper feeding places.

WAI'FARING or WAY'FARING (A.) journeying, travelling, going from place to place.

WAIL (V.) to bemoan, lament, ſorrow for, &c.

WAIN (S.) a cart or waggon, eſpecially ſuch as are drawn by oxen.

WAI'NFLEET (S.) in *Lincolnſhire*, a well-compacted town, in the fenny parts, near the ſea, famous for its fine free-ſchool; its market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 102 computed, and 124 meaſured miles.

WAI'NSCOT or WAI'NSCOTTING (S.) ſometimes means the timber or planks uſed to line rooms with, and ſometimes the walls of a room ſo lined.

WAI'NSCOT (V.) to line the walls or partitions of rooms with boards framed, and handſomely put together.

WAIT (V.) to ſtay, tarry for, or attend upon any perſon or thing.

WAI'TER (S.) a ſervant or perſon that attends upon another; alſo the name given to a board or ſilver plate uſed to put glaſſes on, and bring the wine, beer, &c. to perſons at dinner, &c.

WAITES (S.) in *corporate Towns*, are a ſet of muſicians that attend upon the mayor, &c. at publick proceſſions, feaſts, &c.

WAIVE (S.) a woman that is left out, or forſaken by the law, for contemptuouſly refuſing to appear when ſued in law; but ſhe is not called an out-law, becauſe women are not ſworn in leets to the king.

WAI'WARD (A.) peeviſh, croſs, froward, moroſe, unruly, &c.

WAKE (V.) to watch, or forbear from ſleep, to rouſe, excite, or awake.

WAKE (S.) at *Sea*, is the ſmooth water, which the ſhip doth make aſtern her, ſhewing the path of the ſhip, from whence the ſkilful ſailor is able to make a judgment of what quantity of way the ſhip makes, &c. alſo a country feaſt uſually obſerved the Sunday next after the ſaint's day to whom the pariſh church was dedicated.

WA'KEFIELD (S.) in the *Weſt Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a large, handſome, well-built, rich town, full of the clothing trade and people; the river *Calder* runs thro' it, and by its being navigable occaſions the trade to be a great deal more eaſily carried on than otherwiſe it could be; ſo it is commonly reported there are more people in this town than in *York* city; the church is exceeding beautiful, and has the higheſt ſpire of any church in theſe parts; it has alſo a magnificent bridge over the river, upon which is built a fine chapel by *Edward* IV. in memory of the fatal battle that was fought here, in which his father was ſlain upon the ſpot; there are two markets weekly, *viz.* on Thurſday for all ſorts of proviſions, and Friday for woollen cloths, which are made in and near this town in great abundance; diſtant from *London* 133 computed, and 172 meaſured miles.

WA'KEFUL (A.) ſoon rouzed from ſleep, not inclined to much ſleep or drowſineſs.

WA'LDEN (S.) in *Eſſex*, commonly called *Saffron-Walden*, from the great quantity of ſaffron that has grown there within the three laſt centuries, it not being known in *England* till *Edward* IIId's time, and now is ſaid to exceed all that grows in any other part of the world; it was incorporated by king *Edward* VI. and is governed by a mayor and 24 aldermen, out of whom is yearly choſen a treaſurer, who is the head officer for that year, and two chamberlains, for his aſſiſtants, &c. the market is weekly on Saturday, which is a very plentiful one; diſtant from *London* 35 computed, and 42 meaſured miles.

WALES (S.) once a famous and diſtinct kingdom, but now only a principality belonging to *England*, bounded on all ſides by the ſea, except on the eaſt, where it joins to *England*; formerly it extended eaſtward as far as the *Severn*, till *Offa* the Great drove the *Welſh* out of the plain countries beyond that river, and ſhut them up in the mountains by a great dike, called *Offa's Dike*, which parted *England* from *Wales*. *Harold* enacted, that if any *Welſhman* was found with a weapon in his hand on this ſide the ſaid dike, he ſhould have his right hand cut off; this ditch reached about 100 miles, *viz.* from where the *Wye* falls into the *Severn* to *Cheſter*, the remains whereof are viſible at this day; the inhabitants are generally eſteemed men of honeſt principles, but very cholerick, always troubleſome to the *Engliſh* till *Henry* VIIth's time, who being born in this kingdom, they ſubmitted to as their natural king, whoſe ſon *Henry* VIII. by act of parliament made them one nation with the *Engliſh*, ſubject to the ſame laws, capable of the ſame preferments, and privileged with the ſame immunities; he alſo eſtabliſhed a court at *Ludlow* for the eaſe of his *Welſh* ſubjects, which is kept after the ſame manner as the king's courts at *Weſtminſter*, and have ever ſince continued as good ſubjects, and hearty defenders of the laws, liberties, and religion of their country, as the beſt of their fellow ſubjects; their language is the old *Britiſh*, [illegible] their long mixture and communication with the *Engliſh*, it remains the leaſt mixed with foreign words of any language in *Europe*; it was formerly divided into *North Wales* the moſt barren, *Powes Land* more fertile, and *South Wales* the moſt plentiful, each having a prince of its own; but now it is divided only into *North* and *South Wales*, containing 12 counties, which are about 120 miles from north to ſouth, and about 80 from eaſt to weſt; it is divided into four circuits for the adminiſtration of civil juſtice, and four biſhopricks for church government, under the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, containing 1016 pariſhes, 4 cities, 55 market-towns, and 41 caſtles of the old erection.

WALES (S.) in a *Ship*, are thoſe ribs or bends of planks that lie ſome beyond others, for the men to clamber up the ſides, by putting their feet thereon.

WALK (V.) to move or go forward upon one's feet.

WALK (S.) a ſpace of ground that a perſon goes at one time; alſo a path made commodious in a garden on purpoſe to walk on.

WALL (S.) a partition or incloſure for a houſe, field, &c. built or made of earth, ſtone, or bricks.

WALL (V.) to build a wall, or incloſe a place with earth, ſtone, or bricks.

WA'LLET (S.) a travelling-bag with two partitions, to render the burden equal on both ſides the horſe, &c.

WALL-EYE (S.) an eye that has a defect in the cryſtalline humour, whereby the ſight is much

much obſtructed, and ſometimes wholly ſpoiled; it is alſo called the pin and web, or a film or ſkin that grows over the ſight of the eye.

WA'LLING (S.) a wall or wall-work made of earth, bricks, ſtone, &c.

WA'LLINGFORD (S.) in *Berkſhire*, a very ancient town, and formerly much noted; it was utterly deſtroyed by the *Danes* in 1006, but was ſoon after rebuilt, and was eſteem'd a borough in *Edward* the Confeſſor's time, and by ſome called a city, containing 276 houſes; it had a fine, ſtrong caſtle, which is now utterly demoliſhed, and tho' not ſo magnificent as formerly, yet it is at preſent a large, handſome town, that has in it two principal ſtreets, in the chief of which is built a handſome town-hall and a market-place, where the aſſizes are ſometimes held, and the quarter-ſeſſions for the borough, which is a diſtinct juriſdiction; it had four churches, two of which were intirely demoliſhed in the grand rebellion, and a third much damaged, ſo that they uſe but one conſtantly; the rents and profits of the market and fairs are ſaid to be now veſted in the corporation, which conſiſts of a mayor, ſix aldermen, &c. the return for burgeſſes of this ancient borough, which ſends two to parliament, is veſted in the mayor, burgeſſes and commonalty: there are weekly two conſiderable markets here, *viz.* on Tueſday and Friday; diſtant from *London* 38 computed, and 46 meaſured miles.

WA'LLOONS (S.) the inhabitants of the *Spaniſh* low countries, commonly called *Flanders*, *&c.*

WA'LLOP (S.) a roll of fat, or fleſh.

WA'LLOW (V.) to roll or tumble in the dirt, mire, &c. to live in riotouſneſs, &c.

WA'LNUT (S.) a large ſort of nut, the fruit whereof is very pleaſant to eat, and the wood of the tree eſteemed the fineſt in the world for making beautiful cabinets, book-caſes, cheſts of drawers, &c.

WA'LSALL or WA'LSHALL (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, is a good and pleaſant corporate town, ſituate upon the top of a hill, governed by a mayor, &c. In and near this town are ſeveral iron mines which produce good iron, which in the town is wrought into ſpurs, bridle-bits, ſtirrups, buckles, &c. in which a conſiderable trade is carried on; the market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 92 computed, and 113 meaſured miles.

WA'LSHAM-NORTH or SWA'LSHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, has a good market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 100 computed, and 121 meaſured miles.

WA'LSINGHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a pretty good town, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 92 computed, and 116 meaſured miles; the ſoil about this town is noted for its yielding good ſaffron.

WA'LTHAM (S.) in *Eſſex*, commonly called *Waltham Abbey*, on the river *Ley*, has a ſmall market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 12 computed, and 13 meaſured miles.

WA'LTHAM ON THE WOULD (S.) in *Leiceſterſhire*, a mean town, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 76 computed, and 91 meaſured miles.

WA'MBLING (S.) rumbling, or moving up and down irregularly.

WAN (A.) pale, faint, feeble, &c.

WAND (S.) a thin ſtick, or long ſwitch or twig.

WA'NDED (A.) chairs, &c. wickered or twigged.

WA'NDER (V.) to ſtraggle or go about from place to place, without having any ſettled buſineſs or habitation.

WANE (S.) the decreaſe or waſting of any thing, as of the moon when ſhe is paſt her ſecond quarter, or the full.

WA'NGATES (S.) the name of a famous channel or ſtreight, between the country of this name and the firm land of *Muſcovia*, the current of whoſe water lies from eaſt to weſt, which joins the ſeas of *Muſcovy* and *Tartary*; it was firſt diſcovered in 1594, by the *Hollanders*; alſo the name of the paſſages from one drift in a mine to another.

WA'NG-TEETH (S.) the great or jaw teeth.

WA'NNESS (S.) paleneſs, faintneſs, weakneſs, &c.

WANT (S.) neceſſity, poverty, deficiency, lack, &c.

WA'NTAGE (S.) in *Berkſhire*, an ancient and pretty neat country town, noted for being the birth-place of the famous king *Alfred*, who ſeveral times defeated the *Danes*; the market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 50 computed, and 59 meaſured miles.

WA'NTING (A.) neceſſitous, poor, deficient, negligent, careleſs, &c.

WA'NTON (A.) gay, airy, friſky, laſcivious, &c.

WA'PENTAKE (S.) a diviſion or part of a county, in ſome places called a hundred; it was anciently the cuſtom, that when any one took upon him the government of the hundred, the free ſuitors met him with lances, and he deſcending from his horſe, all came up to him, and he holding his lance upright, all the reſt, in ſign of obedience, touched it with theirs.

WAR (S.) the contending or fighting of two nations, kingdoms, or people, &c.

WA'RBLE (V.) to ſing in a melodious, ornamental, trilling manner, like a canary-bird, &c.

WARD (S.) ſometimes means a minor, who formerly had both his perſon and eſtate in the king's cuſtody, till he was 21 years of age, and now is uſually under guardians of the father's appointment, &c. ſometimes it means the act or duty of watching the publick ways; and ſometimes a diviſion or portion

portion of a city, hoſpital, &c. that has particular magiſtrates and officers belonging to it.

WARD (V.) to keep guard or watch, to look after and take care of a place or perſon; alſo to parry or put off or aſide a paſs or thruſt of a ſword, &c.

WA'RDEN (S.) an officer who is the head or governor of a college, priſon, office, &c.

WARDEN-PEA'R (S.) a particular ſort of fruit that while raw is very indifferent eating, but when baked very agreeably taſted.

WA'RDENSHIP (S.) the duty, office, power, or authority of a warden.

WA'RDER (S.) a beadle or ſtaff-man who keeps guards or watch in the day-time; alſo the name of certain officers at the tower of *London*, whoſe duty it is to wait at the gate, and to take an account of all perſons that come into it, and alſo to attend ſtate priſoners.

WA'RDING (S.) the keeping defending, guarding, or preſerving of or againſt any thing that threatens with danger, &c.

WA'RDMOTE (S.) a meeting of the ſeveral officers, &c. at a court, for the managing and regulating the affairs of the ward, or diviſion they belong to.

WA'RDROBE (S.) a publick place or apartment for the king's cloaths, veſtments, &c. alſo any place for the ſame purpoſe belonging to private perſons.

WA'RD-STAFF (S.) the antient name for a conſtable's or watchman's ſtaff.

WARE (S.) in *Hertfordſhire*, at preſent is ſituated in a valley, on the eaſt ſide of the river *Ley* or *Lea*, and conſiſts of one large ſtreet about a mile long, and ſeveral back ſtreets or lanes which are alſo full of houſes and famous for good inns, and particularly one that has a great bed 12 feet ſquare; here is the river from whence the new-river company have brought their water, to ſerve the greateſt part of the houſes in and about *London*; here is a good market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 20 computed, and 21 meaſured miles.

WARE (S.) any ſort of goods or commodities fit for merchandize; alſo a ſtoppage or dam in a river; alſo the name of a town, or ſurname of a family.

WA'REHAM (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, is eſteemed the antienteſt borough, and was reckoned the largeſt town in the whole ſhire, having had 17 churches in it, tho' there are now but three, and they all ſupply'd by one miniſter; it conſiſts now only of two ſtreets croſſing one another, and they but meanly built, tho' antiently it had a wall and ditch, and a ſtrong caſtle, but the wall and caſtle are now demoliſh'd; it was formerly a noted ſea-port, which occaſioned it to be well-peopled, but the river growing innavigable, by being choak'd up with ſand, the trade decayed, and the town grew poor and thinly inhabited, though it is ſtill governed by a mayor, ſix capital burgeſſes, 12 common-council-men and their aſſiſtants; the mayor, recorder, and preceding mayor, are juſtices of the peace; they ſend two members to parliament, who are choſe by all the inhabitants that pay ſcot and lot; diſtant from *London* 90 computed, and 106 meaſured miles.

WA'RFARE (S.) the ſtate or condition of any military expedition, a being at war.

WA'RINESS (S.) prudential care, caution, or neceſſary obſervation.

WA'RLIKE (A.) after the manner of thoſe that are at war, bold, ſtout, couragious, &c.

WARM (V.) to take away the cold that is in or about any thing, to heat; alſo to chafe or make angry, &c.

WARM (A.) of a temperate degree of heat; alſo eager, reſolute, paſſionate, &c.

WA'RMINSTER (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, commonly called *Warmiſter*, is a very antient town, that enjoyed great privileges; it is now noted for the vaſt quantities of corn that are weekly brought to its market on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 80 computed, and 100 meaſured miles.

WARMTH (S.) a moderate degree of heat; alſo paſſion, eagerneſs, &c.

WARN (V.) to give a perſon notice, to tell before-hand, to adviſe of danger, &c. alſo to cite or ſummon a perſon into a law-court, &c.

WARP (V.) to bend, caſt, or make crooked; alſo to draw out into a great length, as the *warp* of a weaver's piece of work, &c. and in the *Sea Language*, it is to have an anchor faſtened to a great rope to draw a ſhip over a bar in ſhallow water, &c.

WA'RRANT or W'ARRANTIZE (V.) to give ſecurity for the performance of a law-contract, to aſſure a perſon of the truth or ſincerity of any thing, &c.

WA'RRANT (S.) a written order by which a perſon acts authoritatively in affairs that he could not without it.

WA'RRANTABLE (A.) lawful, that may be defended or juſtified.

WA'RRANTY (S.) a deed of ſecurity for the performance of any contract, &c.

WA'RREN (S.) ſometimes means a place for preſerving and ſtoring fiſh in the midſt of a river; and ſometimes a place privileged for the keeping of conies, hares, partridges, pheaſants, &c.

WA'RRENER (S.) one who keeps or looks after a warren.

WA'RRINGTON (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, on the river *Merſey*, over which is a fine ſtone bridge, is an old, large, populous town, and full of good country tradeſmen; the linen manufacture, called huck-a-back, is carried on here; it is alſo noted for excellent malt; the market is weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 136 computed, and 182 meaſured miles.

WA'RRIOR or WA'RRIER (S.) a ſoldier

that is ſkilful in war, and ready and willing to fight, &c.

WART (S) an hard excreſcence that ariſes in the ſkin or fleſh.

WA'RWICK (S.) in *Warwickſhire*, is the county-town, and has been a very ancient corporation, that ſends two burgeſſes to parliament; by the laſt charter granted them, they are called a bailiff and 12 principal burgeſſes, &c. tho' in common they are called the mayor, aldermen, &c. it is built on a ſteep rock, at the bottom whereof runs the *Avon*, over which is built a ſtrong, handſome, ſtone bridge; it is a pretty large town, conſiſting of ſeveral ſpacious ſtreets, well built, and inhabited, has two fine pariſh-churches, a handſome free-ſchool, and well-endowed hoſpital for decayed gentlemen; the market-houſe is a grand, ſtone building, ſupported by ſeveral pillars or columns, where the aſſizes and general ſeſſions for the county are held; the market is very large, weekly, on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 67 computed, and 84 meaſured miles.

WA'RWICKSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bounded on the eaſt by *Northamptonſhire* and *Leiceſterſhire*, on the ſouth with *Oxfordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*, on the weſt with *Worceſterſhire*, and on the north with *Staffordſhire*, and is in the dioceſſes of *Worceſter*, and *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, about 35 miles from north to ſouth, 26 from eaſt to weſt, and 125 in circumference; it is divided into two parts by the river *Avon*, which runs through it, called *Feldon* and *Woodland*; it contains five hundreds, in which are 17 market-towns, 158 pariſhes, 22,000 houſes, and about 155,000 inhabitants; it ſends eight members to parliament; the air is pure, and the ſoil rich, yielding all things neceſſary to ſupply the wants of nature, as well in cloathing as in food.

WA'RY (A) cautious, cunning, crafty, that thinks of, and looks into a matter or thing long before he acts or concludes what to do.

WASH (S) ſometimes means the act of cleaning or waſhing of linen; ſometimes a pond or ſhallow water that paſſengers are obliged to ride through; and ſometimes food for hogs, &c.

WASH (V.) to cleanſe or purify linen, &c. from the dirt or filth that is, or may be in or about it.

WA'SHING (S) among the *Refiners*, is the ſeparating the pure metal or ore from the ſoil or dirt that is among it, &c. and in *Painting*, it is ſhading the prominent parts, &c. in or with one or more colours, &c.

WASP (S) a large ſort of ſtinging fly; alſo a cant name for a peeviſh perſon.

WA'SPISH (A.) fretful, peeviſh, humourſome, &c.

WA'SSEL (S.) an ancient cuſtom of poor womens going about and ſinging a merry ſong, and wiſhing health and proſperity to neighbours, with a diſh or bowl in their hands to receive alms or charity at *Chriſtmas* time.

WA'SSELERS (S.) women, boys, &c. that go about at *Chriſtmas* time ſinging what are called carols, and begging charity from houſe to houſe.

WASTE (S.) the middle part of a human body; alſo wilful ſpoiling or ſquandering away of money, time, or goods; alſo thoſe lands that are common, and not the property of any particular perſon; in a *Ship*, it is the part between the main-maſt and fore-maſt.

WASTE (V.) to make havock, or ſpoil any thing, to ſquander away a perſon's eſtate, &c.

WA'STEFUL (A.) extravagant, careleſs, ſquandering away more than is neceſſary.

WATCH (V.) to look after diligently, to mind what another is doing, to wait for a fit opportunity of doing ſomething.

WATCH (S.) a guard or perſon appointed to look after a perſon, place, or thing; alſo a machine commonly worn in the pocket, &c. to ſhew the hour of the day or night by a hand or index, and without ſtriking, ſuch as ſtrike being called clocks, &c. alſo the ſpace of time that a ſoldier or ſeaman is upon guard, &c.

WA'TCHET (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, is an ancient ſea-port town, whoſe harbour is pretty good, and us'd by colliers; the market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 126 computed, and 153 meaſured miles.

WA'TCHFUL (A.) careful, diligent, mindful, &c. alſo wakeful, &c.

WA'TER (S.) in the *common Philoſophy*, is one of the four elements, or components of which all bodies are made up, and vulgarly is that which is the produce of rivers, ſeas, ſprings, &c. alſo a deity worſhipped by the ancient heathens under various names; it is alſo the name given to the curious luſtre of diamonds; and alſo to the preſſing together of any ſort of ſilk that has a large cord or wail, whereby it looks like the waving of *water*.

WA'TER (V.) to ſprinkle or moiſten the earth with water or rain, &c. to ſoak ſalt-fiſh or meat in water, &c. alſo to ſet a peculiar ſort of rich luſtre upon mohairs, tabbies, &c. by running them through large iron rolls, &c.

WA'TERAGE (S.) the hire or money paid for perſons going by water in a boat, &c.

WA'TERED (A.) ſprinkled with, ſoaked in, or lightly overflowed by water.

WA'TERISH (A.) that is of the nature, or like to water.

WA'TER MEA'SURE (S.) a buſhel, &c. for meaſuring dry goods brought up by water, as coals, oyſters, &c. which exceeds the land or *Wincheſter* meaſure by about three gallons.

WA'TER-POISE (S.) an inſtrument to try the ſtrength of ſeveral liquors in which it is put.

WA'TERY (V.) overflowed with, or full of water;

water; also that tastes very much like water.

WA'TFORD (S.) a small town in *Hertfordshire*, that has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 15 computed, and 17 measured miles.

WA'TLINGTON (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, a small town, with a mean market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 37 computed, and 43 measured miles.

WA'TTLES (S.) hurdles made of split willows, &c. to make sheep-folds, &c. also the gills of a common cock, or the red flesh that hangs under the neck of a turkey-cock.

WATTON (S.) in *Norfolk*, is a long town, with several good inns, situate on a good road, being a great thorough-fare from *Lynn*, *Downham*, *&c.* in the wood-lands; the market was formerly on Friday, but at present is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 74 computed, and 90 measured miles.

WAVE (S.) a woman that is left out or forsaken by the law, for contemptuously refusing to appear when sued in law; but she is not called an out-law, because women are not sworn in leets to the king; also a rising of water by the flow thereof, occasioned sometimes by the wind, &c.

WAVE (V.) to flow backwards or forwards like water; also to move backwards and forwards by the wind, &c. also to give a signal by the moving of the hand, a flag, &c. also to leave off or decline a thing.

WA'VERING (A.) unfixed, unsteady, not fully resolved or determined.

WAU'MISH or WA'LMISH (A.) that has a sickly stomach, that loaths proper food.

WA'VY (A.) full of waves, like a tempestuous sea, rising and falling, &c. like waves.

WAWL (V.) to cry out like cats at their midnight revels.

WAX (S.) the matter whereof bees compose the honey-combs, and which by proper purgation and alteration by divers mixtures is exceedingly useful in many particular branches of art, &c.

WAY (S.) the road, path, or passage from one place to another; also the mode or manner of doing or performing any thing.

WAY'FARING (A.) travelling, or going from place to place.

WAY'-LAY (V.) to watch for, or lie in wait or ambush, to catch or destroy a single person, or army, &c. that passes along any road or way.

WAY'-LAYER (S.) an enemy, thief, or robber, that hides himself by the road-side.

WAY'WARD (A.) obstinate, froward, peevish, humoursome, &c.

WAY'-WISER (S.) a machine contrived to move an index every step a person takes, in order to shew him how far he has travelled or walked in a day, &c. also fixed in a chariot to the wheels, so that by looking on the index, the rider may know how far he has travelled, &c.

WAY'WOOD (S.) the governor of a principality in the *Muscovite* dominions.

WE (S.) ourselves, us that are present.

WEAK (A.) faint, feeble, sickly, that has not strength or ability to do or perform what is necessary; also foolish, silly, childish, &c.

WEA'KEN (V.) to incapacitate, to render unable or unfit; also to make sick, faint, feeble, &c.

WEA'KLING (S.) a sickly, puny child, one that has not strength enough to go about briskly.

WEA'KNESS (S.) feebleness, sickness, infirmity; also want of judgment or skill, &c.

WEAL (S.) benefit, advantage, profit.

WEALTH (S.) all sorts of riches, whether money, sheep, horses, merchandize, land, &c.

WEA'LTHY (A.) possessed of much money, goods, lands, &c.

WEAN (V.) to take a young child from his nurse's breast; also to wear off one's desire or affection towards any particular matter.

WEA'PON (S.) any sort of instrument used in fighting offensively or defensively.

WEA'PONLESS (A.) defenceless, or that has no weapon.

WEA'PON-SALVE (S.) a medicine or ointment much boasted of by some that it would cure a wound at a distance, by only anointing the instrument with which it was done.

WEAR (V.) to carry about one, or be loathed with; also to decay or waste.

WEA'RIED (A.) tired, fatigued, or overcome with labour, &c.

WEA'RING (S.) decaying, wasting, growing worse; also bearing or carrying any thing about with one.

WEA'RISOME (A.) fatiguing, tiresome.

WEA'SAND (S.) the gullet or wind-pipe.

WEA'THER (S.) the various dispositions and alterations of the air, in respect to wet or dry, windy or calm, &c. also the name of a male sheep gelded.

WEA'THER (V.) to go through, or endure all the trouble and fatigue of a journey, business, or affair.

WEA'THER-BEATEN (A.) any person or thing that has been much exposed to the weather, and has thereby lost its beauty, &c.

WEA'THER-BOARD (S.) that part or side of a ship that the wind blows on.

WEA'THER-COCK (S.) an instrument set on the tops of houses, churches, &c. to give notice what point the wind is in; also a person that changes his opinion or party upon every little occasion.

WEA'THER-GAGE (S.) a *Sea* term for two ships that are fighting together, &c. when one has the advantage of the wind.

WEA'THER'GLASS (S.) an instrument that foreshews the change of weather, and the fresh temperature of the air.

WEA'THER-WISE (A.) that is skilful, or foreknowing the change or continuance of the weather.

WEAVE (V.) to compoſe or make a piece of cloth, ſilk, &c.

WEB (S.) ſometimes means the bed or breeding place of a ſpider; and ſometimes the whole quantity of manufacture in a loom.

WE'BLEY or WEO'BLEY (S.) in *Herefordſhire*, a very ancient borough and corporate town, that ſends two members to parliament, yet for want of trade, and a great fire that happen'd a few years ago, it is now but of little note; its market (which is very mean) is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 108 computed, and 130 meaſured miles.

WE'BSTER (S.) a weaver, or ſpinner.

WED (V.) to marry or unite two perſons of different ſexes together, according to the laws and cuſtoms of the place we live in; alſo the act of a man's taking a woman to be his wife.

WE'DDING (S.) a marriage.

WEDGE (S.) an inſtrument of wood or metal thin at one end, and thick at the other, to ſplit wood with, &c. alſo a bar or ingot of gold, ſilver, &c.

WE'DLOCK (S.) the contract made at marriage, or the ſtate of married people.

WE'DNESDAY (S.) the fourth day of the week, ſo called from a *Saxon* idol, called *Woden*, ſuppoſed to be *Mars*, worſhipped on this day.

WEED (S.) a wild herb that grows in gardens without culture; alſo a garment worn by a widow, a veil, &c. and in *Mining*, it is the degenerating of a vein from ore into marchaſite, &c.

WEED (V.) to root or pull up the uſeleſs or noxious herbs in a garden from among the flowers, &c. alſo to take away, or remove bad or wicked perſons from among the innocent; to purge, &c.

WEEK (S.) the ſpace of ſeven days, ſuppoſed to be firſt uſed among the *Jews*, who obſerved the ſabbath every ſeventh day; they had three ſorts of *weeks*, the firſt the common one of ſeven days, the ſecond of years, which was ſeven years, the third of ſeven times ſeven years, at the end of which was the jubilee.

WEEK or WICK (S.) the cotton, ruſh, &c. that is put into the middle of a candle.

WEE'PING (S.) crying, ſhedding tears, upon account of ſome injury really or imaginarily undergone.

WEE'SEL or WEA'SEL (S.) a creature that preys upon mice, long-backed and ſhort-legged.

WEE'VIL (S.) a worm or creature that breeds in malt, &c. and gives it a very diſagreeable taſte.

WEIGH (V.) to poiſe or try how much any commodity is in weight; alſo to think, conſider, ponder upon, or examine into any matter or thing; alſo to take up a ſhip's anchor, in order to let the ſhip ſail along.

WEIGH (S.) a quantity of cheeſe, wool, &c. amounting to 256 pounds, or 40 buſhels of corn.

WEI'GHING (S.) trying how much any thing weighs; alſo conſidering, pondering, or thinking of, on, or about any thing.

WEIGHT (S.) the ponderoſity, or amount of the *weight* of any body; alſo the importance or conſequence of any thing; alſo any heavy thing that being faſtened to one end of a lever, or other inſtrument, is to be raiſed up.

WEI'GHTY (A.) heavy; alſo of great value, moment, or concern.

WEILD (V.) to move or manage a ſword, lance, &c. alſo to rule, govern, or direct, as head of any matters of importance.

WE'LCOME (S.) a complimenting, treating, wiſhing well, &c.

WE'LCOME (V.) to ſalute, to wiſh well, to treat in a handſome and friendly manner.

WELD or WOULD (S.) a plant uſed by the *Dyers* to make a yellow colour for their ſilky ſtuffs, &c.

WELD (V.) to join two pieces of iron together, by making them very hot, and beating them with a hammer.

WE'LDING HEAT (S.) ſuch a particular degree of heat that juſt fits iron bars, &c. for the ſmiths to join ſo together, that they will ſtick as faſt in the joined place as in any other.

WE'LFARE (S.) the good, benefit, or advantageous ſtation of life that a perſon is in, or any thing that contributes thereto, as health, ſucceſs, proſperity, &c.

WE'LKIN (S.) the ſky or firmament.

WELL (A.) in health, or good condition, both of body and mind.

WELL (S.) a pit or place dug for the finding a ſpring of water; alſo a deep or hollow place dug by engineers either for the preparing a mine to hurt the enemy, or ruin one that they have made; and in *Building*, the hollow or void ſpace left for the ſtairs, is called the *well-hole*.

WE'LLADAY (Part.) O dear! O ſad! I pity you, &c.

WE'LL-BORN (A.) deſcended, or come of a good family, as a gentleman, knight, nobleman, &c.

WE'LL-BRED (A.) inſtructed or educated like a gentleman, &c.

WE'LL HOLE (S.) in *Carpentry*, is that hole or ſpace left in a building where the ſtairs are carried up.

WE'LLINGBOROUGH (S.) in *Northamptonſhire*, a large, well built, and inhabited town, beautified with a fine church and free-ſchool, and has a good market weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 52 computed, and 65 meaſured miles.

WE'LLINGTON (S.) in *Shropſhire*, has weekly a large market on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 111 computed, and 135 meaſured miles.

WE'LLINGTON (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, has weekly a market on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 124 computed, and 151 meaſured miles.

WELLS (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, a ſmall, but ſweet city, dignified with an epiſcopal ſee, very populous, and full of ſtately buildings, much noted for the medicinal ſprings that riſe in and around it; it is finely contrived, and built of ſtone, ſends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, and 16 gowns-men, and has two large markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday; it is ſurrounded by the *Mendip-hills* on the eaſt and north ſides, in which are abundance of lead mines, and from whence great quantities of lead are gotten; diſtant from *London* 96 computed, and 120 meaſured miles.

WELL-SE'T (A.) ſtrong, firm, luſty.

WE'LSH-POOLE (S.) in *Montgomeryſhire*, *North-Wales*, is a large, well-built, corporate town, ſituate in a fruitful vale, where the manufacture of flannel is vigorouſly carried on, governed by bailiffs, &c. has a good market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 125 computed, and 153 meaſured miles.

WELT (S.) that ſlip of leather, or part of a ſhoe that joins and holds the ſole and upper leather together.

WE'LTER (V.) to roll or wallow in any thing, eſpecially ſpoken of a perſon killed or ſorely wounded, that rolls or tumbles about in his own blood, but is not able to get up, or out of it.

WEM (S.) in *Shropſhire*, a ſmall town, that has a great market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 121 computed, and 148 meaſured miles.

WEMB (S.) the belly, womb, or guts, &c.

WEN (S.) an excreſcence that ariſes in ſome people's necks, &c.

WENCH (S.) an ordinary girl, or ſervant-maid; alſo a whore, or plier about the ſtreets, &c.

WE'NCHER (S.) a whore-maſter, or one that haunts after ſuch ſort of women.

WENCHING (S.) whoring, following, or hunting after whores.

WE'NDOVER (S.) in *Buckinghamſhire*, commonly called *Wendor*, an old corparate town, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; and tho' but a very poor place, in a dirty ſituation, yet it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 30 computed, and 39 meaſured miles.

WE'NLOCK (S.) in *Shropſhire*, commonly called *Great Wenlock*, has a market weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 130 computed, and 166 meaſured miles; it is an ancient borough and incorporated town that ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff and burgeſſes.

WEST (S.) one of the four cardinal points of the compaſs, and where the ſun comes to at ſix of the clock in the evening.

WE'STBURY (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, a ſmall borough-town, that ſends two members to parliament; the market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 80 computed, and 95 meaſured miles.

WE'STMINSTER (S.) in *Middleſex*, is commonly reckoned a part of *London*, upon account of its joining to it, altho' it is a city of diſtinct government and privileges by itſelf; it is ſo called upon account of the weſtern ſituation of it, in reſpect to St. *Paul's* cathedral in particular, or of *London* in general, there being in former days a monaſtery on that now called *Great Tower-Hill*, nemed *Eaſt-Minſter*. Where the bounds of this city eaſtwards ends, that of *London* begins, *viz.* at *Temple-Bar*; it is of a large extent, and conſiſts of a great number of the moſt magnificent ſtreets, courts, palaces and ſquares, having in it the reſidence of the king, prince, foreign ambaſſadors, and moſt of the nobility, gentry, &c. it ſends two members to parliament, and has many markets, that are daily ſupplied with great plenty of all manner of proviſions.

WE'STMORLAND (S.) is an inland county, no where touching on the ſea, bordering on the eaſt on part of *Yorkſhire* and *Durham*, on the ſouth on *Lancaſhire*, on the weſt and north on *Cumberland*; is 30 miles in length, and about 24 in breadth, and 120 in compaſs, in general a mooriſh, barren county, tho' ſome parts of it have fruitful valleys; the air is ſharp, and the country very mountainous; it is divided into *Kendal* barony and *Weſtmorland* barony, which are again ſubdivided into conſtablewicks and wards, in which are 8 market-towns, and 26 pariſhes; it ſends but 4 members to parliament.

WE'STRAM (S.) in *Kent*, a ſmall town that has a conſiderable market weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 20 computed, and 24 meaſured miles.

WE'STWARD, WE'STERLY, WE'STERN (A.) towards, near, or inclining towards the weſt part of the world, or of a particular place.

WET (V.) to moiſten, or mingle liquids with ſolids, to ſprinkle with, or dip any thing in liquor.

WET (A.) moiſt, mixed with, or dipped in liquor.

WE'THERBY (S.) in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a ſmall, but good trading town, ſituate on the river *Wherfe*, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 145 computed, and 178 meaſured miles.

WE'TSHOD (A.) having bad covering to the feet, ſo that the water, &c. comes through, and makes the feet wet.

WEY (S.) a weight of an uncertain quantity, for in *Suffolk* 256 pound of cheeſe or butter is a *wey*; but in *Eſſex* 136 pound is a *wey*; and ſo in other places, and in other commodities it differs much.

WEY'MOUTH (S.) upon the little river *Wey*, on the one ſide of the haven, and *Melcomb-Regis*, or *King's-Melcomb* on the other ſide, are

two

two boroughs in *Dorſetſhire* that are joined together by a wooden bridge over the *Wey*, they each ſend ſtill two members to parliament, tho' they are united into one corporation, and are governed by a mayor, &c. *Melcomb* is the biggeſt town, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets full of good houſes, a good market-place, in which are weekly two good markets on Tueſday and Friday, yards of wares and commodities, &c. Tho' *Weymouth* is alſo a very populous, clean, well-built town, having many ſubſtantial inhabitants, and together they grow rich, by a great ſea trade that is continually carried on here; diſtant from *London* 104 computed, and 122 meaſured miles.

WHALE (S.) the greateſt of all fiſhes, which are found in many different parts of the world; they generally have no teeth, but only beards or whiſkers on the throat about 9 inches broad, and 15 foot long, which end in fringes like hogs briſtles at the end, which at top are ſet in the palate, and ranged in order according to the different magnitudes, and which extend or contract the cheeks of the creature; the female keeps its young always under its fins, and never leaves it till it is weaned; ſhe has no udder, but nipples and teats, which contain ſo great an abundance of milk, that there has been drawn from them two hogſheads at one time. Different ſeas have different ſorts of *whales*; thoſe of *Japan* having two great holes over their muzzles, thro' which they take in and ſquirt out a great quantity of water, and theſe are generally larger ſized than the others; ſome have teeth and no beards; thoſe of *Greenland* have black backs and white bellies, &c.

WHARF (S.) a convenient open place by a river's ſide, to ſhip off or land goods.

WHA'RFAGE (S.) the premium, reward or hire paid for the uſe of a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER (S.) a perſon who keeps a wharf, for the conveniency of thoſe who want to land or ſhip off goods.

WHAT (Part.) a word that aſks a queſtion.

WHEAL or WHELK (S.) a ſwelling, puſh, or riſing in the ſkin.

WHEAT (S.) the choiceſt or beſt ſort of bread-corn.

WHEA'TEN (A.) ſomething made of wheat.

WHEE'DLE (V.) to coax, flatter, perſuade, or draw a perſon in cunningly.

WHEEL (S.) an inſtrument for various uſes and purpoſes; ſometimes uſed by ſpinners, ſometimes in carriages, ſometimes in mills or engines, for raiſing water, &c. alſo a puniſhment uſed in *France*, &c. for traitors, murderers, &c.

WHEEL (V.) to drive or puſh along by a wheel; alſo to move round or take a circuit.

WHEE'L BARROW (S.) a hand-cart, or inſtrument with one wheel in the head, uſed by gardeners, &c.

WHEE'LER or WHEE'LWRIGHT (S.) an artificer that makes wheels.

WHEEZE (V.) to make a huſky ſort of a noiſe in the throat, through ſhortneſs of breath, &c.

WHELK (S.) a knub, knot, or ſwelling in the ſkin.

WHELM (V.) to put or turn the open part of a tub, &c. downwards.

WHELP (V.) to bring forth whelps or young ones, as of dogs, foxes, &c.

WHELP (S.) a young dog, fox, &c. alſo a name for a naughty boy or mean fellow; and on *Ship-board*, the brackets that are ſet to the body of the capſtan under the bars down to the decks, are called *whelps*.

WHEN (Part.) at what time, paſt or to come.

WHENCE (Part.) from what perſon, place, or thing.

WHENSOE'VER (Part.) at any time paſt or to come.

WHERE (Part.) in what place.

WHEREA'S (Part.) ſeeing that, &c.

WHEREBY' (Part.) by means whereof, or by which any thing is done.

WHE'REFORE (Part.) for what reaſon, why.

WHE'REIN (Part.) in what part or punctilio, &c.

WHE'REOF (Part.) of, or from what, or whom.

WHERESOE'VER (Part.) in any place any perſon or thing may be.

WHE'RETO (Part.) to what or to which.

WHE'REUPON (Part.) in conſequence of ſomething ſaid or done before.

WHE'REWITH (Part.) by means of ſomething.

WHE'RRET (V.) to puniſh, drive, ſcold at; alſo to ſlap on the face, or box on the ears, &c.

WHE'RRY (S.) a ſmall river-boat, to convey paſſengers up and down.

WHET (V.) to ſharpen, excite, ſtir up, &c. alſo to drink a glaſs of white wine before dinner.

WHET (S.) a ſpur or excitation to prompt perſons forward to do a thing; alſo a gill or glaſs of wine drank as perſons are going about buſineſs, to raiſe or enliven their ſpirits to enable them to do it with vigour, &c.

WHE'THER (Part.) which of the two.

WHE'TSTONE (S.) an inſtrument or ſtone proper to ſet or ſharpen workmens tools on.

WHE'TTING (S.) cleaning, ſharpening, exciting, ſtirring up, &c.

WHEY (S.) the thin or watry part of milk that is left after the curd is taken out, to make cheeſe, &c.

WHICH (Part.) who, whether this or that.

WHIFF (S.) a puff or blowing out of the breath from the mouth.

WHI'FFLE (V.) to pipe or play upon a muſical wind inſtrument; alſo to idle or trifle away the time.

WHI'FFLER (S.) ſometimes means thoſe boys or young fellows that go before a company in their proceſſion to clear the way; ſometimes a piper; and ſometimes a mere, idle, trifling perſon, that neither ſays or does any thing of value or moment.

WHIG (S.) a party name or diſtinction at firſt given to the field conventiclers in the weſt of *Scotland*, upon account of their feeding much upon ſour milk; and now generally means a diſſenter from the church of *England*, tho' ſometimes it means only one who is ſtrenuous againſt the *Pretender*, and his party.

WHI'GGISM or WHI'GGISHNESS (S.) the principles or doctrines of thoſe perſons called whigs.

WHILE or WHILST (Part.) ſo long as, during the time of, &c.

WHI'LOM (Part.) ſome time paſt, formerly, heretofore, &c.

WHIM or WHI'MSY (S.) a maggot, an airy flight or notion in the mind or head; alſo any odd ſort of ſport or toy.

WHI'MPER (V.) to hatch a cry, to begin, feign, or ſeem to cry like a little child, &c.

WHI'MSICAL (A.) freakiſh, antick, fantaſtical, fooliſh, filly, &c.

WHI'M-WHAM (S.) a toy, bauble, maggot, fancy, &c.

WHINE or WHI'NDLE (V.) to cant, or make a ſort of crying noiſe in the way of ſpeaking, &c.

WHI'NIARD (S.) a large ſort of ſword.

WHI'NING (S.) ſpeaking in a crying, mournful, canting ſort of a tone.

WHI'NNY (V.) to be friſky or merry, to laugh or make a noiſe like a young colt or horſe.

WHIP (S.) an inſtrument to drive horſes along, or to puniſh malefactors with.

WHIP (V.) to laſh, ſtripe, cut, or beat with a *whip*; alſo to club or ſpend ſixpence at a tavern after the uſual time of breaking up; alſo a particular manner of ſewing the edges of fine muſlin, lawn, or cambrick, to prevent its ravelling out, making it lie up like a ſmall cord, &c.

WHI'P-STAFF (S.) a piece of ſtick that he that ſteers a ſhip holds in his hand, whereby he governs the helm, and ports it over from one ſide to another, and ſo regulates the ſhip in her courſe.

WHI'RL-BONE (S.) the round bone of the knee.

WHI'RLING (S.) the making or cauſing any thing to turn round very faſt.

WHI'RL-POOL (S.) a part of the ſea or river where the water continually turns or runs round with a rapid motion, much like liquor that is running through a funnel.

WHI'RL-WIND (S.) a ſudden violent wind that blows or turns round very rapidly; a hurricane.

WHI'RLY-GIG (S.) a toy or bauble for children to play with, that may be made to turn round eaſily.

WHISK (S.) a ſmall hand-broom made of fine, ſlender, oſier twigs, uſed to bruſh the duſt off curtains, &c. alſo a ſort of old-faſhioned cover or dreſs for womens necks; alſo the name of a celebrated game at cards.

WHISK (V.) to move up and down briſkly, or quick, and thereby bruſh off, or raiſe the duſt from the ground; alſo to bruſh or duſt any thing with a *whiſk*.

WHI'SKERS (S.) the tufts of hair that ſome men chuſe to let grow upon their upper lip, or the corners of their mouths, &c. eſpecially by the *Swiſs* ſoldiers.

WHI'SKING (A.) very big, great, large, huge, or monſtrous.

WHI'SPER (V.) to ſpeak ſoftly, or with a low voice, ſo as to be heard but at a ſmall diſtance.

WHI'SPERING (S.) ſpeaking ſoftly, or ſo as not to be heard afar off.

WHIST (Part.) huſh, ſilence, be quiet, make no noiſe, ſay nothing, &c.

WHI'STLE (S.) a ſmall muſical pipe; alſo a tune played by the breath and lips of any perſon.

WHI'STLE (V.) to play tunes with the lips, and natural breath, as though it were upon a muſical inſtrument.

WHIT (S.) a very little, or ſmall part of any thing.

WHI'TBY (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a well-built, ſea-port town, upon the river *Eſk*, juſt at its influx into the ſea; it hath a commodious harbour, and is much frequented by the colliers, for whoſe trade there are abundance of ſhips built here; the pier was repaired in the reign of queen *Anne*; the market is weekly on Saturday, and well ſtored with fiſh, fleſh, fowls, and all ſorts of proviſions; diſtant from *London* 185 computed, and 227 meaſured miles.

WHI'T-CHURCH (S.) in *Hampſhire*, a ſmall, mean, borough and corporate town, that ſends two members to parliament, and has a market weekly; diſtant from *London* 49 computed, and 58 meaſured miles.

WHI'T-CHURCH (S.) in *Shropſhire*, a large town, but of ſmall trade; the market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 126 computed, and 152 meaſured miles.

WHITE (S.) the colour ſo called, as of ſnow, ice, milk, &c.

WHITE HA'VEN (S.) in *Cumberland*, a ſea-port town, that of late years is vaſtly increaſed in the ſalt and coal-trade, from whence *Ireland* is in a great meaſure ſupplied with that commodity; the haven and town have been very much beautified and improved by the extraordinary care and charge of Sir *John Lowther*; the market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 227 computed, and 290 meaſured miles.

WHI'TE-HEAT (S.) in *Smithery*, is a degree under that of a welding-heat in the framing or making of any thing.

WHITE-

WHITE-LI'VERED (A.) pale-coloured thro' anger, malice, &c.

WHITE-MEATS (S.) all ſuch as are of that colour, particularly chicken and veal.

WHI'TEN (V.) to daub or ſmear over with paint, &c. of a white colour; alſo to bleach cloth, hair, &c. by often wetting it, and letting it lie in the open air to improve the natural colour of the flax, &c.

WHI'THER (Part.) to what part or place.

WHITHERSOE'VER (Part.) to any place whatever.

WHI'TING (S.) the name of a very good eating fiſh; frequently big enough to ſatisfy a perſon for a meal, when dreſſed; alſo chalk or lime burnt for the uſe of plaiſterers to clean or waſh the walls of houſes with, &c.

WHI'TISH (A.) inclining to a white colour.

WHI'TLOW (S.) a painful ſwelling that ariſes at the end of peoples fingers, and frequently makes them loſe their nails.

WHI'TSTER (S.) one whoſe buſineſs it is to whiten linen cloth, &c.

WHITSU'NDAY (S.) that Sunday or feſtival appointed by the church to commemorate the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt upon the apoſtles; in the *Primitive Church*, the new baptized perſons, or catechumens, uſed to wear white garments. This feaſt is moveable, and ſometimes falls in *May*, and ſometimes in *June*; but is always exactly ſeven weeks after *Eaſter*.

WHI'TSUNTIDE (S.) thoſe days commonly called the *Whitſun holy-days*.

WHI'TTLE (V.) to pare or cut away a ſtick by very ſmall bits or ſhavings.

WHI'ZZING (S.) a humming ſort of noiſe, ſuch as a bullet makes while flying in the air, or the extinguiſhing hot metal in water.

WHO (S.) what perſon.

WHOLE (A.) entire, without flaw, crack, or breach.

WHOLE or TO'TAL (S.) the collection or total of all the parts of any thing.

WHO'LLY (Part.) altogether, quite, without ceaſing, &c.

WHO'LESOME (A.) conducive to health, good, perfect, ſound, without diſeaſes, &c.

WHO'MSOEVER (S.) any or every perſon.

WHOOP (V.) to cry out, or call to, as ſhepherds do to their ſheep, &c.

WHORE (S.) a ſtrumpet, or baſe woman, one who proſtitutes her body to any perſon for gain; a harlot, &c.

WHORE (V.) to commit the crime of whoredom, to follow looſe women, to be incontinent.

WHO'REDOM (S.) an unlawful familiarity between perſons of a different ſex.

WHO'RISH (A.) a luſtful, laſcivious inclination, like to, or after the manner of a whore.

WHO'REMONGER (S.) a trader in, or followerer of whores.

WHUR (V.) to ſnarl or growl like a dog.

WHY (Part.) for what reaſon or cauſe.

WICK (S.) the cotton, tow, ruſh, &c. that is put into the oil of a lamp, or incloſed in the tallow or wax of a candle, &c.

WI'CKAM (S.) commonly called *High Wycomb*, or *Chipping-Wycomb*, in *Buckinghamſhire*, is a large, beautiful town, conſiſting of one great principal ſtreet, which branches out into many ſmall ones, full of good houſes and inns; it has a good market weekly on Friday; it is an incorporated borough, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. diſtant from *London* 27 computed, and 32 meaſured miles.

WI'CKED (A.) profane, ungodly, naughty, debauched, &c

WI'CKER (S.) a green twig of an oſier, &c. that will bend very eaſily, &c.

WI'CKET (S.) a little door in a large one, through which a perſon may ſpeak to another without opening the whole door.

WI'CKLIFFITES or WICKLI'FFIANS (S.) the followers of the opinions and doctrines of *John Wickliff*, an *Engliſh* divine, who firſt oppoſed the pope, &c. in *England*.

WI'CKWARE (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, a ſmall town, but a very ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, who is ever after an alderman; the market is weekly on Monday; diſtant from *London* 85 computed, and 101 meaſured miles.

WI'DDLE-WADDLE (V.) to ſwing from one ſide to another, as a perſon or creature moves along.

WIDE (A.) of a large extent or breadth.

WI'DEN (V.) to extend or ſtretch out in breadth.

WI'DGEON or WI'GIN (S.) the name of a ſmall eatable bird; alſo a cant name for one that is eaſily impoſed upon.

WI'DOW (S.) a woman that ſurvives, or outlives her huſband.

WI'DOWER (S.) a man that out-lives his wife, or is now ſingle, who before was married.

WI'DOWHOOD (S.) the ſtate or condition of a woman after her huſband is dead, ſo long as ſhe lives ſingle.

WIDTH (S.) the ſame with *breadth*; which ſee.

WIELD (V.) to ſway, manage, handle, or command.

WIE'LDY (A.) manageable, that may be governed, or commanded.

WIFE (S.) a woman that is married.

WIG (S.) a bun or cake made very ſpongy and light; alſo what is called a perriwig, at this time worn almoſt univerſally by men, whether rich or poor.

WI'GAN (S.) in *Lancaſhire*, a good town of well-built houſes, fully inhabited, and is particularly famous for its manufactures of coverlids, rugs, blankets, and other ſorts of bedding, with which, and proviſions, there are two markets weekly on Monday and Friday; it is alſo noted for its pit-coal, iron-works, and other manufactures; it is a corporation,

poration, governed by a mayor, recorder, and 12 aldermen, and ſends two burgeſſes to parliament; diſtant from *London* 148 computed, and 195 meaſured miles.

WIGHT (S.) any man or woman living.

WI'GHT-ISLE (S.) in *Hampſhire*, is ſeparated from the continent but by a very ſmall and rapid channel; this iſland has ſeveral times ſuffered by the invaſions of the *French*; it continued long in the crown, but in the year 1442 *Henry* VI. alienated it to *Henry de Beaucamp*, firſt premier earl of *England*, and then duke of *Warwick* with a precedency of all other dukes but *Norfolk*, and laſtly crowned him king of the *Iſle of Wight*, with his own hands; but this earl dying without heirs male, his regal title died with him, and the lordſhip of the iſle returned to the crown; and as to its government, it is now ſubject to the juriſdiction of the biſhop of *Wincheſter* in eccleſiaſtical matters, and under the county of *Southampton* in civil affairs; but having caſtles and gariſons to defend it, the crown always appoints a governor peculiar to it, as a poſt of great honour, under whom are all the governors of the caſtles and gariſons in the iſland, which is a ſort of elliptical figure, being from eaſt to weſt about 20 miles long, and about 12 miles over, in the middle; it contains four market-towns, three of which ſend members to parliament; it has alſo four caſtles, and 52 pariſhes, which are ſo well peopled, that they can raiſe 4000 fighting-men; the iſland in general is well-diſciplin'd, and divided into 11 bands, over each of which is a captain, called alſo a centurion, and under him inferior officers, called vintons; there are ſeveral beacons in the iſle, where watch is continually kept to give notice of the approach of an enemy; it is encompaſſed round with rocks, eſpecially towards *France*, of which the moſt noted are the *Shingles* and the *Needles* in the weſt, the *Brambles* on the north, and the *Mixton* on the eaſt; theſe rocks render it almoſt inacceſſible, and where it is approachable on the ſouth-eaſt, it is fortified by art, by having ſtakes drove into the ground, and caſtles on the ſhore; the air is very healthful, and they have plenty of hares, partridges, pheaſants, and ſea-fowls, and other game, ſo that nothing but wood ſeems to be wanting, which is very ſcarce.

WI'GHTON (S.) a ſmall town in the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 147 computed, and 181 meaſured miles.

WI'GTON (S.) in *Cumberland*, a ſmall town, that has a mean market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 229 computed, and 289 meaſured miles.

WILD (A.) any thing that grows naturally without improvement or cultivation; alſo any creature untamed or undiſciplined; alſo deſert, or uninhabited.

WILD-CREATURE (S.) ſuch as are not, or cannot be tamed, as the tyger, &c.

WI'LDERNESS (S.) a deſolate, uncultivated place, full of trees, briars, thorns, &c. alſo a place in a large garden made ſo artificially with trees and allies going in and out, that it is very difficult for a ſtranger to find his way out.

WI'LDFIRE (S.) a compoſition in *Gunnery*, that burns till the whole is conſumed.

WI'LDNESS (S.) the nature of any thing that is unimproved, untamed, untaught, or uninhabited.

WILE (S.) an artful, cunning trick, a ſhift, put-off, or fraudulent deſign.

WI'LFUL (A.) ſtubborn, obſtinate, unruly, reſolute, headſtrong, &c.

WILL (S.) that faculty or operation of the ſoul or mind, whereby it determines to do this or that; alſo the laſt teſtament or diſpoſition of a perſon's eſtate or effects, that is made *parole* or *noncupative*, which is by word of mouth, only in the preſence of three or more credible witneſſes, whereby goods and chattels may be given away; or in writing, which latter only diſpoſes of lands as well as moveables.

WI'LLING (A.) inclined, or diſpoſed to do ſomething.

WI'LLINGNESS (S.) the inclination or ready diſpoſition of mind, whereby we may ſhew our readineſs to do any thing.

WI'LTON (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, formerly the ſhire-town, but now a place of little note; the market is weekly on Wedneſday; it is a borough that ſends two members to parliament; the fine ſeat of the earl of *Pembroke* is here; diſtant from *London* 72 computed, and 87 meaſured miles.

WI'LTSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bordering upon *Berkſhire* and *Hampſhire* on the eaſt, *Dorſetſhire* on the ſouth, *Somerſetſhire*, and *Glouceſterſhire* on the weſt and north; it is wholly in the dioceſs of *Saliſbury*; from north to ſouth is 39 miles long, about 30 broad, and 140 in circumference; it is divided into 29 hundreds, containing 23 market-towns, 304 pariſhes, and 27,100 houſes; it enjoys a ſweet air, and is both fertile and healthful; the north part has hills and woods, the ſouth is more level for corn and graſs, and the middle contains the famous plain, called *Saliſbury Plain*; it ſends 34 members to parliament.

WI'MBLE or GI'MBLET (S.) an inſtrument to bore holes with.

WI'MONDHAM or WI'NDHAM (S.) a ſmall, mean town in *Norfolk*, whoſe inhabitants, old and young, are generally employed in making wooden taps, ſpindles, ſpoons, and ſuch like mean wooden wares; the market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 85 computed, and 100 meaſured miles.

WIN (V.) to get the prize, or be a gainer at any ſport, play, or game, or to have the advantage in a wager, &c.

WI'NBURN (S.) in *Dorſetſhire*, is a large, populous

pulous town, ſeated at the foot of an hill, but meanly built; the market is weekly on Friday, which is well frequented; diſtant from *London* 82 computed, and 98 meaſured miles.

WINCE or WINCH (V.) to kick or ſpurn, to kick with the hinder foot like an horſe, &c.

WINCH (S.) an inſtrument to put on to the handle of a mill, jack, &c. in order to wind it up when down, or to turn it round.

WI'NCHCOMB (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, ſituate in a deep bottom, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Saturday; ſome plantations of tobacco were made here, but are now left off; diſtant from *London* 72 computed, and 87 meaſured miles.

WI'NCHELSEA (S.) in *Suſſex*, built at the corner of *Kent* and *Suſſex* by king *Edward* I. after a town of the ſame name, and of much older date, that had 16 churches in it, was ſwallowed up by the ſea; it was encompaſſed by a ſtrong wall, but lying too open, it was ſacked by the *French* and *Spaniards*, which with the retiring of the ſea, and the loſs of their trade, diſcouraged the inhabitants ſo much, that there are very few left in it, and though it be a borough endowed with many privileges, and ſtill ſends two members to parliament, the inhabitants are ſo few, that the market has been long diſcontinued and the graſs grows ſo high in the ſtreets as to be let in ſome years for 4*l.* it had three churches, but there is but one uſed now; diſtant from *London* 60 computed, and 71 meaſured miles.

WI'NCHESTER (S.) in *Hampſhire*, is a very ancient city, having been built, as ſome ſay, 900 years before the birth of Chriſt; it was much noted in the times of the *Romans*, and has been ſo ever ſince; at preſent it is the ſee of one of the richeſt biſhopricks in *England*; it ſtands in a vale on the bank, and at the conjunction of two ſmall rivers; at a ſmall diſtance from the town king *Charles* II. intended to build a palace ſufficient to entertain the whole court in the ſummer-time, and incloſe a large park 10 miles in circumference, where they might divert themſelves with hunting; the houſe was begun, but never ended, and ſo remains unfiniſhed to this day; this being an inland town, neither manufactures nor foreign trade are here carried on, though the river was once made navigable to *Southampton*, but not anſwering the expence, it is now grown bad again; but this is ſomewhat rewarded by the habitations of abundance of gentry, who live in and near this place; and though the buildings of the town are not magnificent, yet are they very ancient; the ſtreets are broad and clean, the city is walled round, and contains about a mile and half in compaſs, in which are ſix gates; out of 32 pariſh-churches which were in it, there are now left but ſix; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes, recorder, and common-council; here are two plentiful markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday; it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 54 computed, and 67 meaſured miles.

WIND (S.) the air put into a rapid motion.

Trade Winds or *Monſoons*, ſuch as blow from one point a great while together.

WIND (V.) to lap or turn about any thing, to roll or collect into a ball or bottom; and in *Hunting*, it is to ſcent the game as dogs do,

WIND or WEND (V.) to draw or bring about the head of a ſhip.

WI'ND-BOUND (A.) ſpoken of a ſhip that is ſtopped or hindered in the proſecution of its voyage, by having the wind againſt, or contrary to it.

WI'ND-FALL (S.) ſpoken of fruit that is blown off the trees before they are fully ripe; alſo any ſudden, unforeſeen advantage that happens to a perſon, &c.

WI'NDLASS or WI'NDLESS (S.) a machine uſed to raiſe large weights, &c.

WI'NDOW (S.) an opening in the wall of a houſe to let in the light and air.

WI'NDSOR (S.) in *Berkſhire*, a town formerly much noted, eſpecially for the palace and caſtle ſtill remaining, though not ſo much frequented by the royal family as heretofore; the town is a borough, pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground on the ſouth-ſide of the *Thames*; it is a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, two bailiffs, and 28 other perſons, choſen out of the beſt inhabitants, 13 of which are called fellows, or benchers of the *Guild-Hall*, 10 of which are called aldermen, or chief benchers, out of whom the mayor and bailiffs are choſen; the market is weekly on Wedneſday; the town belongs to the crown, and conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, in the principal of which are many good houſes, and a handſome town-hall; the election of members for parliament was veſted in the corporation, which ſends two; but now the choice is in the inhabitants at large, and the indenture is executed by the ſheriff on the one part, and the mayor and inhabitants on the other; diſtant from *London* 20 computed, and 24 meaſured miles.

WI'NDWARD (A.) that lies towards, or has the advantage of the wind.

WINE (S.) an expreſſed liquor made of the juice of grapes, and alſo of ſeveral other fruits, though the *wine* of grapes is eſteemed the beſt and moſt natural.

Spirits of Wine, the oily part of wine rarified by acid ſalts diſtilled from brandy, and is uſed as a menſtruum for many chymical preparations, and other phyſical uſes.

WING (S.) that part of a bird wherewith it flies, or moves through the air; in an *army*, it is the horſe on the flanks, or at the end of each line upon the right and left.

WING (V.) to fly away, to be in a hurry, to be on the *wing*; in *Carving*, it is to cut up a fowl, &c.

WI'NGED (A.) ſometimes means furniſhed with, or having wings; and ſometimes ſwift, expeditious, &c.

WINGS (S.) in *Fortification*, are the larger ſides of horn-works, crown-works, tenailles, &c. and in *civil Buildings*, they are the additional ſides of a palace, or other great buildings for the neceſſary offices; in *Heraldry*, they are borne without the body of the fowl, and are ſometimes borne double, and ſometimes ſingle, being differently denominated, according as they are poſited, for when the tips are upwards they are ſaid to be elevated, when downwards inverted, &c.

WINK (V.) to ſhut or almoſt cloſe the eyes.

WI'NNOW (V.) to fan the corn, or ſeparate or cleanſe it from chaff.

WINSLOW (S.) a ſmall town in *Buckinghamſhire*, whoſe market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 38 computed, and 44 meaſured miles.

WI'NTER (S.) that ſeaſon of the year when the days are ſhorteſt and the weather coldeſt and wetteſt, &c.

Winter Soſtice, in *Aſtronomy*, is that time in the northern hemiſphere, when the ſun comes to, or touches the tropick of *Capricorn*, which is about the 22d of *December*, when it is the ſhorteſt day.

WI'NTER (V.) to ſtay, remain, dwell, or abide in a place during the *winter*.

WIPE (V.) to ſweep or rub off duſt, &c. from glaſs, fine tables, &c. alſo to cheat or carry off a conſiderable booty, to break a perſon, or win all his money in gaming; alſo to give a perſon a ſmart or ſevere rub, to taunt, gibe, jeer, or banter.

WIRE (S.) various ſorts of metals drawn thro' irons bored with holes of various ſizes, in order to make it fit for different uſes.

WI'REDRAW (V.) to draw or pull wire thro' different-ſized holes to fit it for various purpoſes; alſo to decoy a perſon, or draw him unperceived into ſtreights or difficulties; alſo to pump or get ſecrets out of him.

WIRES (S.) in *Gardening*, are the long threads which run from ſtrawberries, &c. and root in the ground and ſo propagate other plants.

WI'RKSWORTH or WO'RKSWORTH (S.) in *Derbyſhire*, is a large well-frequented town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday, chiefly for lead, which is brought hither in great quantities; here is held the bar-moat-court, in which are decided all diſputes relating to mines, &c. diſtant from *London* 107 computed, and 118 meaſured miles.

WI'SACRE (S.) a fooliſh, ſilly, ignorant perſon.

WI'SBICH (S.) in *Cambridgeſhire*, ſituate in the utmoſt northern border of the *Iſle of Ely*, and is the beſt trading-town in the whole iſle, having the conveniency of water-carriage to *London*, whither it ſends 52,500 quarters of oats, 1000 tons of oil, and about 8000 firkins of butter annually; in the 13th century this town, and the caſtle, &c. were deſtroyed by a violent inundation of the ſea; the preſent town is well built, and has a good publick hall; it has a plentiful market weekly on Saturday; from hence the whole iſland and the greateſt part of the whole county, is ſupplied with all ſorts of commodities; diſtant from *London* 75 computed, and 88 meaſured miles.

WI'SDOM (S.) the reſult of the moſt mature and judicious thinking and obſervation.

WISE (A.) diſcreet, prudent, ſedate, thoughtful, judicious, cautious, &c.

WISH (V.) to deſire, crave, or long for any thing.

WISP (S.) a ſmall bundle or handful of hay, &c.

WI'STON (S.) a ſmall corporate town in *Pembrokeſhire*, *South Wales*, governed by a mayor and bailiffs, and ſtrengthened with a caſtle, now the habitation of a private gentleman; the market is weekly on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 173 computed, and 191 meaſured miles.

WIT (S.) the genius, diſpoſition, or natural capacity, and which is ſhewn by the quick or ſlow anſwers that a perſon makes to ſuch queſtions that are put to him.

WITCH (S.) a woman that uſes ſome unlawful means to influence others, or that is ſuppoſed to have familiar converſation with ſome evil ſpirit, who tells her what will come to paſs before it actually happens.

WI'TCHCRAFT (S.) the art or power of influencing others, or of foretelling future events without divine inſpiration.

WITH (Part.) in company or conjunction with ſome other perſon or thing.

WITHA'L (Part.) over and above, beſides.

WI'THAM (S.) in *Eſſex*, is a neat, pleaſant, and well ſituated, country town, having in and near it abundance of fine ſeats; it is a great thorough-fare to *Holland*, and the further parts of *Eſſex* and *Suffolk*; its market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 23 computed, and 37 meaſured miles.

WITHDRA'W (V.) to retire, draw back, with-hold, or diſcontinue.

WI'THER (V.) to fade, die away, grow dry, ſhrivel up, or loſe its fragrancy, verdure, &c.

WI'THERS (S.) in a *Horſe*, is the joining of the ſhoulder-bones towards the upper part.

WITH-HOLD (V.) to keep back, to prevent, or hinder from doing ſomething.

WITHI'N (Part.) in a certain place, diſtance, or compaſs.

WITHOU'T (Part.) on the out-ſide of a houſe, &c. alſo not having the aſſiſtance of another.

WITHSTA'ND (V.) to oppoſe or ſet one's ſelf againſt any thing.

WI'TNESS (S.) one who gives his teſtimony in, about, or concerning any matter or affair in diſpute.

WI'TNESS (V.) to ſubſcribe to a deed, &c. to prove the execution; alſo to ſay what one

knows about any matter in diſpute in a court of judicature.

WI'TNEY (S.) in *Oxfordſhire*, a long, ſcraggling town, inhabited by abundance of poor wool ſpinners, who work for the clothiers in and near this place; here is a large manufactory of blankets, rugs, &c. the market is weekly on Thurſday; here is a good free-ſchool, and fine library; diſtant from *London* 54 computed, and 64 meaſured miles

WI'TTY (A.) ſharp, poignant, pleaſant, full of, or ready at giving anſwers, &c.

WI'VELSCOMB (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, a mean, tho' ancient town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 128 computed, and 154 meaſured miles.

WI'ZARD S.) a man that pretends to be a conjurer, ſorcerer, or to have dealings with the devil, &c.

WO (S.) ſorrow, affliction, trouble, grief, miſery, &c.

WOAD (S.) a weed or herb uſed by the *Dyers* in making or preparing to receive a blue colour; with the juice of this herb the ancient *Britons* are reported to paint their ſkins with frightful figures or repreſentations.

WO'DEN (S.) an idol worſhipped by the ancient *Saxons*, as the chief, firſt, or great god; and accordingly they offered him human ſacrifices, as the moſt honourable and valuable. Wedneſday, or the fourth day of the week, takes its name from his being worſhipped then.

WO'FUL (A.) ſorrowful, diſmal, piteous, that is full of miſery, &c.

WOLF (S.) a fierce creature abiding in foreſts, an enemy to cattle, eſpecially of the ſmaller ſize, ravenous, greedy, crafty, exceeding quick-ſcented, whoſe head is ſomewhat ſquariſh, and his hair inclined to grey, of a very devouring or voracious nature; there are many ſorts of them; as, the *morning woif*, that lives only on carrion; the *hare woif*, that lives upon the prey he catches by his ſwiftneſs; the *deer woif*, which ſome confound with the lynx, and others with the wild cat; it is ſaid that dogs carried from *Europe* into *New-Spain* have degenerated into *wolves*.

WO'LFISH or WO'LVISH (A.) fierce, ravenous, or like to a wolf.

WO'LVERHAMPTON (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, a very ancient town, and at preſent is ſituate upon a high ground or hill, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets well paved, built, and inhabited, where ariſe four weak ſprings of different qualities, which is the only water they have to ſupply the whole town, which is very large and populous; theſe wells go by the names of *Pudding-Well*, *Horſe-Well*, *Waſhing-well*, and *Meat-Well*; the trade of lock-making is carried on here to a very great perfection; the market is weekly very large on Wedneſday; diſtant from *London* 98 computed, and 117 meaſured miles.

WOMAN (S.) the female part of the human ſpecies.

WO'MANISH (A.) ſoft, delicate, nice, tender, like to, or after the manner of a woman; alſo deſirous of, or longing after women.

WO'MANLY (Part.) gravely, diſcreetly, like to one that knows the affairs of families, and how to behave and carry herſelf upon all occaſions.

WOMB (S.) that part of a woman's belly called the abdomen, divided into the bottom, the neck, and the ſheath; it has two broad ligaments, and two round, is of a nervous and fibrous ſubſtance, and of different thickneſs, according to the age and going with child; from a cavity in the bottom the courſes flow, and conception and generation are made, the bladder is before it, and the gut *rectum* behind it; it contains the child or young till it is fully perfected for the birth, &c.

WO'NDER (S.) ſomething ſtrange or uncommon; alſo an admiration or ſurprize at any thing.

WO'NDER (V.) to admire or be ſurprized at the ſtrangeneſs or uncommonneſs of any thing.

WO'NDERMENT (S.) wondering, a being ſurprized, &c.

WONT (S.) the cuſtom, uſe or habit of ſaying or doing any thing.

WOO (V.) to court, ſollicit, deſire, make love to, or petition for any thing.

WOO'BURN or WO'BURN (S.) in *Bedfordſhire*, was a few years ago almoſt demoliſhed by fire, but as it is moſt of it a part of the duke of *Bedford*'s eſtate, it has been handſomely rebuilt, and a fine commodious market-place, erected entirely at the duke's expence; here is alſo a large, noble ſeat of that family, called *Wooburn-Abbey*, before which is ſo large a canal, as to admit a fine yatch of between 30 and 40 tons burden, and ſeveral ſmaller pleaſure-boats; the market is weekly on Friday, eſpecially for butter and cheeſe; diſtant from *London* 37 computed, and 44 meaſured miles.

WOOD (S.) the thick, ſolid part of a tree, which when large is called timber, &c.

WOO'DBRIDGE (S.) in *Suffolk*, a large town, whoſe market is weekly, very large, on Wedneſday, ſituate on the river *Deben*, about ſix miles diſtant from the ſea, which being navigable quite up to the town, enables the inhabitants to carry on a large trade by ſea to *Holland*, *London*, &c. Sack-cloth, refining ſalt, and other manufacturies are carried on here with vigour; the old houſes are low, but the new ones handſomely built in the modern manner; the chief ſtreets are well paved; it hath four or five docks for building ſhips; the quarter-ſeſſions are uſually held here in a handſome apartment built for the purpoſe in the middle of the market-place; the keys and warehouſes for all ſorts of merchandize are very commodious; diſtant from *London*

London 62 computed, and 75 meaſured miles.

WOO'DEN (A.) any thing made of wood; alſo any thing done bunglingly.

WOO'DMONGER (S.) a perſon that ſells billetting for fires, &c. alſo that deals in timber.

WOO'DSTOCK (S.) in *Oxfordſhire*, was formerly very famous for its fine palace and park, that many of the kings of *England*, both before and after the conqueſt, uſed to make it their ſummer reſidence; *Henry* I. not only beautified and increaſed the buildings of the palace, but alſo built a ſtone wall about the park, which was not furniſhed with deer, but lions tygers, panthers, &c. it is now alienated from the crown, and conferred upon the family of the *Churchills*, as a reward for the extraordinary ſervices of that ſucceſsful general *John* late duke of *Marlborough*, for whom is built a moſt magnificent palace, near which is a bridge or ryalto of one arch, of a prodigious diameter, and coſt 20,000l. gardens that occupy 100 acres of ground, offices ſufficient for a family of 300 perſons, out-houſes fit for the lodgings of a regiment of guards, a fine chapel, the avenues, ſalons, galleries and apartments, extravagantly magnificent, the ſtair-caſe, ſtatues, paintings and furniture, and particularly the hangings of tapeſtry work, ſurprize every one that ſees them, in which are wove the principal battles of the duke. The town is a ſmall, neat corporation, governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament; the ſtreets are well paved; it was made a ſtaple for wool by queen *Elizabeth*; the market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 51 computed, and 60 meaſured miles.

WOO'DY (A. a place full of trees, or any thing that taſtes like wood.

WOO'ER (S.) a ſweetheart, courtier, or lover.

WOOF S.) that which is thrown acroſs the warp to make the ſtuff, ſilk, cloth, &c. bind ſtrong and firmly together.

WOO'ING (S.) courting, ſolliciting, deſiring, making love, or addreſſing one's ſelf to any perſon.

WOOL (S.) commonly means that ſort of ſoft hair or ſhag that grows upon the backs and tails of ſheep, though there are other ſorts that are thus called, as cotton, ſilk, &c.

WOO'LLEN (A.) any thing made or compoſed of wool.

WOO'LLY (A.) ſoft, warm, mixed with, like to, or full of wool.

WOO'LSTAPLE (S.) any particular place appointed for the publick ſale of wool.

WOO'LWICH (S.) in *Kent*, of late years is much increaſed, by reaſon of the docks and yards belonging to the crown, where are built and repaired many noble ſhips of war; the mortars and great guns are caſt here, and large quantities of cordage are made, &c. the river *Thames* being very deep and wide here, renders it a very proper place for theſe purpoſes; the market is weekly on Friday; diſtant from *London* 7 computed, and 9 meaſured miles.

WOO'STED or WO'RSTED (S.) a particular ſort of thread ſpun out of wool, which when applied to the knitting of ſtockings, has ſometimes two, three, or four threads doubled together.

WOO'TON-BASSET (S.) in *Wiltſhire*, a mayor and borough-town, that ſends two burgeſſes to parliament; the market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 66 computed, and 78 meaſured miles.

WO'RCESTER (S.) a city in *Worceſterſhire*, a biſhop's ſee, delightfully ſeated on the eaſtern banks of the *Severn*, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge; it is a very ancient and fine city, though it has been more than once burnt down; the caſtle is now demoliſhed; it is at preſent governed by a mayor, ſix aldermen, a ſheriff, 48 common council-men, a recorder, &c. it ſends two members to parliament; it is a county of itſelf, divided into ſeven wards, in which are 12 pariſh-churches, beſides the cathedral; here the woollen manufacture is carried on to the greateſt perfection; it has weekly three markets, *viz.* on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday; diſtant from *London* 86 computed, and 112 meaſured miles.

WO'RCESTERSHIRE (S.) is bounded on the eaſt by *Warwickſhire*, on the ſouth by *Glouceſterſhire*, on the weſt by *Herefordſhire* and *Shropſhire*, and on the north by *Staffordſhire*; it contains five hundreds, in which are one city, and 10 other market-towns, 152 pariſhes, and 20,630 houſes; it is 130 miles in circumference, and is of a triangular form; it has a ſweet and temperate air, and fertile ſoil, interlaced with hills, and well clothed with woods; it ſends 9 members to parliament.

WORD (S.) an intelligible ſound that is pronounced by the human ſpecies, in order to declare the ſentiments of the mind; in an *Army*, it is the token or ſignal given every night by the general of an army, or the governor of a garriſon, &c. to prevent any of the enemies, or their party or adherents having a paſſage thro' the camp or garriſon to get or give information, &c. in *Scripture*, it ſometimes means Jeſus Chriſt the only Son of God the Father, the ſecond Perſon in the bleſſed Trinity; ſometimes it ſtands for the internal inſpiration of the prophets, and ſometimes for the declarations or preachings of the apoſtles, or regular miniſtry of the church; and ſometimes the power or authority in the command of a king, general, &c.

WORK (S.) any thing that a perſon follows as a trade or calling for a livelihood, &c. alſo the real and earneſt taking of pains upon any occaſion whatever; alſo any thing done, as a book writ, a houſe built, &c. alſo all ſorts of labour or pains taking, whether mechanically

at ſome trade, &c. or ſtudiouſly in languages, arts, ſciences, &c.

WORK (V.) to labour earneſtly or induſtriouſly, to ſtrive or endeavour honeſtly to get a livelihood; alſo to ferment, as liquor does after being brewed.

WO'RKING (S.) labouring, ſtriving, endeavouring to do ſomething; alſo fermenting like new beer, wine, cyder, &c.

WO'RKMAN (S.) any perſon that does buſineſs or work; and *emphatically* means a curious or ingenious artiſt, or one ſkilled in the buſineſs he undertakes.

WO'RKMANLIKE (A.) correct, juſt, well, artificial, compleat, handſome, &c.

WO'RKMANSHIP (S.) the actual doing or performing any thing, the making or forming any thing.

WORKS (S.) in *Fortification*, is all thoſe neceſſary buildings for batteries, &c. in or about any place for its defence.

WO'RKSOP (S.) in *Nottinghamſhire*, is a very ancient town, though at preſent but ſmall, yet its market is weekly, pretty good, on Wedneſday, principally noted for its large quantity of malt and liquorice; diſtant from *London* 110 computed, and 133 meaſured miles.

WORLD (S.) ſometimes means the univerſe, or the whole ſyſtem of created beings, men, angels, and things; ſometimes only this globe of earth and water; ſometimes the vulgar and common people; and ſometimes the things of this preſent life only.

WO'RLDLING (S.) a covetous or worldly-minded perſon, man or woman.

WO'RLDLY or WO'RLDLY-MINDED (A.) covetous, deſirous of the riches and good things of this life.

WORM (S.) a creeping inſect, of which there are many various ſorts that breed in the earth, in human bodies, vegetables, &c. alſo a pewter pipe of a ſpiral form; that is put into a tub of water, in order for the vapours that ariſe in diſtilling ſpirits to cool and thicken.

WORM (V.) to take out worms from a dog, &c. alſo to wheedle a perſon out of ſomething of value for nothing, or a trifle; to circumvent or injure a perſon, &c.

WO'RM-EATEN (A.) old wood, plants, &c. that are eaten up or through by the worms.

WO'RMWOOD or WO'RMSEED (S.) a bitter plant, and its ſeed, uſed phyſically for ſeveral purpoſes, particularly againſt worms.

WO'RRY (V.) to torment, perplex, teaze, &c. alſo to tear in pieces like a wild creature.

WORSE (A.) in a ſtate or condition beneath, more dangerous, or diſadvantageous than another.

WO'RSHIP (V.) to pay divine adoration to the Almighty, or to ſome idol; alſo to ſubmit to, or honour another.

WO'RSHIP (S.) adoration; alſo a title of honour given to the juſtices of peace, &c.

WO'RSHIPFUL (A.) honourable, deſerving reſpect, &c.

WORST (A.) the greateſt degree of badneſs, meanneſs, dangerouſneſs, &c.

WO'RSTED (S.) a ſmall town in *Norfolk*, where that woollen manufacture called *worſted*, uſed to knit and weave ſtockings, and many ſorts of light ſtuffs were originally made and brought to perfection; the market is weekly on Saturday; diſtant from *London* 98 computed, and 118 meaſured miles.

WORT (S.) new drink juſt brewed, before it has been fermented, or worked; alſo an herb.

WORTH (S.) the value, price, merit, or deſert of any thing.

WO'RTHLESS (A.) that is of no value, mean, deſerving nothing; alſo wicked, baſe, diſhonourable, &c.

WO'RTHY (A.) honourable, deſerving, that does what becomes his ſtation, &c.

WOT (V.) to know.

WO'TTON-UNDER-EDGE (S.) in *Glouceſterſhire*, a pretty town, whoſe market is weekly on Friday; the chief magiſtrate is called a mayor, who is annually choſen as the court-leet of the earl of *Berkley*, and every perſon ſo choſen is eſteemed an alderman ever after; it is ſeated on a pleaſant fruitful riſing ground, and the pariſh is 12 miles in circumference, filled with the manufactures of the woollen goods, eſpecially of the clothing trade; diſtant from *London* 83 computed, and 99 meaſured miles.

WOULD (V.) in *Shipping*, is to wind ropes round the maſt or yard after pieces of timber have been nailed on them to ſtrengthen them; alſo to deſire, wiſh, or long for.

WOUND (V.) to hurt, maim, cut, or injure one in his perſon or reputation.

WOUND (S.) a cutting or piercing the fleſh, &c. thereby cauſing the continuity of the parts to be diſſolved, and the blood to iſſue, &c.

WOUND (A.) rolled round ſomething, or made up into a ball or bundle, &c.

WOU'NDY (A.) very big, great, large.

WRACK or WRECK (S.) the periſhing of a ſhip at ſea, together with all the living creatures in it.

WRACK or WRECK (V.) to diſtreſs a perſon, or overload him with taxes, corporal puniſhments, &c.

WRA'NGLE (V.) to brawl, make a noiſe, diſpute, quarrel, &c.

WRAP (V.) to encloſe one thing in another, or to fold up any thing, &c. alſo to lap or wind about.

WRA'PPED or WRAPT (A.) infolded, incloſed, or wound about ſomething, &c.

WRA'PPER (S.) a coarſe cloth in which fine linen, ſilks, muſlins, &c. are commonly incloſed in order to keep them from the air and dirt.

WRATH (S.) great anger, fury, madneſs, diſpleaſure, indignation, &c.

WRA'THFUL (A.) very angry, much diſpleaſed, full of reſentment or indignation.

WREAK (V.) to vent or diſcharge, as to ſweat, ſmoak, or ſteam through heat; to revenge one's ſelf, or diſcharge one's whole anger, &c. upon a perſon.

WREA'KING (S.) ſteaming, ſmoaking, venting, or diſcharging.

WREATH (S.) a garland or crown of flowers, herbs, leaves, &c. in *Heraldry*, the repreſentation of a roll of fine linen or ſilk coloured like the eſcutcheon, and placed between the helmet and the creſt, to ſupport the creſt; alſo what perſons cover their heads with, who carry large burdens upon them.

WREATH (V.) to twiſt or bind up into a bundle, to twine or make up into a crown or head-band, &c.

WREN (S.) a very ſmall bird; alſo the ſurname of a man.

WRENCH (S.) a ſudden ſprain or ſtrain, occaſioned by lifting too great a weight, &c.

WRE'NCHED (A.) wrung, or forced open, diſtorted, or diſlocated by violence.

WREST (V.) to pervert or turn words to a wrong ſenſe or meaning; to extort from or force a perſon to do what is contrary to his inclinations.

WRE'STLE (V.) to ſtrive or contend with a perſon for victory, to practiſe the art of wreſtling or managing the legs, &c.

WRE'STLER (S.) one who contends, ſtrives with, or throws down another by an artful management of his legs.

WRE'STLING (S.) the art of managing the legs, &c. ſo as to throw one's opponent to the ground without beating, ſtriking, or kicking him, much practiſed by the ancients, at their publick ſhews; alſo any earneſt conteſt or oppoſition.

WRETCH (S.) a miſerable, diſtreſſed, or unhappy perſon.

WRE'TCHED (A.) unfortunate, miſerable, diſtreſſed, unhappy, &c.

WRE'XHAM (S.) in *Denbighſhire*, *North-Wales*, is a large, well-built, populous town, that beſides the great church has two large meeting-houſes; it has weekly two markets, *viz.* Monday and Thurſday, at which great quantities of flannels, which is the manufacture of this and the adjacent parts, are bought up by the factors for *London*; diſtant from *London* 138 computed, and 167 meaſured miles.

WRIGGLING (S.) turning this way and that way, to get along, like a ſnake or eel, &c. alſo endeavouring to get off from, or avoid the obligation of a contract; alſo the ſcrewing or inſinuating one's ſelf into another perſon's favour.

WRIGHT (S.) a mechanick or artificer that works in wood, as a *mill-wright*, *ſhip-wright*, *&c.*

WRIGHT'S CHART, commonly called MERCA'TOR'S CHART (S.) a curious invention to find the latitude, longitude and diſtance of one place from another, or the place that a ſhip is in upon a plain that has the meridian drawn by right lines that are parallel to one another, and all the parallels of longitude expreſſed in the ſame manner.

WRING (V.) to twiſt or ſqueeze hard together, to pinch or gripe, to put to much pain, &c.

WRI'NGING (S.) twiſting or ſqueezing hard together, alſo pinching or griping, &c.

WRI'NKLE (V.) to creaſe, plait, or fold cloth, ſilk, paper, &c.

WRI'NKLE (S.) a creaſe, plait, or fold in cloth, ſilk, paper, &c. alſo thoſe furrows that naturally grow in the foreheads of men, and other creatures advanced in years, or grown old, &c.

WRI'NTON (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, a pretty good town among the *Mendip-Hills*, that has a very good market weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 103 computed, and 125 meaſured miles.

WRIST (S.) the loweſt or ſmalleſt part of the arm that immediately adjoins to the hand.

WRI'STBAND (S.) the broad fillet at the bottom of a ſhirt ſleeve, &c. wherein all the plaits are ſewn or inſerted, &c. and which buttons round the wriſt, &c.

WRIT (S.) a formal letter of the king, of the liberties, &c. in a parchment ſealed with a ſeal directed to ſome judge, officer, miniſter or other ſubject at their ſuit, or at the ſuit or plaint of another, commanding, or authorizing ſomething therein contained to be done, for the cauſe briefly therein expreſſed, which is to be diſcuſſed in ſome courts according to law: *Writs* are of three ſorts; *original*, which are moſt commonly of courſe, and therefore are of a ſet form; *judicial*, which are for the execution of judgment; *magiſterial*, which vary in form according to the matter.

WRITE (V.) to expreſs the ſentiment of one's mind in or by writing.

WRI'TER (S.) an author or compoſer of books, poems, &c. alſo any perſon that performs the manual operation of writing.

WRITING (S.) the art of expreſſing the ſentiments of our minds in ſome proper or known letter or characters.

WRONG (S.) injury, injuſtice, hurt, damage, &c.

WRONG (V. to defraud, cheat, or do injuſtice to another.

WRONG (A.) falſe, untrue, not right, &c. like a ſum caſt up to more or leſs than it ought to be.

WRO'NGFUL (A.) unjuſt, hurtful, injurious, prejudicial, &c.

WROTE (A.) expreſſed by a pen, &c. in words, letters, or characters.

WROTH (S. anger, diſpleaſure, fury, &c.

WRO'THAM or WO'RTHAM (S.) in *Kent*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 19 computed, and 25 meaſured miles.

WROUGHT (A.) done, made, worked; alſo embelliſhed with various ornaments.

WRUNG (A.) ſqueezed, griped, pinched, twiſted, &c.

WRY (A.) put uneven, or on one ſide more than another, not ſtraight, &c.

WYCHE or WICH (S.) a ſpring or place where ſalt grows, or is made, from whence many places take their names, as *Saltwich*, *Nantwich*, *&c.*

WY'DRAUGHT (S.) a common ſewer, drain or ſink to carry off or receive the waſte water, &c. of a houſe, ſtreet, or town.

WYE (S.) in *Kent*, ſituate on the river *Stower*, over which is a bridge, has for a long time been a place of good account; its market is weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 49 computed, and 57 meaſured miles.

WY'VER (S.) an imaginary creature, repreſented by the heralds as a flying ſerpent.

X.

THIS latter has the power, ſound, or force of a double conſonant, is reckoned the 22d letter of our alphabet, and generally in the beginning of words, ſounds like *z*, in the middle like *cs*, *&c.* When alone, thus, X, it ſtands for the number 10; thus, X̄, 10,000.

XA'CCA (S.) the name of the firſt founder of idolatry in the *Indies* and eaſtern countries; the hiſtory of his life reports, that when his mother was big with him, ſhe dreamt that ſhe brought forth a white elephant, which is the reaſon the kings of *Siam*, *Tonquin*, and *China*, have ſo great a value for them: *Xacca* retired into a wilderneſs, and there formed his ſcheme of idolatry; and at his return, having a great number of diſciples, he choſe ten thouſand, to whom he communicated his plan, and furniſhed them with inſtructions to teach others his doctrines, ordering them to put no other title to their books, nor give any other reaſon for their aſſertions, than *Ipſe dixit*, *he*, their maſter or great prophet, *ſays it*; by which means he took away all examination. The Brachmans affirm, he has gone thro' a metempſychoſis 80,000 times, and that his ſoul has paſſed into ſo many different kinds of beaſts, whereof the laſt was a white elephant; and that after all theſe changes, he was received into the company of the gods, and is become a pagod.

XE'NIA (S.) preſents, gifts, or tokens that one friend or acquaintance uſed to ſend, give, or beſtow upon another, to refreſh or renew their old acquaintance or friendſhip; alſo preſents or gifts made to kings, governors, &c. at a certain time, for the continuance of their favour or protection, or the grant of ſome new privilege.

XERA'PHIUM (S.) the name of a medicine proper for or againſt the breakings out of the head or chin.

XERA'SIA (S.) an imperfection in the hairs that occaſions them not to come to their full growth, but look and feel like down ſprinkled with duſt, a ſort of baldneſs, defect or want of hair.

XEROPHA'GIA (S.) certain faſt days in the firſt ages of the church, on which was eaten nothing but bread and ſalt, and they only drank water, which was obſerved the ſix days of the Paſſion or Holy Week, not by command and obligation of the church's authority, but the choice and devotion of the more religious Chriſtians.

XERO'PHTHALMY (S.) a dry bleareddneſs of the eyes, that occaſions them to look red and ſore, attended with itching, but without any dropping or ſwelling.

XE'ROTES (S.) a thin and dry habit or conſtitution of body.

XI'PHIAS (S.) in *Aſtronomy*, a comet that appears ſhaped like a ſword.

XI'PHOIDES (S.) that cartilage or griſtle that terminates the breaſt-bone, formed like a ſword, *&c.*

XY'STER (S.) a ſurgeon's inſtrument, uſed to ſcrape the bones with.

XY'STOS (S.) a precious ſtone brought from *India* of the jaſper ſort or kind; alſo a large portico or place where the *Greek* wreſtlers exerciſed themſelves in the winter-time, like our piazza's.

Y.

THIS letter is the 23d in our alphabet, and is ſometimes uſed as a vowel, and ſometimes as a conſonant; it was borrowed from the *Greek* language, and has its true uſe in words derived from thence, tho' it is now generally uſed at the end of words of other originals, that terminate with *ie*, as was the old cuſtom of the *Engliſh* in moſt words, as *thie*, now *thy*, *flie*, now *fly*, *&c.* When it begins words or ſyllables, and is immediately followed by another vowel, it is then a conſonant, as in *yield*, *year*, *&c.* but in the end of words it is a vowel, or rather a diphthong, as ſupplying the place or room of two vowels, *viz. ie*, as *ſlie*, for *ſly*, *&c.* The ancients made it one of their numerals, to expreſs 150, and when daſhed, thus, Ȳ, as many thouſands.

YARD (S.) ſometimes means a long meaſure containing 3 feet or 36 inches, and is the univerſal meaſure for broad-cloth, ſilk, taper, ribbands, lace, and ſome ſorts of linen cloths

cloths here in *England*; ſometimes it means an open place or piece of ground before or behind a houſe for the uſe and convenience thereof; ſometimes it means thoſe beams of timber that are fitted athwart the ſeveral maſts of a ſhip with the ſails faſtened to them to be hoiſted up or let down as occaſion requires; and ſometimes it means a man's privy member.

YA'RD-ARM (S.) in a *Ship*, is that half the yard that is on either ſide the maſt, when it lies athwart the ſhip.

YA'RD-LAND (S.) a certain proportion of ground, the quantity whereof varies in different counties; in ſome it is but 10 acres, in others 15, in others, 20, 24, 30, or 40.

YA'RMOUTH (S.) in *Norfolk*, is a ſea-port and borough town, and an antient member of the *Cinque-Ports*; it is ſituate on a peninſula, having the *Yare* on the weſt, over which is a draw-bridge, and the ſea on the ſouth and eaſt, and the continent on the north; it is alſo defended with very ſtrong and ſtately walls, which with the river compoſe an oblong figure; the river receiving many ſmaller rivers, forms a fine haven, both large, deep, and ſafe, for ſhips of any burden; the ſhips ride here ſo cloſe together, that their heads being faſtened to the ſhore, they go croſs the ſtream with their bolt-ſprits, that for half a mile together you may walk from ſhip to ſhip all along the ſide of the wharf, where is built the cuſtom-houſe and town-houſe, which are fine piles of buildings, and alſo many magnificent houſes of private merchants; it is here in the herring-ſeaſon that incredible quantities of that fiſh are caught and exported, which with the colliers, and other merchandize, renders this a place of extraordinary ſea-trade, and the inhabitants rich; here is one of the fineſt market-places in *England*, plentifully ſerved with all manner of proviſions weekly on Saturday; the extent of the town being but ſmall, the ſtreets are exactly ſtraight from north to ſouth, with lanes called rows croſſing them from eaſt to weſt, which renders it the moſt regular-built town in *England*; they have particular and very extenſive privileges, by which they can try, condemn, and execute in particular caſes, without waiting for a warrant from above; it is ſo well governed, that the ſabbath is obſerved here with more exactneſs than any where in *England* beſides, ſo that plays, aſſemblies of gaiety, and gaming, meet but with little encouragement; there are now in it two churches; the old one has ſo high a ſteeple, that it ſerves the ſailors for a land mark; the other has been but lately built, and is very neat; it is governed by two bailiffs and a recorder, who are juſtices of the peace, aldermen, and common-council, &c. it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 92 computed, and 123 meaſured miles.

YA'RMOUTH (S.) in *Hampſhire*, in the *Iſle of Wight*, ſtands upon a creek, the entrance into which is about a mile below it; it is a mayor, market, and borough town, and has a caſtle to defend it; the houſes are handſome and generally built of free-ſtone; the old market is now diſuſed; the town is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and common-council, and ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 75 computed, and 92 meaſured miles.

YARN (S.) any ſort of wool ſpun into thread, though it commonly means a coarſe or ordinary ſort whoſe thread is very large, uſed to knit ſtockings, gloves, caps, &c. for the poorer ſort of people, the finer ſort being called worſted.

YA'RRISH (A.) rough, dry, or harſh of taſte.

YA'RUM (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is a ſmall town, that has a fine ſtone bridge over the *Tees*, and a good market weekly on Thurſday; diſtant from *London* 176 computed, and 212 meaſured miles.

YATCH (S.) a ſmall ſhip with one deck, generally uſed as a pleaſure-boat to convey kings, princes, ambaſſadors, &c. a ſmall diſtance by ſea; of a ſize, ſometimes bigger, and ſometimes leſs, but generally about 80 or 100 tons burden, with guns and men in proportion.

YAW (V.) to ſail irregularly, to go in and out, traverſe the ſea, &c.

YAWL (S.) a large boat, or ſmall veſſel that ſhips carry to ſea to ſend on ſhore upon diverſ occaſions, &c.

YA'WLING (S.) bawling, calling, or crying out aloud.

YA'WNING (S.) gaping or ſtretching open the jaws, as if a perſon was neither aſleep nor awake, &c.

YAWS S.) the unſteady or irregular motions of a ſhip under ſail that is not well ſteered; alſo the name of a diſtemper among the *Blacks*, ſomething like the pox or foul diſeaſe among the *Whites*.

YA'XLEY (S.) in the fens in *Huntingdonſhire*, is but an indifferent town, and its market (if any) now but ſmall weekly on Tueſday; diſtant from *London* 59 computed, and 72 meaſured miles.

YEA (Part.) yes, it is ſo, indeed, truly, &c.

YEA'NING or EA'NING (S.) the bringing forth young, or lambs, like ewe ſheep.

YEAR (S.) that ſpace of time that the ſun is ſuppoſed to take up in his paſſage thro' the ſeveral ſigns of the Zodiack, and with us conſiſts of 12 unequal kalendar months, which contain 365 days, and once in four *years* 366, which day is intercalated between the 23d and 24th of *February*, St. *Matthias*'s day or feſtival, being ordinarily obſerved the 24th of *February*, but in the leap *year* on the 25th, the 24th being the day added; ſo that *February* has that *year* 29 days, but in

common but 28 days. The beginning or firſt day of the *year* has been very different, ſome beginning on *March* 1, ſome on *December* 25, ſome *January* 1, and ſome *March* 25, ſome from the feaſt of *Eaſter*, which was moveable, and happens between *March* 22, and *April* 25, and theſe were obliged to add ſor before or after *Eaſter*, to ſignify or determine the beginning or end of the *year*. Theſe ſeveral differences were principally among the *French*, to determine which *Charles* IX. in 1564 publiſhed an arreſt, the laſt article of which ordered the *year* for the time to come to be conſtantly and univerſally begun, and wrote on and from *Jan.* 1. the *Engliſh* began their *year* the 25th of *Dec.* till *William the Conqueror*'s time, and after that on the 25th of *March* in the eccleſiaſtical and civil courts, but now on *Jan.* 1. the aſtronomers of late years have more preciſely determined the quantity of time in a *year*, *viz.* from the ſun's departing from any aſſigned point of the equator to his coming to the ſame point again, to be 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes.

Jubilee Year, was every ſeventh ſabbatick year, or the 49th year.

Lunar Year, is that ſpace of time that comprehends 12 lunar months, or 354,8, for which reaſon, once in three years a month was added to make the ſolar and lunar year nearly agree.

Platonick Year, a ſpace of time, at the end whereof all the planets and fixed ſtars return to the ſame point from whence they ſet out, and have the ſame aſpects and configurations one upon another, which ſome affirm to be in 15,000 common years, others in 36,000; the antient heathens were of opinion, that when this period was compleated, the world would be renewed again, and the departed ſouls re-enter their bodies again, and go thro' a ſecond courſe.

Sabbatick Year, was every ſeventh year among the *Jews*, during which, they were obliged, by their law, to let the ground lie fallow.

Year and Day, in *Law*, is a determined ſpace of time that in many caſes fixes the right, &c. as in an eſtray proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within that time, it is forfeited, &c.

YEA'RLING (S.) a beaſt of about a year old, eſpecially ſpoken of oxen, &c.

YEA'RLY (Part.) annually, or every year.

YEARN or EARN (V.) to pity, to have compaſſion on, or to be moved with the afflictions or misfortunes of another; and in the *Hunters Language*, it is to bark, as beagles do at their prey.

YEA'RNING (S.) pitying, having compaſſion for, or on, &c.

YEAST (S.) the froth or fermentation of new drink.

YELK or YOLK (S.) the yellow part of an egg.

YE'LLING (S.) making a very loud and horrible noiſe like the howling of a dog, &c.

YE'LLOW (A.) the colour ſo called, which is ſomewhat brighter or whiter than the natural colour of gold; alſo ſpoken of a man or woman that is jealous of his or her wife or huſband.

YE'LLOWS (S.) in *Farriery*, is a diſtemper among horſes, that is called the jaundice among men.

YELP (V.) to bark, cry, call, or hollow out aloud like a dog, fox, &c.

YEO'MAN (S.) a freeholder, or one that is poſſeſſed of ſo much land of his own as will entitle him to vote for a member to repreſent the county; alſo a dignity or title of office in the king's houſhold of a middle rank or place between an uſher and a groom.

Yeomen of the Guard, a peculiar ſort of ſoldiery or foot-guards to the king's perſon, of a larger ſtature than common, every one being required to be at leaſt ſix foot high, whoſe number is 100 in conſtant waiting or duty, and 70 not in duty; one half bear harquebuſes, and the other partiſans; their attendance is on the ſovereign's perſon both at home and abroad.

YEO'MANRY (S.) the ſtate or condition of a yeoman.

YEO'VIL (S.) in *Somerſetſhire*, commonly called *Evil*, is a good town on the river *Evil*, whoſe market is very large weekly on Friday, for corn, cheeſe, hemp, and all ſorts of proviſions; where ſomething of the clothing manufacture is carried on, but the glovers buſineſs much more; diſtant from *London* 104 computed, and 124 meaſured miles.

YERK (V.) to examine ſtrictly, to correct, to whip, &c.

YE'RKER (S.) in the *Exciſe Office*, one who re-examines the officers books; a corrector, examiner, &c.

YES (Part.) I will, it is ſo, &c.

YE'STERDAY (S.) the day laſt paſt, or that which immediately preceded the preſent day.

YE'STERNIGHT (S.) the night that ended or cloſed the day laſt paſt, or ended when the preſent day began.

YET (Part.) now or ſtill, to this time; alſo notwithſtanding, beſides, or nevertheleſs.

YEW (S.) a tree whoſe wood is of a very ſpringy or elaſtick nature.

YE'XING (S.) a hiccoughing, or diſorderly belching.

YIELD (V.) to comply with, or ſubmit to; alſo to produce or bring forth plenty or profit; alſo to give, grant, or ſurrender, &c.

YIE'LDING (S.) giving, granting, ſubmitting to, or complying with, &c.

YOKE or YOAK (S.) the frame of wood, &c. that farmers put on or about the necks of oxen that they plough with; alſo that which milk folks, &c. wear about their necks to hang their pails to, &c. alſo any ſlavery or obligation that a perſon is obliged to undergo or perform,

YOKE-FE'LLOW (S.) a perſon male or female that is firmly joined in the performance of any thing with another, whoſe intereſts or labours are reciprocal.

YON (A.) any thing at a diſtance from the perſon or place where we now are.

YO'NKER or YOU'NGSTER (S.) one that is a beginner or enterer in any buſineſs, matter, or affair, a youth or ſtripling, &c. on *Ship-board*, thoſe ſailors that take in the top-ſails or yards, furl the ſails, or ſling the yards, &c.

YORE (Part.) formerly, in times paſt, in days of old, &c.

YORK (S.) a city, and an arch-biſhop's ſee, the principal place in *Yorkſhire*, has been famous for ſome thouſand years paſt; in the time of the *Romans* it was not only a *Roman* colony, but alſo the ſeat of ſome of the *Roman* Emperors; *Severus* and *Conſtantius Chlorus*, father to *Conſtantine the Great*, both kept their courts, and died here; it is generally eſteemed the next city to *London*, or the ſecond in *England*, and its preſent ſtate is as follows: It is ſituate in a large valley, in the midſt of the ſhire, in a fertile ſoil, and healthful air, built generally with wood, and has ſeveral fine ſtructures, both publick and private, and fortified with a caſtle and ſtrong wall; it extends ſouth-weſt and north weſt a great way, and as much tranſverſely; it is divided into four wards, in which are 28 pariſhes; it is governed (like *London*) by a lord-mayor, 12 aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace, two ſheriffs, 24 prime common-council-men, eight chamberlains, 72 common council-men, a recorder, town-clerk, ſword bearer, common-ſerjeant, &c. It enjoys large privileges, confirmed to it by a long ſucceſſion of kings; it is a county incorporate of itſelf, including 30 villages and hamlets within its juriſdiction; the river *Ouſe* divides it into two parts, over which is a ſtrong ſtone bridge of five arches, the middle one being 70 foot wide; by the river *Foſſe*'s emptying itſelf into the *Ouſe*, even in the city, it renders it navigable for ſhips of 70 tons burden quite to the ſea, which is 60 miles diſtant from *York*; it is ſeveral miles in circumference, and has four large gates handſomely built, and five poſterns to enter into the city; and tho' there are ſeveral halls for, and companies of tradeſmen, yet the trade being very much reduced, the houſes let at very low rents; the chief preſent ſupport of this city is owing to the reſidence of many country gentlemen, and their families, who reſide here upon account of the cheapneſs and plenty of rents and proviſions; and theſe alſo encouage the polite arts, and the diverſions of aſſemblies, concerts of muſick, plays, &c. There have been lately erected two very fine publick edifices, *viz.* one a manſion houſe for the lord mayor for the time being, and in the middle of a beautiful ſquare in a place called the Thurſday market, is a moſt magnificent market-houſe, where the chief market is now kept on Saturday; the cathedral for its age, beauty, and largeneſs, is very juſtly reckoned one of the fineſt in *England*; and yet there are many merchants reſiding in it who have alſo a fine hall; the town-hall is both the moſt magnificent and convenient built upon the bridge, and the *Guild-Hall*, in which are kept the courts of juſtice, is very large and fine; and beneath theſe is the priſon for felons, called *Kid-Cotes*, and oppoſite to the priſon for debtors; there are four market-days weekly, *viz.* Tueſday, Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, which are plentifully ſupplied with fleſh, fiſh, fowl, and corn of all ſorts; the market-houſe in the ſtreet called the *Pavement*, is eſteemed a fine piece of architecture, being ſupported by 12 pillars of the *Tuſcan* order; it ſends two members to parliament; diſtant from *London* 150 computed, and 192 meaſured miles.

YO'RKSHIRE (S.) is by much the largeſt county in *England*, being 360 miles in circumference, divided into three principal parts, called ridings, *viz.* the weſt, eaſt, and north ridings, in which are computed 106,200 houſes, one city, called *York*, beſides which there are 49 market-towns, and 563 pariſhes, moſt of which being very large, have alſo their chapels of eaſe; it is bounded on the eaſt by the *German* ocean, on the ſouth with *Derbyſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire*, and *Lincolnſhire*, on the weſt with *Lancaſhire* and a ſmall part of *Cheſhire*, and on the north with the biſhoprick of *Durham* and county of *Cumberland*, of a ſquare form, whoſe ſide is 90 miles long; it is univerſally bleſſed with a wholeſome and temperate air, and tolerably fertile; this county is particularly noted for breeding the beſt horſes, for all ſorts of uſeful ſervices, and particularly hunting and race horſes; and although there are alſo abundance of coal and lead mines, and quarries of free and lime ſtone, and all the neceſſaries of life, yet the divers ſorts of woollen manufactures, that are very vigorouſly carried on in divers parts of it, employ the greateſt number of hands; this county of late years is become particularly famous for making and curing legs of pork into what are commonly called hams, and this art is now alſo practiſed with very good ſucceſs in all the northern counties; it ſends 30 members to parliament.

YOU (S.) ſometimes means a ſingle perſon, which in ſtrictneſs ſhould be thou, or thee, and ſometimes many; but it is now commonly ſpoke or ſaid to the perſon or perſons to whom we ſpeak, be it one or many.

YOUNG (A.) not yet arrived to its full growth or maturity, any thing that is growing ripe; alſo ſpoke of men or women that are in the prime of their years, and in oppoſition to old age.

YOU'NGER (A.) any perſon or thing not ſo old as another.

YOU'NGSTER (S.) a lad or young perſon; alſo any one that is but newly entered upon a trade or buſineſs.

YOUTH (S.) a young man, or perſon not at full age; alſo the ſtate or condition of a perſon's younger years.

YOU'THFUL (A.) like to, or in the younger days of a perſon's age.

Z.

THIS is reckoned the laſt or 24th letter in our alphabet, and called a conſonant, is derived from the *Greeks*, and uſed only in words of that original; the *Latins* have no need of it, and uſe *ſ* inſtead thereof; it was a numeral among the *Ancients*, that ſtood for 2000, and when daſhed, thus, $\overline{Z}$, four millions; in *Phyſicians Bills*, or *Preſcriptions*, ſignifies a dram.

ZA'BIANS (S.) ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Chaldeans*, who addicted themſelves to aſtrology, and the worſhip of the ſtars, and made it their chief employment to form taliſmans under certain aſpects of the planets.

ZA'CAT (S.) ſo much of a *Turk*'s eſtate or goods as he appropriates to, or allows for the relief of the poor.

ZA'FFREN (S.) any thing of a yellow colour, but generally now means the plant we call ſaffron.

ZA'MORIN (S.) a title for a ſovereign prince in *Malabar* in the *Eaſt Indies*.

ZA'NY (S.) a merry-andrew, an antick, or fellow who ſhews tricks to amuſe the vulgar, and make them laugh, &c.

ZA'PHARA (S.) a mineral uſed by the potters to make a blue or ſky colour.

ZEAL (S.) hath various ſignifications in ſcripture; ſometimes it means a fervent or earneſt deſire to promote or propagate any doctrine or opinion; ſometimes the anger or indignation that is expreſſed againſt any thing; ſometimes it means jealouſy, ſometimes envy, &c.

ZEA'LAND (S.) an iſland in *Denmark* of a circular form, containing about 18 *Engliſh* miles in circumference, having no bread-corn growing in it but rye; has no rivers, but about half a ſcore ſmall brooks, but a great number of fine lakes well ſtored with fiſh; the air but indifferent, eſpecially about *Copenhagen*, occaſioned by the frequent fogs, and its low ſituation; it has no ſea-port but *Copenhagen*, nor does it want any, having no commodities for exportation; the cattle are generally ſmall and lean, being forced to be kept houſed about eight months in the year; they have but two ſeaſons in their year, *viz.* ſummer and winter, for a ſpring is never known, and autumn very rarely; you immediately paſs from extremity of heat to extremity of cold, and when winter is over, from cold to heat.—Alſo the name of one of the *United Provinces*, lying between *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and the *German Sea*; the inhabitants are great traders, and fiſh much; the princes of *Orange* are hereditary governors of this iſland.

ZEA'LOT (S.) one that is a great favourer of, ſtickler for, or promoter of any opinion.

ZEA'LOUS (A.) eager, very earneſt for, or after.

ZE'DOARY (S.) an *Indian* root of a hot and dry nature, uſed in diſeaſes occaſioned by wind; it is of two ſorts, the long and the round.

ZE'MBLIANS (S.) a people that inhabit the northern part of the world, about the ſtreights of *Waigates*, of a ſmall ſtature, but have great heads, large faces, and ſmall eyes, ſome without beards, their hair generally black, and their ſkin ſwarthy; they adore the ſun and moon, and images in the ſhape of men, which they carve out of the ſtumps of trees.

ZE'NITH (S.) an *Aſtronomical* term for that point in the heavens immediately over the head of the beholder, let him ſtand where-ever he will.

ZE'NSUS or ZE'NZUS (S.) a term in the old *Algebra* or *Coſſicks*, for what we now call a ſquare, or the ſecond power.

ZE'PHYRUS (S.) the weſt-wind.

ZE'RETH (S.) a *Hebrew* meaſure of length, which was half a cubit, or ten inches and a quarter.

ZEST (S.) the ſkin that covers the kernel of a walnut; alſo the red or outward ſkin of an orange, lemon, &c.

ZETE'TICK METHOD (S.) among the *Mathematicians*, is the algebraick or analytick method of anſwering queſtions, in which the nature and reaſon of the thing is principally ſought for.

ZEU'GMA (S.) a figure in *Grammar*, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſly, and to the other by ſupplement.

ZINDIKI'TES (S.) a ſort of Mahometan hereticks, or rather atheiſts, who neither believe a providence, or the reſurrection of the dead; they ſay, there is no other god but the four elements, that man is a mixture of theſe, and after death reſolves into them.

ZINK (S.) a baſtard ſort of metal, of a yelloviſh colour, ſome call it ſpelter, and ſome biſmuth, &c.

ZI'ZITH (S.) the tufts or fringes worn by the ancient *Jews* at the four quarters of their upper garment, and which now they wear under their cloaths fixed to a ſquare piece of cloth, to repreſent the garment their anceſ-

tors

tors wore before their diſperſion; it conſiſts of a tuft compoſed of eight threads of yarn ſpun on purpoſe, each having five knots, which take up half the length, that which is knotted, is furled out, and makes a ſort of fringe.

ZO'CCO, ZO'CLE, or SO'CLE (S.) a little pedeſtal or ſtand for a buſto, or a figure that wants elevation.

ZO'DIACK (S.) the greateſt circle upon the material ſphere, which the old aſtronomers ſaid was 12 degrees broad, and the moderns 18, cutting the equinoctial into two equal parts; in the midſt of it is the ecliptick, under which the ſun conſtantly moveth, leaving on each ſide ſix degrees of latitude; in this the 12 ſigns are fixed, called for the moſt part by the name of living creatures; alſo a limit which the accurate obſervations of the laſt century has diſcovered to contain moſt of the comets.

ZONE (S.) a belt or girdle anciently worn by virgins about the waiſt at the time of their marriage, and which the bridegroom looſened or took off the firſt night; in *Phyſick*, it means the waiſt, or middle part of the body; and alſo a ſpreading diſeaſe by ſome called the ſhingles, &c. In *Geography*, it is a certain portion of the earth, the whole being divided into five parts or *zones*; the firſt is that ſpace between the two tropicks, 23 degrees and a half on each ſide the equinoctial, called the torrid or burning *zone*, upon account of its extraordinary heat, by reaſon of the perpendicularity of the ſun's beams or rays; this large tract the ancients imagined to be uninhabitable; the ſecond and third are the two temperate *zones*, the one in the northern, the other in the ſouthern hemiſphere, beginning where the torrid *zone* ends, and extending to the arctick and antarctick circles, which is about 42 degrees to each; the fourth and fifth are what are called the *frigid zones*, beginning in each hemiſphere where the temperate *zone* ends, and extend to each pole.

ZOO'GRAPHER (S.) one who deſcribes the nature and forms of living creatures.

ZOO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of deſcribing the forms, properties, &c. of living creatures.

ZOO'LOGY (S.) a treatiſe or diſcourſe of living creatures.

ZOO'TOMY (S.) the art of diſſecting any ſort of animals but the human ſpecies.

ZYMO'MA (S.) any thing that cauſes or excites fermentation.

ZZ (S.) a character among the ancient phyſicians for myrrh; but by the moderns uſed for ginger.

THE Deſign of the following CATALOGUE of Names of Perſons and Places, is, that ſuch Readers as are converſant with *Engliſh* Books only, may meet with a large Collection ready made to their Hands, in order to know how to ſpell them: In which you will note, that, as many of them are Eaſtern Names, and principally contained in the Old Teſtament, or ſuch Hiſtories as the Commentators muſt neceſſarily read to underſtand many Parts thereof, you will find that Men and Places frequently had the ſame Name; as noble Families among us even at this Day are more frequently called by the Name of their Title, than of their Families; as, the Duke of *Bedford* is ſeldom called *Ruſſel*, &c. Another Reaſon is, that there are but few of them mentioned in the Body of the Work, becauſe anciently Men were denominated from ſome extraordinary *Virtue*, *Vice*, *Art*, &c. they were Maſters of, which ſame Name ſerves now only for the Diſtinction of one Perſon from another, without having Regard to any thing further; ſo the ſame may be ſaid of Places, *&c.* And as moſt of the ancient Hiſtories are now tranſlated into *Engliſh*, the Names of the principal Actors muſt of courſe become familiar to the Readers; ſo that it was judged proper to inſert the following ALPHABET, wherein Kings, Emperors, Queens, Prieſts, Philoſophers, Rulers, Judges, *&c.* are promiſcuouſly ſet down, and marked where the Streſs or Tone of the Voice ſhould be, in order to ſhew the proper Pronunciation.

A

AARON
Ab
A'ba
Abáddon
Abagárus,
A'bgarus, *or*
A'gbarus
Abána
Abárbinel *or*
Abrávinel
A'barim
A'baris
A'baron
A'barus
A'bas
Abaſſínia *or*
Abyſſinia
A'bba
Abdála *or*
Abdállah
A'bdas
Abdelméleck
Abderáma
Ab'dia
A'bdiel
A'bdon
Abdúla
Abdulmálich
Abédnego
A'bel
A'beja
Abel Mehólah
or Abel-Mea
Abel-Mitzráim
Abel-Shirtim
Aben-bóhan
Aben-ézra
Aberdéen
A'bez

A'bi
Abiah
Abiálbon
Abiathar
A'bib
Abídan
A'biel *or*
Jéhiel
Abiézer
Abi-Gábaon *or*
Ner
Abigáil
Abiháil
Abíhu
Abíjah *or*
Abíjam
A'bila *or*
Abéla
Abiléne
Abimáel
Abímelech
Abinádab
Abinóam
Abíram
Abíſhag
Abiſhái
Abiſhálom
Abíſhua
Abital
Abíud
A'bner
A'bram *or*
A'braham
A'bſalom
Abſánder
Abúbus
Abúma
Abydénus
Acabátes
Acácius

A'cha
A'cheſ
Acéldama
Acéſius
Achéia
Acháicus
A'chan
Acháris
Achátes
A'chbor
A'chelous
A'chiab
Achílles
A'chim
A'chior
Achíram *or*
A'hiram
A'chiſh
A'chmet
Achólius
A'chor
A'chſah
A'chſhaph *or*
A'chſaph
A'chzib
Acílius
Acóſta
A'cra
Acrabaténe
A'cron
Actéon
A'cton
Adáda
Adad Rímmon
or Hádad-
Rimmon
A'dah
Adáiah
A'dam
A'dama

A'damah
A'dami
Adarcónium
Adárſa
Adbáel
A'ddan
A'ddar
A'ddi
A'del
Adeláis
A'delbert
Adeodátus
A'der
Adiabéne
Adída
A'diel
Adítha
Adlái
Admátha
Admétus
A'dna
A'dnah
Adólphus
A'dom
Adonái
Adoniakim
Adonibézek
Adoníjah
Adoníram
Adónis
Adonizédek
A'dor.
Adoráim
Adóram
Adramíttium
Adramélech
Adráſtus
A'dria
A'drian
Adrianóple

A'driel
A'dris *or*
E'dris
Adrumétum
Adúllam
Adúmmim
Adúſam
A'en *or*
A'in
Afránius
A'frica
A'ga
A'gaba
A'gabus
A'gag
Agálla
Agamédes
Agamémnon
Agaméſtor
Aganippe
Agapétus
A'gatha
A'gatho
Agáthocles
Agée
Agéſilaus
Agláis
Agláus
A'gnes
Agrícola
Agríppa
Agríppas
Agrippína
Agrippínus
A'gron
A'gur
A'ha
A'hab
Ahára'h
Ahárh:
Ahaſuérus

Ahaz
Ahaziah
A'her
A'hi
Abíah
Ahikam
Ahílud
Ahimáaz
Ahímam
Ahímelech
Ahímoth
Ahínadad
Ahinóam
Ahío
Ahíon
Ahira
Ahiſamach
Ahiſhár
Ahítophel
Ahítub
Ahíud
A'hlab
A'hlai
Ahóban *or*
A'hban
Ahóhe *or*
Ahóah
Ahóliab
Ahólibah *or*
Ahólah
Ahumái
Ahúzam
Ahúzzah
Ai
A'iah
A'jah

Ajalon

A CATALOGUE of Names of Perſons and Places.

A'jalon
A'jax
Aix
Ainúlphus
Akíba
Alabárcha
A'ám
A'lameth
A'larick
A'lberic
A'lbert
Albínus
A'lbion
Albumázar
A'lcimus *or* Jácimus *or* Jóachim
Alema
Alcétas
Alcíat
Alcibiades
Alcides
Alcínous
A'ldebert
A'lderick
Aléćto
A'lemeth
Alexándra *or* Salóme
Alexándria
Aléxas
Alexis
Alexius
Alfred
A'lfwold
Algiers
Alházen
A'li
A'lian
Allóbroges
A'llon
Allóphyli
A'lluſh *or* A'luſh
A'lmah
Almáns *or*
Alphéus
Alpes
Alpimus
A'lrick
Alphónſus
Alsátia
A'lvan
A'mad
A'mal
A'malek
Amáſa
Amáſis
A'math
Amátha
Amathéans
Amáthus
Amaziah
A'mazons
Ambivius

A'mbroſe
Amedéus
A'meleck
Amélia
América
Amerútha
A'mi
Amiánus
Amida
Amílcar
Aminadab
Amittái
Amízabad
A'mmiel
A'mmihud
Ammiſhádai
A'mmon
Ammónis
A'mmonites
A'mok
A'mon
Amónon *or* No-A'mmon
A'morites
A'mos
Amphíction
Amphípolis
A'mphora
A'mphas
A'mram
Amráphel
Amſterdám
A'murath
Amy'ntas
A'mzi
A'na
A'nab
Anaclétus
Anácreon
A'nah
Anahárath
A'nak
A'nakim
A'nam
Anámelech
Anánim
Aráni
Ananías
Ananus
Anaſtátius
A'nath
A'nathoth
Anatólius
Anaxágoras
Anaxárchus
Anaximánder
Anaximéne
Anchíalus
Anchíſes
Andalúſia
A'ndrew
Andro'nicus
A'nen
A'ner
Angóla

Anhált
A'ni *or* Húnni
A'niam
Anánus *or*
Ananías
Anicétus
Anícius
Aniléus
A'nim
Anjóu
A'nna *or*
Anne
A'nnas *or*
Annánus
A'nſelm
Anthédon
Anthémius
A'nthony
A'ntichriſt
Antígonus
Anti-Libánus
A'ntioch
Antíochis
Antíochus
A'ntipas
Antipáter
Antipátris
Antíſtes
Antiſthenes
Antónia
A'ntony *or*
A'nthony
A'ntwerp
A'nua
A'nub
A'nus
Apádna
Apámea
Apácha *or*
A'phek
Apélles
Aphes-Dámim *or* Aphes Dámmim
Aphráim
A'phſes
A'pis
Apollináris
Apóclaypſe
Apóllo
Apollodórus
Apollónia
Apollónius
Apoliophanes
Apóllos
Apóllyon
Apóſtate
Apóſtle
Appáim
A'ppus
A'ppia
A'ppian
A'ppion
A'ppius

Apúleius
Apúlia
A'pris
A'quila
Aquílius
A'quilo
Aquitáin
Ar
A'ra
A'rab
Arábah
Arábia
Aráceans *or*
A'rkites
A'rach
A'rad
Arádus
A'rah
A'ram
A'ran
Arápha *or* Rápha
A'rarat
Arátus
Aráunah *or* O'rnan
Aráxes
Arbáces
Arbáttis
A'rbe *or* Hébron
Arbéla
Arbélus
A'rca
Arcádia
Arcádius
A'rce
Arcéſilaus
Arcéutmus
Archángel
Archeláis
Archeláus
A'rchi
A'rchias
Archídamus
Archímedes
Arehíppus
Archy'tas
Arcópolis
Arctúrus
Ard
A'rdon
Aréli
Areopágus
Arétas
A'reth *or* Háreth
Arethúſa
Arétia
Arétius
A'rgo
A'rgob
A'rgus
Argy'le
A'ria

Ariádne
A'rian
Ariaráthes
Aridái
Aridátha
A'riel *or* Rabbáth-Moab
Arimánon
Arimathéa
A'rimi
Arindela
A'rioch
A'rion
Arióſto
Aríſſa
Ariſtágoras
Ariſtárchus
Ariſtéus
Ariſtides
Ariſtippus
Ariſtóbulus
Ariſtodémus
Ariſtophanes
A'riſtotle
Armagéddon
Armágh
Arménia
Armíllus
Arminius
A'rmon
Arnóbius
A'rnold
A'rnon
Arnóna
A'rnulph
A'rod
Aróer
Arpád
Arpháxad
Arſáces
Arſácius
Arſénius
A'rſes
Arſinóe
Artába
Artabánus
Artabáſes
Artabázanes
Artabázus
Artavá'ſdes
Artaxérxes
Artáxias
Artémas
Artemidórus
Artemiſſia
Artémon
Arthémius
A'rthur
Artóis
A'rva
Arúboth
Arúir
Arúma *or* Rúmah

A'rundel
Arúntius
A'rus
A'rza
A'ſan
Aſánder
Aſáhel
Aſáiah
Aſámon
A'ſaph
Aſárclah
A'ſcalon
Aſcánius
Aſclepíades
Aſclepiodórus
Aſclepiadótus
Aſcletárion
A'ſdrubal
Aſélla
Aſéneth
A'ſhan
A'ſhbel
A'ſhdod
A'ſhdoth
A'ſher
A'ſhimah
A'ſhkenaz
A'ſhnath
A'ſhpenaz
Aſhúath
A'ſhur
A'ſia
A'ſiel
Aſínus
A'ſkelon
A'ſmodéus
Aſmóneans
Aſnápper
Aſóchis
A'ſphar
A'ſriel
A'ſſaron *or* O'mer
A'ſſemon
Affidéans
A'ſſir
A'ſſos
Aſſy'ria
A'ſtaroth *or* A'ſtarte
Aſty'ages
Aſtérius
Aſtéria
Aſtréa
A'ſtracan
Aſty'anax
A'ſylum
Aſy'ncritus
Atad
Atalánta
A'tarath
A'taroth
A'ter
A'thach
Atháliah

A'tha-

A'thamas
Athanáſius
A'thar
Athenágoras
Athenóbius
A'thens
Athlái
Athléta
A'thol
A'thon
A'treus
A'tlas
A'ttalus
Attália
A'ttica
A'tticus
A'ttila
Attílius
Avérno
Averróes
Augéa
Augéas
A'ugur
Augúſtin
Augúſtus
A'vicen
A'vignon
A'vim
A'vith
Aúlon
A'von
Aurélian
Aurélius
Ausónius
Aúſtin
Aúſtria
Auxéntius
A'za
Azaliah
A'zar
Azariah
Azarías
Azázel
Azaziah
A'zbuk
Azékah
Azél
Azém
A'zima or Hazimah
Azmáveth or A'zmoth
A'zmon
Aznoth-Tábor
Azónes
A'zor
Azóres
A'zoth
A'zriel
Arikam
Azúbah
A'zur
Azúra
Azy'mus
A'zzan

B

BA'AL or Bel
Báalah
Báaliath
Baal-Bérith
Baal-Gád
Baal-Hánan
Baal-Házor
Baal Hérmon
Báalim
Báalis
Baal Méon
Baal-Péor
Baal Perázim
Baal-Shali'ſha
Baal-Támar
Báaltis
Baalzéphon
Báana
Báanath
Báara
Báaras or
Báaris
Baaséiah
Báaſha
Bábas
Bábel or
Bábylon
Babílias
Bábrias
Babylónia
Báca
Bácar
Bácath
Bácchides
Bacchílides
Bácchilus
Bácchus
Báctrians
Bágdad or
Bágdet
Bagóas
Báhama
Báhem
Bahúrim
Bájazet
Bakbákker
Bála or Zohar
Bálaam
Bálad or
Baládad
Baládan
Bálak
Bálamir
Balbínus
Bálbus
Bálchis or
Bálkis
Bálderick
Báldus
Báldwin
Baltházar
Báltick
Báltis
Bámoth
Bámoth-Baal
Báni-Banaiah
Barábbas
Bárach
Baráchel
Barachías
Bárak
Barampóur
Barbádoes
Bárbary
Baráſa
Barchéba
Bar-Jéſus
Bar-Jóna
Báris
Bárnabas
Bar-Pánther
Barsábas
Barthólomew
Bar-Timéus
Báruch
Báruth or
Bérytus
Barzaphórnes
Barzillái
Báſara
Báſca
Baſcáma
Báſhan
Báſhmath
Baſilides
Baſilínai
Baſilius or
Báſil
Baſióthia
Bath-Sáma
Bath-Shéba
Báſmath
Batávia
Báthyllus
Bathy'ra
Bath Zacharías
Batílda
Bátto
Báttey
Bávar
Bavária
Báucis
Bávius
Báuldwin or
Baldwin
Bearn
Bealiah
Béatrix
Bebái
Bebéthen
Bécah or
Békah
Bécher
Bechoráth
Bédad
Bédan
Bedéiah
Beeliada
Beel-Méus
Beel-Téem
Béel-zebub
Beel-Zéphon
Béer or
Béera
Beer-E'lim
Béerah
Béeri
Béeroth
Beer-Shéba
Béeſtera or
Bóſtra or
Bózra
Begábar
Beghái
Béhemoth
Béiza or
Béizath
Béla
Beléus or
Bélus
Bélga or
Bélgai
Belgráde
Bélial
Bélina
Beliſárius
Bell I'ſle or
Formóſa
Beliérophon
Bellóna
Bélmen
Belſházzar or
Belteſházzar
Belzéphon
Ben-Abínadab
Benáiah
Ben-Dékar
Bénedict
Bénnet
Benezét
Ben-Gábar
Ben-Górion
Ben-Hádad
Ben Háil
Ben Hénnon or
Ben-Hinnon
Ben-Héſed
Ben-Húr
Bén-Jamin or
Benóni
Ben-Sirách
Beon-Zóheth
Beór
Beótia
Béra
Bérea
Berénger or
Berengárius
Berenice
Bérghen
Béri
Béria
Bérith
Bérlin
Bermúdas
Bérnard
Beródach
Berófus
Béroth
Bérothah or
Berothái
Bérthe
Bérthold
Bértram
Bértrand
Bórtulf
Bery'llus
Beſodéiah
Béſor or
Bóſor
Beſſárion
Béſſus
Bethábara
Bethánath
Bethánim
Béthany
Beth Arábah
Bethéran or
Beth-Háram
Betháven or
Béthel
Béther
Bethéſda
Beth-Jéſhimoth
Béth-Lehem or
Béth Lechem
Beth-Máaka or
Abel-Máacha
Beth-Máon
Béthora
Béthoron
Beth-Péor
Bétheſda
Béthſaida
Beth-ſhálisha
Béth-ſhan
Béthſhémeſh
Béthuel
Bethúlia
Beth záida
Betónim
Brúnſvic or
Brúnſwick
Brúnus
Brú'us
Brúxels or
Brúſſels
Búbalus
Búbaſtus
Bucéphalus
Búkki
Búkkiah
Bulárchus
Bulgária
Búnah
Bópalus

A Catalogue of Names of Persons and Places.

Bópalus
Busíris
Butacídes
Búthus
Bútus
Buz
Búzi
By'blos

C

CAB or Cábus
Cabádes
Cábbon
Cabíras
Cábires
Cábul
Cácus
Cad or Cádus
Cádiz
Cádmus
Cadúceus
Cadúmim
Caeriéon
Cagánus
Cain
Caínan
Cáipha or
Cáiphas
Cáius
Cálah or
Chálah
Cálais
Cálama
Cálamus
Calcédon or
Chalcédon
Cálchas
Calchínia
Cálcol or
Chálcol
Cale or
Chale
Cáleb
Cálecut
Cálif
California
Caligula
Cálippus
Cellicrátes
Calimachus
Calliope
Callirhóe
Callisthenes
Callísto
Callístus
Cálneh
Cálphi
Calpúrnia
Cálvary or
Gólgotha
Cámbridge
Cámbyses
Camílla
Camíllus
Cámon
Cána
Cánaan
Cánaanites
Cánada
Cándace
Cándia or
Crete
Cánneh
Cánthara
Cánute
Capernáum
Capernóma
Cáphar
Caphar-A'bis
Caphar-Barúcha
Caphar-Jáma or Jábneel
Cáphtor
Capitólias
Capitolino
Cappadócia
Cappadócians
Cápua
Cáraites
Cáranus
Cárcas
Carchémish
Cárdiff
Cárdigan
Caréah
Cária
Cárius
Carlísle
Carloman
Carlówitz
Carmárthen
Cármel
Cármelites
Cármi
Carnáim or
A'ſtaroth
Carnárvan
Carnéades
Carolina
Cárpocras
Cárpus
Carthéna
Cárthage
Carthagéna
Cásimir
Cásius
Cásluhim
Cásphan or
Héshbon
Cásphor
Cáspis
Cássander
Cássandra
Cassiodórus
Cassiópea or
Cassíope
Cássius
Caſtile
Cástor
Catalónia
Cátherine
Cáthneſſe
Cáto
Cáttath
Catúllus
Caucáſus
Cáyro or
Cáiro
Cázan
Cecília
Cecílius
Cecrópius
Cecrops
Cédron
Cédwell
Cée or
Céa
Ceílan
Ceix
Céleſtin
Célſus
Cenchréa
Cénchris
Cendébens
Cenúlphus or
Kénulphus
Cephalónia
Céphalus
Céphas
Cepheus
Cérberus
Cérdon
Cérealis
Céres
Cerínthus
Céſar
Ceſaréa
Ceſárius
Céſennus
Ceſónia
Céſtius
Cévennis
Céuta
Chábalon
Chábelon
Chabláis
Chábrias
Chabrís
Chábulon or
Cábul
Chálchis
Chaldéa
Chaldéans
Cham
Chamánim
Chámarim
Chámos or
Chémoth
Charábe
Charáca
Charac-Móba
Charibért
Cháricle
Charidémus
Chárilaus
Chárlemont
Charleróy
Charles
Charlótte
Cháron
Chary'bdis
Chébar
Chederlaómer
Chéfil
Chélcias
Chéllus
Chélmon
Chélonis
Chélub
Chémnis
Chenáanah
Chéops
Chephírah
Chéran
Cheréas
Cherílus
Chérith
Chérithim
Cherſonéſus
Chérub
Chéſalon
Chéſed
Chéſil
Chesítah
Chéſne
Cheſúlloth
Chétium
Chévan
Chicheſter
Childebert
Childebrand
Childeric
Chileab
Chíli
Chilion
Chílperic
Chimham
China
Chínchin
Chinéſe
Chío
Chippur or
Kippur
Chíron
Chíſlon
Chittim
Chiun
Chloe
Chnin or Knin
Chóbar
Chocolóoca
Choréba
Chóſhan-Riſhathaim
Choſróes
Chriſt
Chriſtian
Chriſtiern
Chriſtina
Chriſtopher
Chromátius
Chrónicles
Chus
Chúza
Chyndónax
Cícero
Cilícia
Címon
Cincinnátus
Cína
Cinnereth or
Cíneroth
Circáſſia
Circe
Cirencéſter
Ciſtércians
Cláuda
Cláude
Cláudia
Cláudian
Cláudius
Cleander
Cleánthes
Cleárchus
Clélia
Clément
Cléobis
Cleobulina
Cleóbulus
Cleomédes
Cleoménes
Cleópas
Cleopátra
Cleophánte
Cléophe
Cleoſtrátus
Clérmont
Cleſides
Cléveland
Cleves
Clínias
Clío
Chiſthanes
Clíto
Chitórmachus
Clítus
Clódion
Clódius
Clódomir or
Clódamir
Clógher
Clotáir
Clótho
Clotílde
Clóvis
Cluéntius
Clúſia
Cly'mene
Clytemnéſtra
Cóa
Cóchim
Cochinchína
Cóckermouth
Cocy'tus
Códrus
Coeránus
Cólcheſter
Cólebrook
Cáleſhill
Colchóſeh
Collina
Colliúthus
Cólogn
Cólophon
Cóloſſe
Colóſſus
Colúmbus
Colmánia
Cománus
Cómmodus
Compoſtélla
Conárus
Concórdia
Confúcius
Connaught
Cónrad
Cónſtance
Cónſtans
Conſtántia
Cónſtantine
Conſtantinóple
Conſtántius
Cóos or Cos
Copenhágen
Copónius
Córban
Cordérius
Corínna
Córinth
Coriolánus
Cornélia
Cornélius
Corſéus
Córus
Cóſam
Cóſmus
Coſtobárus
Coz
Cózar
Cózbi
Cráſſus
Cratérus
Crátes
Cratéus
Crátilus
Cratínus
Creména
Créon
Creóphilus
Créſcens
Crete
Créuſa
Crimáſius or
Crimíſus
Crínas or
Crítias
Críſpus
Crithéis
Cróthon
Critóbulus
Critolaus
Croátia
Croéſus
Cróydon or
Croyden

Cróyden
Crus
Ctéſias
Ctesíbius
Ctesílochus
Ctéſichon
Cúbi
Cucubáo
Cucúſa
Cujáva
Cúlon *or*
Cáulon
Cumánus
Cúmberland
Cuméa
Cúmbert
Cúpid
Cúrio
Cuſh
Cúſhi
Cúſpidus
Cúthath
Cúthbert
Cúthites
Cy'amon
Cy'ana
Cyannippus
Cyaxáres
Cy'clops
Cy'dias
Cy'na
Cynéas
Cynocéphalus
Cynópolis
Cy'nthus
Cy'prian
Cy'pros
Cy'prus
Cypſélus
Cyréne
Cyrénius
Cyríachus
Cyríades
Cy'ril
Cy'rus
Cytheréa
Cy'zicus
Czar

Dáiri
Dáiro
Dalecárlia
Décan
Decápolis
Decébalus
Deciánus
Décius
Dédalus
Dédan
Deianíra
Dejóces
Deiótarus
Deíphile
Deíphobus
Delâiah
Délilah
Délos
Délphos
Démas
Demarátus
Demétrius
Démocles
Demócritus
Demódice
Demóphilus
Démophon
Demophóon
Demóſthenes
Déutronomy
Déuteroſis
Déuxponts
Dey
Diaduménus
Diágorus
Diána
Dianbékir
Díblain
Díblatha
Díbon
Díbri
Diceárchus
Dicenéus
Dictyn'na
Didácus *or*
Didgo
Didier
Didimus *or*
Dídymus
Didrachma
Diémens
Dieppe
Diklah
Dimas
Dimnah
Dimóna
Dinah
Dinárchus
Dinhábah
Dinócrates
Dioceſaréa

Dáirn
Débir
Déborah
Décan
Decápolis
Decébalus
Deciánus
Décius
Dédalus
Dédan
Deianíra
Dejóces
Deiótarus
Deíphile
Deíphobus
Delâiah
Délilah
Délos
Délphos
Démas
Demarátus
Demétrius
Démocles
Demócritus
Demódice
Demóphilus
Démophon
Demophóon
Demóſthenes
Déutronomy
Déuteroſis
Déuxponts
Dey
Diaduménus
Diágorus
Diána
Dianbékir
Díblain
Díblatha
Díbon
Díbri
Diceárchus
Dicenéus
Dictyn'na
Didácus *or*
Didgo
Didier
Dídimus *or*
Dídymus
Didrachma
Diémens
Dieppe
Diklah
Dimas
Dimnah
Dimóna
Dinah
Dinárchus
Dinhábah
Dinócrates
Dioceſaréa

Diocléſian
Diódorus
Diógenes
Diognétus
Diómedes
Díon
Dion'ſius
Diophántus
Dioſcórides
Dióſcorus
Dióſpolis
Diotréphes
Diphílus
Díſham
Díſhon
Díſmas *or*
Déſmas
Díu
Dixmuy'de
Dodáim *or*
Dudáim
Dodánim
Dodávah
Dodóna
Dóeg
Dóeſbourg
Doge
Dómbes
Dóminick
Domítian
Domitílla
Dónald
Dónatus
Dónavert
Dóncaſter
Dongállus
Dórcas
Dórcheſter
Dórdrecht *or*
Dort
Dória
Dóris
Dormónt
Dórſetſhire
Doſithéus
Dóthan *or*
Dothâin
Douáy
Dóuglaſs
Dównham
Dráco
Dray'ton
Drexéllius
Drógheda
Dróitwich
Drúma
Drúmos
Drúſilla
Drúſus
Drymos *or*
Drymas
Dúdia
Dúdim *or*
Dodáim
Dúncan

Dundée
Dúnkirk
Dúnſtable
Dúnwich
Dúra
Durándus
Dúrham
Düſſeldorp

E

EA'DBERT
Eadiga
Eanfrid
E'ardulf
Eáton
E'bal
E'bba
E'ben
E'ben-mêlech
Eben-ézer
E'ber *or*
Heber
Eberhárdus
E'beys
Ebíaſph
E'bion
Ebóda
E'bon
E'broin
E'buric
Ecbatána
Ecdícius
Ecdíppa *or*
A'chzib
Ecebólius
E'cho
E'dbald
E'delwald
E'ded
E'der
E'derus
Edéſſa
E'dgar
Edgéhill
E'dinburgh
E'dmund
E'dna
E'dom
Edómia
E'dred
Edréi
Edúma
E'dward
E'dwin
E'gbert
Egéria
Egéſta
E'gica
Egína
E'glah
Eglâim
E'lon
E'gmont
E'gypt
E'hud
Eichſtadt

Dába-
SHETH
Dáberath
Dábir
Dábul
Dácia
Daciánus
Dácius
Dádan
Dadívan
Dagéſtan *or*
Dachíſtan
Dágobert
Dágon
Daibértus
Daimáchus

Dárhan
Daríus
Dárking
Dárkon
Dárlington
Dármſtadt
Daróma
Dártford
Dártmouth
Dárwentwater
Dátames
Dáthan
Dathéma *or*
Dáthman
Dáventry
Dávid
Daúphine

Dárha
Daríus
Dárking
Dárkon
Dárlington
Dármſtadt
Daróma
Dártford
Dártmouth
Dárwentwater
Dátames
Dáthan
Dathéma *or*
Dáthman
Dáventry
Dávid
Daúphine

E'ſau
E'ſdras
Eſdríelon
E'ſek
E'ſhcol
E'ſhtaol
E'ſhtemoa
E'ſhton
E'ſkimo
E'ſpagne
E'ſquiline
E'ſſex
E'ſſex-iſland
E'ſſex-ſtreet
E'ſſex-ſtreet
E'ſſex-ſtreet

Eliſhua
E'liud
Elizáphan
Elízur
E'lliſmere
Elmódam
Elnáan
Elnáthan
Elóhi
E'lon
Elpídius
E'lſingburgh
Eltéco *or*
Eltéca
Elteketh
Eltékon
Eltólad
E'lul
Eluzái
E'ly
Elymáis
E'lymas
Elzábad
Eméſa
E'mims
Emmánuel *or*
Emánuel
Emmáus
E'mmeric
Empedócles
Enábris
Enáim
Enán
E'ndor
Endy'mion
Enéas
En-Egláim
Engánna
Engánnim
Engédi
Engelbert
Enháddah
Enházor
E'nico
Enmíſhpat
E'nna
Enneſkilling *or*
I'nſkilling
Ennódius
E'nos
E'noch
Enrógel
Enſhémeſh
Epamiónda
E'paphras
Epaphroditus
E'paphus
Epenétus
E'phah
Ephái
Ephébia
E'pher
Ephéſtion
E'pheſus
E'phra
Ephráim
Ephicáris
Ephicárnus
E'phratah
E'phrath
E'phron
Epiététus
Epicúrus
Epidáurus
Epiménides
Epimétheus
Epiphánia
Epiphánius
Epirus
E'pping
Epponina
E'ran
Erasiſtratus
Eráſmus
Eráſtus
Eratóſtratus
Ergánes
E'ricus
Erithréa
E'rkenwald
E'rmeric
E'rneſt
Eſcúrial
Eſdraélon
E'ſdras *or*
E'zra
Eſhbáal
E'ſhban
E'ſheol
Eſhtáol
Eſhtemóa
E'ſli
Euſébius
Euſtáchius
Euſtáthius
Eutérpe
Euthímius
Euthycrátes
Eutrópius
Euty'ches
Eutychides
Euty'chius
Eútichus
Ezbái
Ez'bon
Ezékiel
E'zer
E'zion
E'zra

F

FAbiánus
Fábius
Fabrícius
Fádus
Fáith
Fakír
Faliópius
Fálmouth
Fánnius
Fáramund *or*
Pháramund
Farnéſe
Fáuſta
Fauſtína
Fáuſtus
Fáyal
Féldkirk
Félix
Férdinand
Feredéthus
Férgus
Feritharis
Fermanágh
Fernélius
Ferrára
Féſtus
Fethélmachus
Flámborough
Flaminius
Flánders
Flávius
Flávian
Flórence
Floréntius
Floríanus
Flórimond
Florínus
Fóhi
Fontainbleáu
Fontarábia
Fórdingbridge
Formóſa
Fortaventúra
Fortunátus
Fort-Léwis
Frámpton
Fráncfort
Fráncis
Fránces
Francónia
Fráwenburgh
Frecúlíus
Fredegárius
Fredegúnda
Fréderick
Fréſinkfield
Fríbourg
Frioúl
Fruméntius
Frúſtemberg
Fulgéntius
Fúlvia

G

GA'AL
Gáash
Gába
Gábarus
Gábael *or*
Gabél
Gabélus
Gabátha
Gábara *or*
Gábarath
Gábbatha
Gabéllus
Gabiéni
Gábii
Gabínius
Gábriel
Gábrielle
Gad
Gádara
Gádaris *or*
Gáddiel
Gáddi
Gádemes *or*
Gademáſſa
Gádi
Gádor
Gáham
Gáhar
Gaiabárim
Gaiánus
Gajéta *or*
Cajéta
Gáinas
Gainſborough
Gáius
Galatéa
Galátia
Galícia
Gálilee
Galiléo
Gállia
Gallién
Gallínicus
Gálloway
Gallus
Gállway
Gámala
Gamáliel
Gambéa
Gámul
Gánges
Gánimede
Gánking
Gáramas
Gáta
Gárcias
Gáreb
Gargánus
Gárgaris
Gáris
Garónne
Gaſcóign
Gátam
Gath
Gáulan
Gáulon *or*
Gólan
Gaurícus
Gáza
Gazábar
Gazára
Gázer
Gazéllus
Gázez
Gébal
Géber
Gébim
Gedaliah
Gédeon
Géder
Géderoth
Gedór
Geházi
Gehénna
Geláſius
Gélbus
Géliloth
Gélmon
Gemálli
Gemariah
Génan
Genéva
Génoua
Geneſareth
Géneſis
Génſerich
Genúbath
Geófrey
Geórge
Geórgia
Géra
Gérald
Gerár
Geráſa
Gergéſa
Gergeſénes
Germânicus
Germánus
Germerſheim
Geróntius
Gérrard
Gérſam *or*
Gérſhom
Gérſon
Gertrúdenberg
Géryon
Gérzi
Géſhur
Geſtrícia
Géta
Géther
Gethſémane
Getúlia
Gibbar
Gibbethon
Gíbeah
Gíbon
Gibráltar
Gídeon
Giges *or*
Gy'ges
Gíhon
Gílbert
Gílboa
Gílead
Gildo
Gilead
Gíles
Gílgal
Gíloth
Gimzo
Gíneth *or*
Gínath

Ginath
Giróne
Giúlia
Glamórgan
Glaphy'ra
Gláscow
Glássenbury
Glacérius
Glóucester
Gnéine
Gnídus
Góbrias
Gódfrey
Golcónda
Gólgotha
Goliah
Gomárus
Gómer
Gomórrha
Góndebald
Góndemar
Góndioch
Góphna
Gordiánus
Górgias
Góshen
Gótemburgh
Gótorp
Gózan
Grácchus
Grántham
Grátian
Grátus
Gráveling
Gravesénd
Greece
Greénwich
Grégory
Grénada
Grénoble
Grimoáldus
Gródno
Gróenland
Gry'llus
Guadalajára
Guadiána
Guadloúpa
Guálbert
Guálid
Gúam
Guamánga
Guanahání
Gustálla
Guaxáca
Gúcheu
Gúel
Gúelders
Gúernsey
Guíbert or
Guílbert
Gúido
Gúinea
Gúni
Gurbáal
Gustávus

Guy
Gy'ac
Gylíppus

H

HAaháshtan
Habák-kuk
Hábor
Chábor or
Cáboras
Hábspurg
Hacaliah
Hacáchan
Hácatah
Háchilah
Hachmóni
Hádad
Hadadézer
Hadadrímmon
Hádar
Hádasha or
Chadásha
Hadássah
Haderslében
Hádid or
Chadid
Hádington
Hadlái
Hádley
Hadóram
Hádrach or
A'dra.
Háerlem
Hágar
Hagaréns
Haggái
Hággi
Hággiah
Hággiar
Hággith
Háin
En or
Eiin
Hágiar
Hague
Haguenáw
Háinan
Hainault
Hainshemáth
Hálebas
Hálah
Hálam
Hálberstadt
Hálesworth
Háli
Cáli or
Cháli
Halibácha
Hali-bég
Halicarnássus
Halóhesh
Hállifax
Ham
Hamadry'ades
Háman

Hámath
Hámathites
Hamaxobiáni
Hámburgh
Hamedátha
Hámmon or
Chámon
Hámor
Hamoth-dór
Hamónah
Hámpshire or
Hántshire
Hámuel
Hámul
Hamútal
Hánchung
Hanamcél
Hánan
Hanáni
Hananíah
Hanániel
Hánathon
Hánnah
Hánnekeb or
Nékeb
Hánnibal
Hannibaliánus
Hánuel
Hánoch
Hánum
Haphráim
Hára
Háran
Harbónah
Hárborough
Háred or
Héred
Háreth
Hárim
Haríph
Harnápher
Hárod
Hárodite
Hárold
Harósheth
Harpágus
Harpalice
Hárpalus
Harpócrates
Hártford
Hartlepóol
Háruphite
Háruz
Hárwich
Hasádiah
Haselmére
Hashabíah
Hashbádana
Háshem
Hashmonáh
Háshub
Hashúbah
Hásium
Haffenáh
Hathul

Hávána
Hávilah
Havoth Jáir
Hávran
Háynburgh or
Hámburgh
Hazáel
Hazar ádda
Hazar-gádda
Hazar-mávith
Hazar-shúal
Hazar-súsim
Hazázel
Házerim
Hazezon-Támar
Hábiel
Hazor
Héa
Héadon
Hébrew or
Héber
Hebrón
Hebróna or
Ebronáh
Hébrus
Hécale
Hécate
Héchen
Hécla
Héctor
Hécuba
Hédwige
Hégai
Hegéfias
Hegesíppus
Hegefistátus
Hegetórides
Heidelberg
Hélam
Hélbah
Heldái
Héleb
Hélek
Hélen
Hélena
Heléne
Hélenus
Heleph
Hélez
Heliades
Helíce
Hélicon
Heliodórus
Heliogábalus
Heliópolis
Helládius
Hélleníts
Hélleſpont
Hélon
Héman
Hémdan
Hemódes
Hemóna

Hen
Héngist
Hénneberg
Héary
Hénley
Hépha
Hépher
Hephéstion
Hephzíbah
Heráclea
Heracleon
Heracleópolites
Heráclian
Heraclídes
Heráclitus
Heráclius
Hércules
Hercy'nia
Héres
Héreford
Hérillus
Héribert
Hérma
Hermachus
Hermánstadt
Hermánstéin
Hérmas
Hermatínus
Herménigilde
Hérmes
Hérmias
Hérmion
Hermodórus
Hermógenes
Hérmon
Hermópolis
Hermundúri
Héro
Hérod
Heródes
Heródians
Heródias
Heródion
Heródium
Herodórus
Heródotus
Heróon
Herophilus
Hersília
Heriéli
Hérzegovína
Héser
Hésbon
Héshmon
Hésiod
Héſione
Hésper
Heſpéria
Hésperus
Heſiái
Hólofernes
Hólon
Hólstein
Hómer
Homonéus
Hondúras

Hor-

Honorátus
Honórius
Hóphrah
Hor
Hórace
Hóram
Hóreb
Hórem
Hóri
Hórites
Hórmah
Hormísdas
Hóron *or*
Oronáim
Horonáim
Horténſia
Horténſius
Hosái
Hosánna
Hoſéa
Hoſhaiah
Hóſhama
Hoſtáſius
Hoſtília
Hótham
Hóthir
Hóttentots
Húbert
Húgh
Húguenots
Húkok
Hul
Húldah
Húmber
Húmbert
Húmtah
Hunáim
Húneric
Húngary
Hunnibáldus
Húntcliffe
Húntington
Húpham
Húppah
Húppim
Hur
Húral
Húram
Húri
Húrons
Huſbái
Húſham
Húſhath
Húſhim
Hyacinthus
Hyacintides
Hy'breas
Hy'dra
Hyginus
Hy'las
Hy'llus
Hylóbians
Hyméneus
Hyperbórean
Hypérides
Hypérion
Hypermnéſtra
Hypiſcrátea
Hypiſcréon
Hypſipile
Hyrcánia
Hy'rcanus

J

JA'AKAN
Jaalam
Jáaſau
Jáazaniah
Jáaziah
Jábal
Jabázaites
Jábel
Jabeſh Gilead
Jabez
Jábin
Jabnéel
Jábneh
Jábok *or*
Jábbok
Jacáya
Jáchan
Jáchin
Jácob
Jácobins
Jácobites
Jacquelína
Jáda
Jádaſon
Jáddus *or*
Jáddua
Jádiael
Jádon
Jádur
Jáfa *or*
Jáffa
Jafanapátan
Jagéllo
Jágurndorf
Jágur
Jáh
Jáhath
Jáhaz
Jaházath
Jahazéel
Jahaziah
Jáhel *or*
Jáel
Jáhleel
Jahmái
Jahzéel
Jahzérah
Jáir
Jákim
Jamáica
Jamáma
Jamasójt
Jámba
Jámbis
Jámblichus
Jámboli
Jámbres
Jámbri
Jámes
Jámin
Jámnia
Jánai *or*
Jaanái
Jancóma
Jánna *or*
Jánne
Jánnes
Jannéus
Janóhah
Jánum
Jánus
Jáo
Jáchew
Japán
Jápha
Jáphet
Japheth
Jáphia
Jáphlet
Jára
Járah
Járamouth
Járças
Járden
Járed
Járhah
Jarib
Jármuth
Járopol
Jároſlaw
Jáſhen
Jaſhobéam
Jáſhub
Jáſon
Jáſper
Jáſque
Jathniel
Játir
Jáva
Jávan
Jáve *or*
Jábe
Jáyck
Jázar
Jáziz
I'bas
I'bbar
Ibéria
I'bis
Ibléam
I'braim
I'bri
I'bum
I'bycus
I'bzan
Icária
Icárius
I'carus
I'chabod
Ichóglans
Icónium
Ictínus
I'da
Idácius
I'dalah
Idathy'ríes
I'ddo
Idoméneus
Idumés
Iduméans
Jearim
Jébus *or*
Jebuſéus
Jecamiah
Jechonías
Jecoliah
Jedáiah
Jediáel
Jediah
Jédo
Jedúthun
Jédzer
Jehaléel
Jehaziel
Jehdéiah
Jehezékel
Jehiah
Jehied
Jehoáhaz
Jehóiachin
Jehoiada
Jehóiakim
Jehóiarib
Jehóram
Jehóſhaphat
Jehóſheba
Jehóvah
Jehózabad
Jehózadak
Jéhu
Jehúda
Jéiel
Jekaméam
Jekamiah
Jémpterland *or*
Jémptia
Jéptha *or*
Jéphthah
Jephúnneh
Jérah
Jerahméel
Jeremiah
Jeribái
Jéricho *or*
Jérico
Jéricoo
Jérimoth
Jérkon *or*
Járkon
Jeroboam
Jérom
Jerónymites
Jérſey
Jerubbáal
Jerúel
Jerúſalem
Jeruſha
Jeſhabéah
Jeſhaiah
Jeſhána
Jeſharélah
Jéſher
Jéſhimon
Jeſhiſhái
Jéſhua
Jéſhui
Jeſſe
Jeſſelmére *or*
Giſſemére
Jéſſo *or*
Yézo
Jéſua
Jéſual
Jéſuites
Jéſuites
Jéſus
Jéther
Jétheth
Jéthlah
Jéthro *or*
Ráguel
Jéttan
Jétur
Jezabel *or*
Jézebel
Jezamiah
Jézdegird
Jézir
Jézid
Jézides
Jézra
Jezrahíah
Jezerél
I'gal
Igdalíah
I'glaw
Igrátius
Ihór
Jíbſam
Jidlaph
Jím
Jimnah
I'jon *or*
Ahíon
I'kkeſh
I'kſworth *or*
I'ckworth
I'la *or*
Eyída
Ilái
I'lcheſter
Illy'ria *or*
Illy'ricum
I'lmen
I'lus
Ila *or*
I'zil-liza
I'man
Imáus
Imbréel
Imeréte *or*
Imiréte
I'mmer
Immiréniens
I'mri
I'na
I'nachus
Inártus
I'nca
Incitátus
Indigárus
I'ndia
Indúlphus
I'ndus
Ingerbúrgea
Inyérmanland
I'ngolſtadt
Ingónda
Ingúlphus
Innambáno
I'nnocent
I'nſpruck
Intaphérnes
Invernéſſe
I'o
Jóab
Jóachaz *or*
Jehoáhaz
Jóachim
Jóakim
Joan
Joánna
Jóaſh *or*
Jehóaſh
Joázar
Job
Jóbal
Jocáſta
Jóchebed
Jocúndus *or*
Jucúndus
Jóel
Jóelah
Joézer
Jóha
Johánnan
John
Joiada *or*
Jehóida
Jóiarib
Jóinville
Jokdéam
Jokméam
Jokméan
Jókſhan
Jóktan
Jokthéel
Jólaus *or*
Jólas
Jon *or*
Yónne
Jóna
Jónadab
Jónah
Jónas
Jónathan
Jónia
Jónichus

Jónichus or Jónithus
Jóppa
Jóram or Jehóram
Jórdan
Jóſeph
Joſhbekáſhah
Jóſhua
Josia
Joſíphia
Jóſſe
Jotapáta or Jonitéra
Jótbah
Jótbathan
Jótham
Joubert
Joviánus
Jovinus
Jóyeuſe
Iphianáſſa
Iphicrátes
Iphigénia
I'phis
I'phitus
Ipres or Y'pres
I'pſwich
Ira
Irad
Iram
Ireland
Irénæus
Iréne
Irijah
I'ris
I'ron
Iroquóis
Irpéel
I'ru
I'ſaac
Iſáiah
Iſáuria
I'ſcah
Iſcárlot or Iſcárioth
I'ſchia
Iſdegérdes or Iſdigérdes
Iſenbrándus
I'ſhbah
I'ſhbak
Iſhbibénob
I'ſhboſheth
Iſhmáel
I'ſhmáiah
I'ſhtob
Iſhúah
Iſidas
Iſidóre
Iſigómus
I'ſis
Iſites
I'ſland
Y'ſlington
Iſmachia
Iſmaiah
Iſócrates
Ispáham or Ispáhan
I'ſrael
I'ſraelites
I'ſſachar
I'ſſedon
I'ſſel or Y'ſſel
I'ſſus or I'ſus
I'ſſachar
I'ſtria
I'ſui
Itabúrius
I'talus
I'taly
I'thaca
I'thamar
I'thiel
I'thmah
I'thobal
Ithréam
Ittah-kázim
Ittái
Itúrea
I'tys
Júba
Júbal
Jucátan
Júdah
Júdas
Jude
Judéa
Júdith
Ives
I'vetot
Jugúrtha
Júlia
Júlian
Júlias
Júliers
Július
Julus
Júnia
Június
Júno
Júpiter
Jura
Ivrée
Juſtin
Juſtina
Juſtinian
Juſtinópolis
Juſtus
Jútland
Júttah
Jutúrna
Júvenal
Juvéncus
I'xion
Izátes
I'zehar

K

KA'abin or Kébin
Kabséel
Kachemíre
Kádeſh
Kadezadelites
Kadmiel
Kádmonites
Kadúmim
Kaimaichites
Kálends
Kalmóucs or Kalmúcks
Kamíneic
Káraites
Karkáa
Káſchan
Káfib or Káſbi
Kafidéans
Kaſikermées
Kéaulin
Kébbers
Kédar
Kédem
Kédemah
Kédemoth
Kédeſh
Kedwálla
Kehelátbah
Kéilah
Kelítah
Kélwulf
Kémuel
Kénath
Kénaz
Kéndal
Kénelm
Kénites
Kénizzites
Kénnethus
Kénſington
Kent
Kéntigern
Képha
Képha or Hépha
Kérem
Kérmes
Kéros
Kérrey
Keſitah
Ketúrah
Kéxholm
Kézia
Kéziz
Kibberoth
Kiblah
Kiburg
Kidron
Kiel
Kian
Kimbólton
Kinah
Kingsále
Kingſton
Kinnatéllus
Kinneroth
Kinroſſe
Kioſem
Kiow
Kippur
Kir-haréſheth
Kirjah
Kirjatháim
Kirjath-árba
Kirjath-jéarim
Kirjath-sánnah
Kirjath-sépher
Kiſh
Kiſhon
Kite
Kithliſh
Kítron
Kittim
Knáreſborough
Kóningſberg
Kórah
Kóthath
Kozébah
Kuſháiah

L

LA'ABIA
Láadah
Laádan
Láback or Láubach
Lában
Lábdacus
Lábeo
Labérius
Labienétus
Labiénus
Laboſardách or Laboroſoárchod
Laboſsárdach
Lacedémon or Sparta
Lacedemónians
Láchefis
Láchiſh
Lácidas
Lacónia
Lactántius
Ládiſlaus
Ladóga
Láhmas
Láish
Láis or Léſen
Lácum
Láma
Lámbert
Lámbeth
Lambinus
Lámech
Lámia
Lampádius
Lampétia
Láncaſhire
Láncelot
Láncefton or Launcéſton
Lándaff
Landáw
Lándenberg
Lanfráncus
Lángarus
Lángborne
Lánguedoc
Lánſdown
Lánthu
Láo or Láos
Laocóon
Laódice
Laodicéa
Laodómia
Laómedon
Láon
Lápidoth
Lápland
Lar
Lára or Baránda
Láres
Lariſſa
Laſcáris
Láſha
Láſthenes
Láſus
Lathy'rus
Latínus
Látium
Latómie
Látona
Lavérna
Lavínia or Lavígna
Láurence
Lausánne
Lázach
Lázarus
Lázians or Láxians
Léa
Léah
Léander
Leaótung
Leárchus
Lébanon
Lebáoth
Lebbéus
Lébna
Lébonah
Lécah
Léchi
Léctus
Léda
Léden
Leeds
Leek
Leérpool or Léverpool
Leghórn
Légion
Lehábim
Leiceſter
Léiden
Leidrádus
Léinſter
Leipſick
Leíra
Léath
Lélex
Lélius
Lémane
Lémaris
Lémbro
Lémington
Lémnos
Lénox
Léntulus
Léo
Leócrates
Leominſter
Leónidas
Leóntius
Léopard
Léopold
Leópolſtadt
Leóſthenes
Leotychides
Leovigildus or Leuvigildus
Léper
Lépidus
Lepórius
Léptimes
Lérida
Léros
Léſches
Léſchus
Léſina
Leſtrigones
Leſtwithiel
Léta
Léthe
Léttice
Létus
Létuſhim
Leuba or Liúba
Leucíppa
Leucippus
Léucius
Leucóthoe
Leúcta
Lévi
Leviathan
Lévites
Levíticus
Leuthéric or Leótheric
Leútkirk
Leutomiſſel
Léwen
Léwenberg
Léwes

Léwes
Léwis
Lewiſa or
Lóuiſa
Libánius
Libanon
Libanus
Liber
Liberátus
Libérius
Libia or
Ly'bia
Libnáh
Libnáth
Libni
Libra
Lbúnia
Libúſſa
Licétus
Licinius
Licúngz
Lidbury
Liddeſdale
Lideric
Lídia or
Ly'dia
Liechtenſtéin
Liege
Ligúria
Ligúrius
Lílith
Lille
Lílly
Lima
Límburg
Lindáw
Lindisfárn
Líndeſey
Lingen
Linus
Lintz
Lions
Lionnóis
Lipári
Lippe
Lippománnus
Lipſius
Liriope
Líſbon
Líſias or
Ly'ſias
Liſiéux
Líſnia
Litchfield
Lithuánia
Litmore
Liturgy
Liva
Livia
Livius or
Livy
Livónia or
Liefland
Lixa
Lizard
Lóamim
Lóanda
Lóchi
Lócuſts
Locúſta
Lodébar
Log
Loire
Lois
Lóllards
Lolliánus
Lóllius
Lómbardy
Lóndon
Longinus
Lóngford
Longomontá-
nus
Lóngueville
Lorétto
Lorráin
Lot
Lótan
Lothaïn
Lothárius
Lotophágites
Lóughborough
Louváin
Lóuvre
Lúbeck
Lúbith
Lúblah
Lúblin
Lucánia
Lucánus
Lúcca
Lucérne
Luciánus
Lucídus
Lúcifer
Lucílius
Lucílla
Lucina
Lúcius
Lucomódia
Lúcon
Lucrétia
Lucrétius
Luctátius
Lucúllus
Lúcus
Lud
Lúdim
Ludólphus
Lúgdus
Lúgo
Luithbert
Luitpránd
Lúke
Lúmburgh
Lúnden
Lúndy
Lúnenberg
Lúpus
Luſátia
Lutgárda or
Lútgarda
Lúther
Lútterworth
Lútzen
Lúxemburg
Luz
Lycáon
Lycaónia
Lycómedes or
Lycóphron
Lycópolis
Lycóſthenes
Ly'cia
Lycúrgus
Ly'dda
Ly'dia
Lyon
Lyncéus
Lyncúrius
Lyſánias
Lyſimachus
Lyſippus
Ly'ſis
Ly'ciae
Ly'ſtra
Lyſánder
Lyſiádes

M

MA'ACAH
Maácha
or Máckedah
Maacáti
Máai
Máarath
Maaſéiah
Maaziah
Mabártha
Mabdái
Macár
Macáreus
Macária
Macárius
Macázar or
Macáſſar
Macbéth
Maccabées or
Máchabees
Mácchia
Mácclesfield or
Máxfield
Macdónald
Mackdúff
Macedónia
Macedónius
Mácer
Machánes
Machaon
Machbanái
Machbéna
Máchera
Macherónte
Machiável
Máchir
Machy'mleth
Machpélah
Maców
Macphérſon
Macrán
Macrina
Macrinus
Macróbians
Macróbius
Macrocéphales
Mácorn
Madagáſcar
Madái
Maddái
Madeſpánon
Madéras
Mádian
Madmánnah
Mádrid
Mádon
Madúra
Mæſtricht
Magadóxo
Mágas
Mágbiſh or
Mágpiaſh
Mágdalen
Mágdeburg
Mágdiel
Mágdolos
Máged or
Mágeth
Mágedan
Májedan or
Médan
Mágellan
Magelánica
Mághbis
Mágbiſh or
Megbis
Mági
Maginus
Magliano
Magnánus
Magnéntius
Magnéſia
Mágnus
Mágo
Mágra
Mahálah or
Mohóla
Mahalaléel
Mahálath
Maháli or
Mohóli
Mahámed
Mahanáim or
Manáim
Maharái or
Marái
Mahárbal
Mahaúd
Mahazioth
Mahéqud
Máhlah
Máhlon
Mahól
Máhomet
Máidenhead
Máidſtone
Maiénne
Maine
Mainfróy
Majórca
Majoriánus
Majorínus
Majúma
Mákaz
Makhéloth
Mákkedah
Malabár
Málachi or
Málachy
Málaga
Malátha
Málcham
Malchíath
Malchiel
Malchíjah
Malchiram or
Melchíram
Malchiſhúa or
Melchiſhúa
Málchom
Málchus
Máldives
Máldon
Máldvinus
Maléas
Málichus
Málle
Mallótes
Mallóthi or
Méllothi
Málluch or
Máloc
Málmſbury
Málta or
Mélita
Malthácc
Máme
Mamércus
Mamére
Mamertínus
Mamértus
Mámelucs
Mámmon
Mámzer
Mánachas
Manáen or
Manáhem
Manáſſes
Manaſſéas
Manáſſeth
Mánchester
Mandána
Mándane
Mandánis
Mándarins
Mandia
Mándrakes
Mándrocles
Mánes
Manéthe
Manfredonia
Manhéim
Maniaces
Manióth
Manílius
Manſille
Máningtree
Mánlius
Mánna
Manóah
Mansfield
Mansfeldt
Mantóua or
Mántua
Manúcius
Mánuel
Máoch
Máon
Mápſe
Mar
Marábe
Maracáybe
Mára or
Márah
Maráh or
Mérala
Marándus
Maráthe
Marcélla
Marcellínus
Marcellína
Marcellínus
Marcéllus
March
Márcia
Márcian
Marcianópolis
Márcion
Március
Marcománni
Márcomir
Marcóul
Marcúlphus
Márcus
Mardike
Mardocem-
pádus
Mardochái
Mardónius
Míreb
Márcon
Máreſchal
Maréſha
Mareſháh
Márgaret
Mariámne
Mariána
Máriembourg
Maríanus
Máris
Márius
Márk
Márlborough
Marmarica
Mármora

A Catalogue of Names of Persons and Places.

Márnora
Marp
Márnas
Máro
Maróon
Máronista
Maróta
Marpéssa
Márpurg
Márquisate
Márs
Marsálla
Márs
Mártha
Mártin
Martina
Martiniánus
Martinica
Marty'rs
Márvan
Marúl
Matóbias
Márwyn
Máry
Másal or
Máshal
Masabbthéans
Mascalat
Mascézel or
Mazézel
Mé
Masmillion
Masrénah
Mássa
Mássada
Massagétes
Massalians
Massiniſſa
Matá
Matáione
Matáman
Mátanias
Mátaniah
Matapán
Matathias
Mathildaton
Matilda
Mathúſalém
Mátian
Mátman
Mátred
Máttan
Mattannah
Mattathiah
Mátthatha
Mattathias
Matthithúah
Maud
Máur
Maurégat
Máurice
Máurienne
Mauritánia
Máuritius
Máuvia
Máuzim or
Maózim
Maxén ius
Maximian
Max mar ópo lis
Maximilian
Maximilla
Máximin
Máximus
Mazarán
Mazarina
Mázuan
Meánder
Mcárah or
Máara
Méath
Meaux
Mebunnái or
Mohatia
Mécca
Méchcrath
Mechóachtan
Mécklenburgh
Mecónas
Médad
Médalah
Médan or
Mádan
Madéa or
Medába
Medárdus
Medéa
Medes
Média
Médicia
Medina
Mediterránean
Médon
Medráschim
Méduſa
Médway
Megahy'ſes
Megásthenes
Megéra
Megíddo
Megilloth
Méherdátes
Méhetabeel
Méhin
Mehujáel
Mehúman
Mein
Mekónah or
Mókonah
Melámpus
Melánia
Melánion
Melchiades
Mélchi
Mélchiah
Melchiſedech
Meleáger
Meléa
Mélech
Méles
Mélfi
Meliapor
Melicértus
Meligálus
Melinda
Meliſſa
Meliſſus
Mélli
Méllito
Melóchi
Melpómene
Mé'zzi or
Malázar
Mémminghen
Mémmius
Mémnon
Mémphis
Memúchan
Menádes
Ménahem
Ménan
Menánder
Mencrátes or
Menecrátes
Mendeligési
Ménelaus
Menedémus
Menefárchus
Menefthéus or
Mneſtéus
Méni
Menippus
Ménnas
Menóie
Meonothái or
Maónathi
Mephaath
Mephibóſheth
Mérab
Meráiah
Meráioth
Méran or
Mérrah
Merári
Mércia
Mércury
Méremoth or
Maremáth
Méres or
Máres
Merribáal
Mérida
Merionethſhire
Mérlin
Méroe
Mérodach
Merodach-Baládan
Mérom or
Máram
Mérome
Méroth
Merovée or
Merouée
Méroz
Mérvin
Métha or
Meſſa
Méſhach
Meſhelamíah
Meſhellemith
Meſhíllemoth
Meſhúllam
Meſhúllemeth
Méſmes
Meſóhah or
Maſebía
Meſopotámia
Meſsiah or
Meſsias
Meſſalina
Méſſina
Methodius
Methuſael or
Methúſalah
Méto
Métra
Metrodórus
Melizal or
Móſel
Meule
México
Mézahab or
Mezáab
Mia
Miamin
Míbhar
Míbſam
Míbzar or
Mábſar
Micah
Micha or
Michas
Michael
Michaiah
Michal
Michal or
Michol
Michmaſh
Míthmethath or
Máchmethath
Micípſa
Midianites
Midas
Middelburgh
Middleſex
Midian or
Mádian
Mieſco or
Miceſlaus
Migdalel or
Mágdalel
Migdal-Gád
Migdal-Sénna
Migdol
Migdónia
Migdónius
Migron
Mijámin
Míkloth or
Macélloth
Milan
Milcah or
Mélcha
Miletum or
Míletus
Milfordháven
Milk
Millet
Míllo or
Mélo
Milo
Miltiades
Mindóra
Minchéad
Minérva
Minni or
Ménni
Mingrélia
Minnith or
Ménnith
Minórca
Minos
Minotáure
Mint
Minútius
Mirándola
Miriam
Mirmecides
Mirrha or
My'rrha
Miſhael or
Miſael
Miſéllus
Miſhaim or
Miſain
Miſheal or
Méſſa
Miſma or
Miſhna
Miſna
Mitchah or
Méthca
Mithra
Mithrédah or
Mithridátes
Mitréus
Mitylene
Mizor or
Miſor
Mizpah
Mizpha or
Mélphe
Mézraim or
Méfraim
Mizreh
Mizrehothmaim
Mizzah or
Méza
Mnáſon
Mnemoſy'ne
Móab
Móabites
Moávia
Módena
Módius
Módon
Moénius
Moéris
Moeádah or
Molátha
Mogól
Moldávia
Molifia
Molóch
Molórchus
Molúeca
Mómus
Monáldus
Monbáze
Monima or
Mony'ma
Monobázus
Monomotápe
Monſerrat
Montánus
Móntjoye
Montmélian
Montróſe
Mópſus
Mórabites
Morávia
Moréa
Moríah
Mórimond
Morláix
Mórpeth
Morphéus
Mórlaques
Mortágne
Moſch
Móſco
Moſcóvy
Móſeroth or
Móſerah
Móſes
Moſkeſtróom or
Maelſtróom
Móulius
Móuntacute
Móza or
Móſa
Mózambique or
Móſambique
Muávia
Múca
Mulháuſen
Múlvius
Munaſichites
Múnſter
Múppim or
Móphim

Mŏphim
Márcia
Múrray
Muſéus
Múſhi or
Múſi
Muſarábes
Múſes
Muſéum
Múſorites
Múſtapha
Múſulmen
Mutaſſaraea
Mútian
Mutínus
Mútius
My'a
My'agrus
Mycóne
Myhítta
My'ndus
My'ra
My'rica
My'rmidon
Myrmíllons
My'ron
Myrrhe
My'rſes
My'rtle

N

NA'AM or Náham
Náamah or
Nóema
Náaman
Naarái or Hézrai
Náaran
Náarath
Náas
Naáſſon
Nab
Nábal
Nabállo
Nabarzánes
Nabathéans
Nábis
Náblum
Nabonáſſar
Nabonídes
Náboth
Nabopoláſſar
Náchon
Nádab
Nágáva
Nagúnner
Nahálal
Naháliel
Naháraí
Náhaſh or
Náas
Nahálſon or
Náſhon
Náhbi or
Nahábi
Náhlat
Náhor
Náhum
Náiades
Náieh
Náin
Náioth or
Nájoth
Náis
Námnes
Namúr
Nánci
Nangazáchi
Nánquin
Nánſberg
Nantérre
Nantes
Nantwich
Náphtali
Naphtúhim
Náples
Náplouſe or
Neápolis
Narbátha
Nárbon
Nárcis
Narciſſus
Nárden or
Náerden
Nárdo
Nacénza
Nárſes
Narſinga
Naſamónes
Náſbas or
Nábath
Náſeby
Náſi or
Náſhi
Naſſáu
Naſſúff
Natagái
Natálius
Náthan
Nathániel or
Nathánael
Natólia
Navárre
Nauerátes
Naúplius
Náxos
Názareth
Názarites
Naziánzen
Naziánzum
Néa or
Nóa
Néacles
Néah
Nearíah or
Náariah
Neath
Nebáchas
Nebájoth
Nebat or
Nábath
Nébo
Nebuchadnézzar
Nebuſhában
Nebuzar-ádan
Nécho
Néckar
Nécrómancy
Necrópolis
Nectanébo
Nectárius
Nedabíah or
Nadabíah
Néedham
Neérda
Negapátan
Néginoth
Negómbo
Negro
Négropont
Néhel
Nehemíah
Néhiloth or
Necáloth
Nehúſhta or
Nóheſta
Neiel or
Néhiel
Neila
Nekeb
Neméa
Nemeſiánus
Neméſis
Némours
Némuel or
Námul
Nennius
Neoceſárea
Neóphytus
Neoptólemus
Nephália
Nepheg or
Nápheg
Néphi
Néphreus
Néphtar
Nephtóah
Népos
Nepotiánus
Néptune
Ner
Nerátius
Neréus
Nérgal
Nergalſharézer
Néri
Neríah
Neriglíſſar
Néro
Nerónias
Nérva
Néſtor
Neſtórians
Nethanéel or
Nathanéel
Nethaníah or
Nathanías
Nétherlands
Néthinims
Nétopha
Netóphati
Neúbourg
Neufcháſtel
Néuſtat
Néwark
Néwbery or
Néwbury
New-Caſtle
New-E'ngland
New-Fóreſt
New-Found-land
New-Háuſel
New Jérſey
New-Márket
Néwport
New-Town
New-Yórk
Nibhaz
Nibſhan
Nicánder
Nicánor
Nicarágua
Nicária
Nicáule
Nicáulis
Nice
Nicéphorus
Nicétas
Nichodémus or
Nicodémus
Nicholas
Nícias
Nícocles
Nicocrátes
Nicoláitans
Nícolas
Nícolaus
Nicomáchus
Nicómedes
Nicomédia
Nícon
Nicóping
Nicópolis
Nicóſia
Nicóſtratus
Niéper
Niéſter
Níger
Nigliſſar
Nile
Nílus
Nimeghen
Nímrod
Nimſhi
Nínevéh
Nínus
Niobe
Niphátes
Níphon
Niphus
Níſan
Niſe or
Niſne
Niſibin
Níſmes
Níſroch
Niſſa
Níſus
Nithárdus
Níthiſdale
Nítocris
No or
No-A'mmon
Noadíah
Nóah
Nóailles
Nóare or
Noárath
Nob
Nóbah
Nod
Nodínus
Noéma
Nógoh
Nóhah
Nóheſtan
Nóla
Nómades
Nónius
Nónnus
Nónſuch
Nóphah
Nóphet
Nóradin
Nórfolk
Nórmandy
Northámpton
North-Cápe
North Fóreland
Northúmberland
Northwich
Nórway
Nóttingham
Novatiánus
Novátus
Novogród
Núbia
Nubunánga
Núis
Núma
Numántia
Numémius
Numeriánus
Numídia
Númitor
Nun
Núremberg
Nyctéus
Ny'land
Ny'mphas
Ny'mphis
Nymphodórus
Nympha
Nyne
Ny'ſa
Ny'ſlot

O

OA'NNES
Oáſis
Oátlands
Ob
Obadíah
O'bdora
O'bed
Obed-E'dom
O'beliſks
Obéngir
Oberwéſel
O'both
Obſérvatory
O'cca
O'cean
Ochínus
O'chus
Ock
O'cran
Octávia
Octaviánus
Odáia
O'ded
Odenátus
O'der
O'din
O'dman or
O'ſman
O'do
Odóacer
Odonárches
Oebálus
Oecália
Oecuménius
Oédipus
Oénamaus
Oenóne
Oenótrus
Oéſel
Oéta
O'ffa
Og
O'gen
Ogiba
Ogina
O'gir
O'gle
O'glio
Ogy'ges
O'had or
O'hod
O'hel or
O'hol
Oholíbama or Aholibámah
O'ie
O'ife
O'keham
Okehámpton
O'keley

O'keley
O'kingham
O'laus
O'ldcaſtle
O'ldenburg
O'ldendorp
Olénus
O'leron
Olgérdus
Olinda
O'liphant
O'livet
Olivéto
O'lmutz or
O'lmutz
Olúrus
Oly'bius
Oly'mpas or
Oly'mpias
Oly'mpia
Oly'mpiad
Olympiodórus
Oly'mpus
O'man
O'mar
Ombiáſſes
O'mbria
O'mer
O'mmeland
Ommiádes
Omphále
O'mra
O'mri
On
O'nan
Onecantáurus
Onéga
Onesicritus
Onéſi'us
Onéſimus
Oneſipho'us
Ongóſchio
Onias
Onion
O'nkelos
O'nor
O'nſpach
Onúphrius
O'nyx
Opália
O'phel
O'phir
Ophites
O'philas or
O'blias
O'phroh
A'phrah or
E'phra
Ophrátes
Opinion
Opinioniſts
O'ppia
Oppiánus
Opiátus
O'racle
O'ran
O'range
O'ratory
Orbilius
Orbóna
O'rcham
Orchis
Orchó
Orchoméne
Ordéal
Ordóiph
Ordónno
O'relo
Orenóque
Oréſmus
Oréſtes
O'rford
Orgía
O'ria
O'rigen
Origeniſts
O'rion
Oríthea
O'rkney
O'rleans
O'rmeſkirk
O'rmond
O'rmus
O'rman or
Aráunah
O'rne
Oródes
Oromázes
Orónteſ
Oróſius
Páctolus
O'rpah
O'rpha
Orphéus
Orphóna
O'rſi
Orſippus
Ortélius
Orthéſias
O'rus
O'ſbald
O'ſdrid
O'ſiander
O'ſmanbrug
Oſórius
O'ſric
O'ſſa
O'ſſery
O'ſſia
Oſténd
Oſtórius
O'ſtrich
O'ſtrogoths
Oſwáld
Oſwéy
Oſwin
O'thni
O'thniel
O'tho
O'thman or
O'ſman
Othry'ades
Ottobóni
Ottocárus
Ottomán
Ovátion
Oudenárd
Oúdenburg
Oudóetus
O'vid
Oúndle
Ouſe
O'wen
O'xford
O'xus
O'zen
Ozías
O'zmen
O'zwi

P

PAarái or
Pharái
Pacamóres
Pace
Pachacáma
Pachimères
Pachómius
Pácian
Pacinontánus
Pacíus
Pácorus
Páctolus
Paderbórn
Padiſchah
Pádon
Pádſtow
Pádua
Págans
Págiel or
Phégel
Páginus
Págod
Páinting
Pálal
Palátinate
Pálatines or
Pálea
Palémon
Paléncia
Paleólogus
Paléphatus
Palé mo
Páleſtine
Paleſtrine
Palety'rus
Palingénius
Palinúrus
Palládes
Palládium
Palládius
Pállas
Palmóſa or
Páthmos
Palmy'ra
Palphúrus
Pálſie or
Pálſy
Pálti
Páltiel or
Phaltíel
Pampelúne
Pámphila
Pámphilus
Pamphy'lia
Pamprépius
Pan
Páncas
Páncus
Pánion
Pánama
Pándion
Pandóra
Pandóſia
Panétius
Pannónia
Pandórus
Pánther
Paphlagónia
Paphnútius
Páphos
Páphus
Pápias
Papínian
Papínius
Papírius
Pappenhéim
Párable
Paraclête
Paracélſus
Páradiſe
Paragóia
Páraguay
Parábia
Parany'mph
Paraſang
Paraſcéve
Pária
Páris
Páriſh
Párliament
Párma
Pármaſhta or
Phérmeſta
Pármenas
Pármach
Parménian
Parménides
Parménio
Parmiers
Parnáſſus
Parnáw
Parnórmus
Párnus
Páros or
Páxio
Pároſh or
Pharoſh
Parſhándatha or
Pharsándatha
Párſhore
Parthaon
Parthásius
Parthenáy
Parthénius
Parthénope
Párthia
Párthians
Pártington
Pártridge
Pariſitis
Parúah or
Parúe
Pas
Páſchal
Paſchaſinus
Paſéah or
Phéſſe
Paſhiphéa
Páſhur
Páſquin
Paſſau
Báſſover
Páſtoral
Páta
Pátagons
Pataléna
Patána
Patáno
Patára
Páthmos
Páthros
Pathrúſim
Pathúra
Pátience
Patrath-Móab
Pátriarch
Patriárchate
Patrícians
Patrícius
Pátrick
Pátrimony
Pátrobas
Pátroclus
Pátros
Pau
Pavénce
Pávia
Paul
Páula
Paulina
Paulínus
Paulútius
Pauſánias
Paz
Péacock
Peak
Pearl
Pébles
Péctoral
Pecúnia
Pédagogue
Pédahel
Pedáiah
Pedázus
Pediánus
Peers
Pégaſus
Pégu
Péin
Pékah
Pekaiah
Pékin or
Péquin
Pelágius
Peláiah
Peláſgi
Peláſgus
Peletíah
Péleg
Pélet
Peléth
Pélethites
Péleus
Pélican
Pélion
Pélla
Pelópidas
Peloponéſus
Pélops
Pelórum
Pelúſia
Pélys
Pémbridge
Pémbroke
Penates
Pénda
Pendénnis
Péndle-Hill
Penélope
Penéus
Péngab or
La Hor
Péniel or
Pénuel
Pénitents
Peninnah
Pénkridge
Pénriſe
Pénrith
Pénryn
Pénsford
Penſylvánia
Pentápolis
Péntateuch
Péntecoſt
Penthefilée
Penthéus
Pénzance
Péor
Peréa
Perécio
Pépin
Pepúzians
Perdícas
Péregrine
Pérfume
Pérgamus

A Catalogue of Names of Perſons and Places.

Pérgamus
Periánder
Péricles
Periclyménus
Péricord
Perillus
Perioécians
Peripatéticks
Periſcians
Périury
Perizzites
Pérmia or
Pérmſky
Pérnambut
Pernán or
Perónne
Peróſes or
Perózas
Perpénna
Perſépolis
Pérſes
Pérſeus
Pérſhore
Pérſia
Pérſius
Pérſis
Pertánh
Perth
Pértinax
Pé tois
Perú
Peſcénnius
Péſtilence
Péſto
Péta
Péter
Péterborough
Pétersfield
Pethahiáh or
Phetéia
Péthor
Pethúel or
Phátuel
Pétra
Petílian
Petrarquus or
Petrárchus
Petrina
Petrónius
Pétworth
Pevénſey
Peulthái or
Pholláti
Pháeton
Phaetúſa
Pháinus
Phalántus
Phálanx
Phálaris
Phállu
Phálti or
Pháltiel
Phältzbourg
Phánnias
Phanáſus
Phápul

Pháon
Pháraoh
Phare or
Fare
Pharathóni or
Phára
Pháres or
Phárez
Phárifees
Pharmacúſa
Pharnabázus
Pharnáces
Pháros
Pharpár or
Pharphár
Pharſália
Pharſális
Phárurim
Phäſel
Phäſis
Phäzael
Phebidius
Phébe
Phedíma
Phédo
Phédrus
Phegéus
Phémius
Phemonóe
Phenéus
Phénice
Phenícia
Phenícians
Phéraulis
Pherecy'des
Pherenice
Phéron
Pheróras
Phórmie
Phórmis
Phoróneus
Phóſphorus
Photina
Photínus
Phótius
Phráates
Phránza
Phráortes
Phry'gia
Phry'gion
Phry'ne
Phry'nicus
Phry'xus
Phúa or
Phurát
Phul
Phúrah or
Phára
Phut
Phygéllus
Phy'lactery
Phy'llis or
Phíllis
Phy'ntas
Phy'ſcon
Piáli
Pic or

Philippine
Philips Norton
Philipſtádt
Philipſburg
Philiſtines
Philiſtión
Philiſtus
Phílo
Philoclétes
Philogónus
Philolaus
Philólogus
Philoméla
Philoménus
Philométor
Philonides
Philopáter
Philopoémen
Philóſopher
Philoſtórgius
Philoſtratus
Philoxénus
Phinehas
Phineus
Phlégon
Phlegy'as
Phlúgius
Phóbus
Phócas
Phócion
Phócis
Phócus
Phocy'lides
Phoenícia
Phoenix
Phórbas
Phórcys
Phórmion
Phórmis
Phoróneus
Phóſphorus
Phóſga
Phóſgat or
Phíſga
Pisídia
Piſiſtrátus
Píſo
Píſon or
Phíſon
Pitch
Pítheas
Pítho
Píthom or
Phíthom
Píttacus
Píus
Placéntia
Placéntius
Placídes
Plácida
Plágiary
Plagues
Plain
Plánets
Plantágenet
Planúdes
Pláta
Plátina

Pícus
Picards
Picardy
Pickering
Pickford
Picts
Piédmont
Piénza
Piéria
Piérides
Piérius
Piérpoint
Pigeon
Pighius
Pignerol
Pignórius
Pila
Pilate
Píldaſh or
Phéldas
Piláw
Piérra or
Phálea
Pillar
Pilſen
Pimble-mére
Píndar
Píndus
Pinnacle
Pínytus
Piombino
Píram or
Pháram
Pírathon or
Phíraton
Píreus
Pirithóus
Piſa
Piſaſirus
Piſcátor
Piſgat or
Pháſga
Piſidia
Piſiſtrátus
Píſo
Píſon or
Phíſon
Pitch
Pítheas
Pítho
Píthom or
Phíthom
Pittacus
Píus
Placéntia
Placéntius
Placídes
Plácida
Plágiary
Plagues
Plain
Plánets
Plantágenet
Planúdes
Pláta
Plátina

Pláto
Plaútian
Plaútus
Plectrúda
Pleiades
Pléſkow
Plimouth
Plimpton
Pliny
Pliſtánes
Plotína
Plotínus
Plúra
Plútarch
Plúto
Plútus
Po
Pócklington
Pocútia
Podiáffia
Podólia
Póets
Póetry
Poictiers
Poictóu
Póland
Pólemarke
Polémius
Polémon
Policáſtro
Pólla
Póllux
Polyárchus
Poly'bius
Pólybus
Pólycarp
Poly'cletus
Polycrátes
Polycréta or
Polycríta
Polydámas
Polydóre
Polydórus
Poly'gamy
Polyglótt
Polygnótus
Polyhíſtor
Polyhy'mnia
Polynéus
Polyphémus
Polyſpérchon
Polyſtrátes
Polyxéna
Pomeránia
Pomérus
Pomóna
Pompéia
Pompeiópolis
Pompéius
Pómpey
Pompónius
Pons
Póntefract
Ponthieu
Póntia
Pontiánus

Pónticus
Pontínus
Pontóiſe
Pontpóol
Póntus
Pónza
Pool
Popáyan
Pope
Pópiel
Popilius
Poppéa
Populónia
Pórcia
Pórcius
Pórlock
Pórphyry
Porsénna
Pórtland
Portsey
Pórtſmouth
Pórtugal
Pórus
Porséga
Póſna or
Póſnam
Poſsídius
Poſſidónius
Poſt
Poſthúmius
Potámius
Potámon
Poténza
Potheréus
Pótiphar or
Pátiphar
Potófi
Pouhátan
Póulton
Powiſland
Prague
Prasúgus
Pratéolus
Praxágoras
Práxeas
Praxitélles
Précop
Préſburg
Preſbytérians
Preſtain
Préſter Jóhn
Préſton
Prétor
Pretórium
Prexáſpes
Priámus
Priapéndar
Príapus
Prieſt
Primáſius
Primíſlas
Principáto
Printing
Príſcian
Príſcilla
Priſcillian

Priſcillian
Priſcus
Privátus
Próba
Próbus
Prócas
Prochórus
Próclus
Procópius
Prócris
Proc úſtes
Prócula
Próculus
Prodémians
Proétus
Prológue
Prométheus
Propértius
Próphets
Propóntis
Próſelytes
Proſérpina
Próſper
Protágoras
Protérius
Próteſtants
Próteus
Prothónotary
Protogénes
Próvence
Próvidence
Próveſt
Prudéntius
Prúſias
Prúſſia
Pſalm
Pſálter
Pſáltery
Pſaménytus
Pſamétichus
Pſápho
Pſéllus
Pſephína
Pſy'che
Pſy'lli
Ptolemáis
Ptólemy
Púa
Páblicans
Páblius
Púdens
Pulchéria
Púnon or
Phúnon
Púrgatory
Púrim
Putéoli
Putiél
Pygmálion
Py'gmies
Pylídes
Pylánder
Pyleméſes
Py'lus
Py'ramid
Py'rrho
Py'rrhus
Pythágoras
Páchel
Rachínge
Rách.s
Radagáiſus
Raddái
Radegónda
Rádnor
Radúlphus
Ragába
Rágaw
Ráginbert
Ragúel
Ragúſa
Ráhal
Ráham
Ráimond
Rain
Raináud
Rá the
Ráithu or
Ráitho
Rákem
Rákkath
Rákkon
Ram
Ráma
Rámadan or
Rámazan
Rámah
Rámtha
Rámeſes
Ramíah
Rámini
Rámirez
Rámla
Rámoth
Rámſey
Ráolconda
Ráoul
Rápha
Raphael
Raphaim
Raphanéa
Ráphia
Ráphidim
Ráphon
Ráfis or
Rháfis
Rátſbonne
Ratrámne
Ratuménus
Rátzemburgh
Ráva
Ráven
Ravenglaſs
Ravénna
Ravenſberg
Ráymi
Rázias
Ráziel
Réading
Réaiah
Rebékah or
Rebécca
Recarédus
Réchabites
Réchad
Réchah
Rechefund
Rechiárius
Réchila
Récolets
Redford
Red-ſea
Ree or
Rhee
Regém or
Regóm
Réggio
Regilliánus
Regíllus
Réginald
Reginotrúda
Régulus
Rehabiah
Réhob or
Róhob
Rehoboam
Réhſa
Rehúm
Reims or
Rhéims
Reins or
Kidneys
Reinſbourg
Rékem
Rélicks
Religion
Remaliah
Rémeth or
Rámath
Rémi or
Remigius
Remiremont
Rémmon or
Rimmon
Remónſtrants
Remphán
Rémphis
Rémus
Rénard
Renátus
Renée
Rengán
Rénnes
Réola
Répeham
Répha or
Réphah
Rephaim or
Ráphaim
Réphidim or
Ráphidin
Reſtitútus
Réſen
Réſwick
Rétimo
Reúben
Reúel
Rével
Reúmah
Rey
Rey'gate
Reyne
Rézan
Rézeph
Rézia
Rézin
Rézon
Rha
Rhadamánthus
Rhadamíſtus
Rhámnus
Rhéa
Rhégium
Rhémus
Rhems or
Rhéna
Rhenícáporis
Rhéſus
Rhétia
Rhetórians
Rhin or
Rhine
Rhinóceros
Rhóda
Rhodes
Rhodíginus
Rhódium
Rhódopus
Rhópe
Rhone
Ribái
Ríblah
Richard
Richlieu
Richmond
Ricúlfus
Riéux
Riez
Ríga
Rigobert
Rímmon
Rímmon
Ringwood
Rínnah
Río
Riolánus
Ríom
Ríothimus
Ríphimus
Ríphath or
Ríphat
Ripley
Rippon
Riſborough
Riſſah
Ríthmah
River
Rizpah
Róan
Róbert
Rócas
Róchdale
Róchefort
Róchel
Róchford
Rockingham
Róckley
Rocróy
Ródas
Rodelinda
Róderick
Rodogúna
Rodólphus
Rogatiánus
Rogélim
Róger
Róhan
Róhgah
Romágna
Róman
Románia
Rómans
Románus
Rome
Romilda
Romúald
Rómulus
Róob or
Róoba
Róſamond
Róſary
Róſcelin
Roſcillus
Róſcius
Roſcómmon
Roſemónda
Róſes
Roſh or
Ros
Richard
Róſſe
Róſtock
Róſton
Roſvide
Róta
Róterdam
Rótharis
Rótheram
Rottúda
Rovérgue
Rouſſillon
Roxána
Roxellána
Róyaumont
Róyſton
Rúben
Rúbicon
Rúbin
Ruſina
Ruſinus
Rúfus
Rúgen
Rúma
Rúmford
Rúmia or
Rumíllia
Runcína
Rúpert
Rúremond
Rurícius
Rursín

Ruſſia
Ruſta
Ruſticus
Ruth
Rutilians
Rutillus
Rútland
Ry'dda
Rye

S

SA'AB
Sáada
Saádias
Sáal
Sáara
Sába
Sábach
Sábacon
Sábaites
Sabaóth or Zabáoth
Sabára
Sabária
Sabáſius
Sabáthius
Sábbath
Sabbáticus
Sabé
Sabéans
Sabéllians
Sabéllicus
Sabéllius
Sábines
Sabínja
Sabiniánus
Sabínus
Sabionétta
Sáble
Sáblestan
Sábtah or
Sabátha
Sabrécha or
Sabathaéa
Saburránus
Sabus
Sacaídas
Sácca
Saccánia
Sácar or Sáchar
Saccáphori
Sack
Sáckbut
Sáck Cloth
Sadái
Sadiates
Sádoc or Zádoc
Sáducees
Safárda
Sáfron
Ságan
Sagittárius
Sagúntus or
Sagúntum
Saintónge or
Xaintóne
Saites
Salácon
Sáladin
Sálah
Salamáncha
Salaménes
Sálamim or Zálamim
Sálamis
Sálampſo
Salándra
Saláſſi
Saláthiel or Sheáltiel
Salawár
Salbiánus
Sálchan
Salécha or Sélcha
Sálem
Salérno
S liana
Sális or
Sállis
Sálisbury
Saliſſa
Sállai or Célai
Sállu or
Sálo
Salmácis
Salmanáſſar
Sálmon
Salmóna or
Sálma
Salmóneus
Sálome
Salóna
Salónia
Salonichi
Saloninus
Sálpion
Sáltash
Saltfléet
Sált-Iſle
Sált Mine
Sáltsburg
Sáltzberg
Sálu or
Sálomi
Salvatérra
Salváthius
Salúces
Salúmias or
Salómias
Salúſtius
Sámuel
Sámárchand
Samária
Samáritans
Sámbach
Sámbre
Sembúca
Sámeas
Saméga
Sámlah
Sámmael
Sámnites
Sámo
Sámochon
Samogéda
Samogítia
Samóid
Sámos
Samóthes
Samothrácia
Sámpho
Sámpſon
Sámuel
Sanbállat
Sánchian
Sáncho
Sanconiáthon
Sánctuary
Sand
Sándals
Sándham
Sándwich
Sángami
Sánguin
Sánhedrim
Sánim
Sanſánnah or
Senſénna
Sáon
Saofdúchin
Saph or
Sippái
Sáphec
Sáphet
Sáphir
Sáphor
Sapphíra
Sápphire
Sáppho
Sarabátha
Sárac
Saragóſſa
Sárah or
Sárai or
Sára
Saráias
Sáramel
Sáraph
Sárafins or
Sáracens
Sarbóra
Sarcatérius
Sardanápalus
Sárdica
Sardinélla
Sardín a
Sárdis
Sárdius
Sardónes
Sardónians
Sardónyx
Saréchim
Sarépta
Saréra
Sárgan
Sargapíſes
Sárgon
Sárid
Sarmátia
Sáron or
Shárón
Sarpédon
Sárron
Sártach
Sártan or
Sárthana
Saſquehanóxes
Sátan or
Sáthan
Sítor
Satráel
Sátrapas
Sátrapes
Sáturn
Satúrnius
Sátyrus
Sáveren or
Sáuren
Saul
Saúmur
Sávona
Sávoy
Saxenháuſen
Saxmúndham
Sáxons
Sáxony
Scála
Scamáchi
Scánderbeg
Scanderón
Scándia
Scáborough
Scárſdale
Scáurus
Scéptre
Scéva
Scaffháuſen
Schámir
Scheld
Schélin
Schétland
Schíais
Schíras
Schíro
Schónen
Schwártzenburgh
S iápodes
Scílly
Scióppius
Scíppio
Sclavónia
Scone
Scópas
Scorpion
Scótland
Scótus
Scribe
Scribónia
Scribónius
Scúlpture
Scy'lar
Scy'lla
Scy'llias
Scy'llurus or
Scylú us
Scy'rnus
Scy'ron
Scy'thia
Scy'thians
Scythópolis or Beth-ſhan
Sea
Séba or
Sába
Sebáſte
Sebáſtian
Sébath
Sébba
Sébert
Sébourg
Sebúcians
Secácah
Séccia
Séching
Sect
Secúndus
Secúrus
Sédan
Sedúlius
See
Ségeric
Segóvia
Ségul
Segúra
Sejánus
Seila
Seine
Séir or
Séhir
Seirath
Seléne or Hálene
Seléucia
Seléucus
Selím
Sélkirk
Semachíah or
Semachías
Semechóon or
Sámachon
Sémele
Semiamíra
Semíramis
Semónes
Semprónius
Senáah or
Senáa
Sénators
Sendómire
Séneca
Senéga
Sénfred
Sénnabris
Sennácherib
Senſónchis
Sentímus
Séorim
Séphar
Sépharites
Sepharváim
Séphet
Sephíroth
Sephóris
Sépion
Septímius
Séptuagint
Seráiah
Seráio
Séram
Seránim
Séraphim or Zéraphim
Séraphins
Sérapies
Serápion
Serápis
Séred or
Sáred
Seréna
Serénus
Séres
Sérgius
Séron
Sérpent
Sérug or
Sárug
Sérvius
Seſónſochis
Seſóſtris
Séſto
Seſtola
Séſtos
Seth
Séthon
Sétia
Séton
Séttle
Sevarámbes
Sévenoke
Séverin
Severiánus
Severícero
Severínus
Sévern
Sevérus
Shaalábbin
Shaálbon
Shaáraim
Shádai or
Sáddai
Shádrach
Shaftſbury
Shage
Shaharáim
Shálim or
Sálim
Shaliſſa or
Saliſſa
Shállum
Shalmanéſer
Shíma
Shámai
Shámed

Shámed or Samad
Shámgar
Shámhuth or Samáoth
Shámir or Sámir
Shámmah or Sámma
Shammái
Shámmua
Shánnon
Shápham
Sháphan
Shaphat
Sháphir or Séphir
Sharái
Sharáim
Sharéfer
Sharézer
Sháron
Sháruhen
Sháveh
Shaul
Shaúſha
Shéal
Shealtiel
Shéba
Shébam
Shéberi
Shébaniah
Shébarim
Shébat
Shéber
Shébna
Shébuel
Shecaniah
Shéchem
Shédei
Shedéus
Sheernéſs
Sheffield
Shéktel
Shélah or Séla
Shelemiah
Shéleph
Shélesh
Shelómi or Salómi
Shélomith
Shélomoth
Shslúmiel
Shem
Shéma
Shemáah
Shemáiah
Shemariah
Sheméber
Shémer
Shenidá
Shéminith
Shemiramoth
Shen
Shenázar
Shene
Shépoy
Shépham
Shepharía
Shephólm
Shépelah
Shéphi
Sephúphan
Shérborn
Shérburn
Shéreſh
Sherézer
Shéthach
Sheſhbázzar
Sheſhái
Shéthar
Shéva
Shibboth
Shíbmah
Shíbron
Shield
Shílhi or Salái
Shílhim or Sélim
Shíſlem
Shílch
Shálſhah
Shímath
Shímeah
Shímei
Shími
Shímon
Shímri
Shímron
Shimſhái
Shínab
Shínar
Shíon or Seón
Siphrah or Sephóra
Shíptan
Shípton
Shíreburn
Shiſhái or Sífa
Shiſhak
Shitrái
Shittim
Shóbab
Shóbach
Shobái
Shóbi
Shóphan
Shóreham
Shoſhánnim
Shrewsbury
Shrópſhire
Shúah
Shúal
Shuháel
Shúham
Shúhite
Shúlamite
Shúmathite
Shúnamite
Shúneth
Shúni
Shúpham
Shur
Shúſhan
Shúthela
Siam
Síba
Sibbechái
Sibboleth or Síbboleth
Shibboleth
Sibéria
Sibrándes
Sibonite or Sílbonite
Sibrám
Siby'lla
Sibyls
Sicámbri
Sicámbria
Síchar or Shéchem
Síchem
Síchor
Sicily
Sicy'on
Sídites
Sidnacéſter
Sídon
Sidónius
Síenne
Sifride
Sigáleon
Sighrítta
Sígebert
Sigeric
Sigiſmund
Sigmouth
Siga
Sigo or Sígolph
Sigónius
Sihon or Séhon
Sihor
Síias
Si'áfnus
Silénus
Siléſia
Silius
Silo
Silla
Si éus
Siloam
Shilóah or Si'óe
Silvánus
Simeon
Símles
Símeren
Símias
Símon
Simonéta
Sin ónians or Simonites
Simónias
Simónides
Simpliciánus
Simplicius
Símri or Sémir
Simy'ra
Sin or Zin
Sínai or Sina
Sínite
Sínon
Sínope
Sinorix
Sion or Zion
Sior
Siphmoth
Sírach
Siracides
Sírad
Sírbon
Sírepa
Sírion or Sérion
Sírmiſch
Sirmpánus
Siróes
Sírus
Sisái
Sisámnes
Siſebut
Siſera
Siſenáldus
Sifigámbis
Sisinius
Siſrándus
Síſteron
Siſúthrus or Xisúthrus
Siſyphus
Sivagi
Sixénne
Sixtus
Skipton
Sky
Sleaford
Sléſwick
Smálcalde
Smarágdus
Smérdis
Smolénſco
Sm'yrna
Snath
Snétham
So or Súa
Sóba
Sóbal
Sóbeſſaus
Sóchus
Socínus
Socinians
Sócoh
Sóco or Sócho
Sóchom
Sócrates
Sódore
Sófala
Sógane
Sogdiána
Sóhemus
Soláres
Soldúnii
Soléurre
Sóliman
Solínus
Sológne
Sólomon or Sálomon
Sólon
Soly'me
Sólomi
Sómmerſet
Sómmerton
Somonohódom
Sopáter
Sópha
Sophách
Sópher
Sóphi
Sophía
Sóphocles
Sophoniſba
Sophrónia
Sophrónius
Sóra
Sorácte
Sorbón
Sórel
Sóſicles
Sosígenes
Soſipáter or Sócius
Sotipolis
Sóſthenes
Soſtrátus
Sotádes
Sótion
Sóuchea
Sóumel
Souriquóis
Sóutham
Southámpton
Sóuthwark
Sóuthwell
Sound
Sózomen
Spain
Spalátro
Spálding
Spandaháſea
Spanhéim
Spárrow
Spártacus
Spartínous
Sparthies
Speucéppus
Spey
Spilſby
Sphinx
Spikenard
Spinthárus
Spire
Spirignaus
Spoléto
Spurína
Spyridion
Stáchys
Stádium
Staff
Stáfford
Stagira
Stáinmore
Stailméne
Stamália
Stanes
Stánford
Stánhope
Stárcmberg
Statira
Státius
Státue
Státute
Staurásius
Sténo
Sténtor
Stephanárdus
Stephánas
Stéphen
Stérling
Stesichorus
Stesiclea
Steſiciátes
Stétin
Sthénelus
Stílico
Stílpo
Stíria
Stóckbridge
Stockhólm
Stóckport
Stóicks
Stónehenge
Strábo
Strásburg
Strátford
Stráthearne
Stráthnaver
Strá'o
Strátonice
Strátton
Stúrbridge
Stúrmiſter
Styx
Suáthes
Suatobójus
Suatocópius
Suatopúlus
Súccoth
Sud or Sódi
Súdbury
Suéno
Suetónius

A Catalogue of Names of Persons and Places.

Suetónius
Suévia
Suffolk
Suidas
Suintillus
Súlphur
Sulpícia
Sulpítius
Súltan
Sumátra
Sunderland
Súnning
Súngkiáng
Súnnins
Súph
Sur
Súrat
Surena
Súrius
Súrrey
Súsa
Susánchites
Susánna
Súsi
Sótherland
Swall
Swallow
Swánsey
Swéden
Switzerland
Swithin or
Swy'thin
Syágrius
Sybáris
Syéne
Sy'lia
Sy'lleus
Sy'lva
Sylvánus
Sylvérius
Syvéster
Sy'lvia
Sy'lvius
Sy'mmachus
Sy'nagogue
Synésius
Sy'ntyche
Sy'phax
Syráces
Sy'vacuse
Sy'ria
Syriánus
Syrophenícia
Sy'rynx
Sy'rtes

T

Tabárca
Tabaréfian
Tabárque
Tábatha
Tábbath
Tabéal or
Tabéel
Tabénna
Táberah
Tábernacle
Tabítha
Tábor
Tabrímon
Tábuc
Tackfarinas
Tácitus
Tádcaster
Tádica
Tádmor
Tánilet
Táges
Tágus
Táhan
Táhath
Tahapánes
Tâhpenes
Táicheu
Tâicko
Tâilebourg
Talapóins
Talásse
Tálent
Talmái
Tálmon
Tálmud
Tálus
Támar
Támerlane
Támmuz
Támworth
Tamy'ras
Tánaoh
Tánaquil
Táncrede
Tánger or
Tángier
Tángermund
Tángut
Tánis
Tántalus
Táphath
Táphon
Tápua
Tárragone
Tárach
Taráhah
Taráfius
Tárea
Taraxíppus
Tárbula
Taréntum
Tárgum
Tarichéa
Tarpéia
Tárpelites
Tárquin
Társhiſh
Tárſus
Tártak
Tártan
Tártary
Tá'get
Tádo
Tátian
Tátius
Tatnái
Tátterſhall
Táveſtock
Táunton
Taurímus
Taú'is
Taúrus
Táxander
Taxíla
Táxis
Tay
Tay-bóu
Taygéte
Tébah
Tébet
Técla
Tecméſſa
Tédza
Tees
Tehinnah
Tekóa
Télah
Télamon
Teláſſer
Télchines
Tele ó us
Télem
Telé nachus
Teléphanes
Télephus
Teléſpho us
Téllicus
Téllus
Téma
Téman
Teméni
Teméſne
Temeſwáer
Témiam
Témple
Témplers or
Témplars
Tenárus
Ténbury
Téodue
Ténedos
Téneriffe
Téne
Ténez
Ténnis
Téno
Térah
Téraphim
Terebiſſor
Terebélius
Tercéra
Térence
Teréntia
Terétus
Térnate
Terpſichore
Tértius
Tertúllus
Teſtúllian
Téſſagon
Téſtament
Tétbury
Téthys
Tetrápolis
Tétrarch
Tétuan
Téucer
Téudegilde
Teutómalus
Teutómatus
Téutons
Téwkſbry
Téxal
Thábor
Thaddéus
Tháhaſh
Thaláſſa
Thaláſſius
Thálca
Tháles
Thaléſtris
Thália
Thame
Thames
Thámna
Thámuz
Thamy'ris
Thánath
Thánet
Thárbis
Thárra
Tharſamúntus
Thárſhiſh or
Thárſis
Thálli or
Thási
Thásſilon
Theágenes
Theáno
Théatins
Théatre
Thebes
Théers
Théila
Thémis
Themíſon
Themiſtius
Themiſtóclea
Themiſtocles
Themiſtógenes
Théobalds
Theócracy
Theocrines
Theócritus
Théodat
Théodebert
Theodéctes
Theodolinda
Theodótion
Theódon
Theódora
Théodore
Theódoret
Theódoric
Theódorus
Theodóſius
Theodótus
Theógnis
Theólogy
Théon
Theóphanes
Theóphilus
Theophóbus
Theophráſtus
Theóphylact
Theopómpus
Thereſa
Thérmia
Thermúthis
Thé modon
Thermópyle
Therſites
Théſeus
Théſpis
Theſſalónians
Theſſalónica
Théſſalus
Théſſaly
Théſtor
Thétford
Thétys
Théudas
Theudiſcles
Theudó eus
Thié ro
Thínites
Thionville
Thíſbe
Thittleworth
Thóas
Thómas
Thómyris
Thóngcaſter
Thor
Thórax
Thóriſmond
Thorn
Thóſa
Thrácia
Thrápſton
Thráſeas
Thráſimund
Thrápſaus
Thraſy'bulus
Thraſy'deus
Thraſy'llus
Thraſy'mmachus
Thrones
Thry'ſus
Thuánus
Thucy'dides
Thule
Thuríngia
Thúriſmond
Thyatira
Thyéſtes
Thy'gſus
Thy'mele
Thymóethes
Tibarénians
Tibérias
Tibérius
Tíbet
Tíber
Tíbbath
Tíbni
Tibúllus
Tíchon
Tídal
Tigránes
Tíger
Tígris
Tíkvah
Tílbury
TílgathPilneſer
Tíllemont
Tílon
Timágoras
Timánthes
Timárete
Timáriots
Timéus
Tímna
Timnath
Timocáres
Timóclea
Timóleon
Timómacus
Tímon
Timophanes
Timóſka
Timótheus
Tímothy
Tine
Tingmouth
Tinmouth
Tipáſa
Tipóra
Tiphſah
Tipperáry
Tíras
Tírahites
Tircónnel
Tirésias
Tiridátes
Tirhakah
Tíria
Tírol
Tírris
Tírſhatha
Tírzah
Tíſiphone
Tíſhbite
Tíſri
Títans
Tithon
Títian
Titícaca
Títus
Títyrus
Tityus
Tiverton
Tívoli
Tlepólemus
Tob

Tobiah

Tobíah
Tobías
Tóbit
Tobíjah
Tobólſk
Tóchen
Tócho
Togármah
Tóhu
Tói
Tokáy
Tóla
Tólad
Tóledo
Tomb
Tómbut
Tongue
Tónquin
Tópaz
Topázos
Tóphet
Tor
Torédorix
Tórrent
Tórrington
Tórſtock
Tortóſa
Tortúga
Tóſcany
Tótila
Tótneſs
Toucester
Toul
Toulón
Toulóuſe
Touráine
Tournáy
Tours
Tówer
Towrnón
Trachonítis
Tráján
Trajanópolis
Tranſilvánia
Trapáno
Trau
Trebelliánus
Trebéllius
Trébiſonde
Trebónius
Trent
Treves
Tribe
Tribúnes
Triéſte
Trípolis
Triptólemus
Triſmégiſtus
Tríton
Triúmvirs
Tróas
Trójus
Trója
Tróilus
Tróphimus
Trophónius

Tróubridge
Troy
Tryphéna
Try'phon
Tryphóſa
Túbal
Tubal Cáin
Tubingén
Túbins or
Tubínians
Túdbury
Túddington
Tuíleries
Túlca
Tulénus
Túllia
Túllius
Túnbridge
Túnis
Turcománia
Túrcomans
Túrford
Túrin
Túrks
Túrkey
Túrtle
Túſcus
Tutulína
Twede
Ty'chicus
Ty'deus
Tyndáron
Tyndárus
Ty'phon
Tyránnus
Tyre
Tyrn
Tyróne
Ty'rteus
Tythes
Tzérclas

V

VA'BRES
Váecia
Vatúna
Valáſca
Váldrade
Vale or Válley
Válence or
Valéncia
Valencínnes
Válens
Válentine
Valentínian
Valentínus
Valéria
Valérian
Valérius
Valéſius
Valládolid
Válley
Vália or
Wállia
Valóis
Válteline
Van

Vancára
Vándals
Vaniah
Váphres
Varánes
Várius
Várro
Várus
Váſhni
Váſhti
Vátican
Vatínius
Vauclúſe
Vaudóis
Vauge
Vaux
Váyvode
Ubiéns
Událric
Véglia
Véjovis
Veláy
Velléius
Vence
Vénceſſas
Vendóſme
Vénice
Venille
Ventídius
Vénus
Vera Crúz
Vercingétorix
Vergafillâunus
Vergérius
Vérma
Vermandóis
Vérnon
Véron
Veróna
Verónica
Vérres
Verſáilles
Vertíſcus
Vertúmnus
Vé ulam
Véſel
Veſpáſian
Veſpúcius
Véſta
Veſúvius
Vetránio
Vetúria
Ugurlimehémet
Vicénza
Victor
Victorína
Victorínus
Victório
Victórius
Vidámes
Vidómar
Viénna
Viénne
Vigilántius
Vigílius
Vilimer

Ville Fránche
Vincénnes
Vincent
Vincéntius
Vindícius
Vírgil
Virgínia
Viriátus
Viridórix
Viſánder
Viſigóths
Víſtula
Vitálin
Vitálian
Vitéllius
Vitérbo
Vi'éricus
Vitíges
Vitíza
Vitóldus
Vitrúvius
Vitzipútlis
Vivaráis
Viviers
Ukráine
Ulái
Uládiſlaus
U'lam
Ulamáis
Ulátha
U'lba
U'lla
Ulm
U'lphilas
U'lpian
U'lſter
U'ltzen
U'lverſton
Uly'ſſes
U'mmah
Unéſlaus
U'nna
U'nni
Vocónius
Vodomárus
Voétius
Vogénus
Vóitland
Vóldemar
Vólga
Volhínia
Vologéſes
Vólſci
Volúſian
Vopíſcus
Vórtigern
Vórtimer
U'phaz
U'ppingham
U'pſal
Ur
Urái
Uránia
Uráníſbourg
Uráriſlaus
U'rban
Urbánea
U'rbin
Urbíno
U'ri
Uríah
Urías
Urijah
U'riel
Urſácius
U'rſula
Uſcóques
Uſuárdus
U'thai
U'tilo
U'trecht
Uttóxeter
Vúlcan
Vúlfran
Uz
U'val
Uzángue
U'zza
Uzzen-Shérah
U'zzi
U'zziah
U'zziel

W

WA'igates
Wáin-fleet
Wákefield
Wálden
Wálderſwick
Wallâchia
Wállingford
Wálſingham
Wáltham
Wánſdyke
Wántage
Warâdan
Ware
Wárrington
Warſáw
Wárwick
Wáterford
Wátchett
Wédderhurne
Wéiſmar
Wéiſſemberg
Wéllingbo-rough
Wéllington
Wells
Welſhpóol
Wem
Wénceſlaus
Wéndover
Wónlock
Wéſtbury
Wéſtminſter
Wéſtmorland
Weſtphália
Wéxford
Wéymouth
Whitby
Whitchurch
Whiteháven
Wicheſley
Wickham
Wicteric
Wígan
Wight
Wilbred
Wílfred
William
Wílton
Wincheſter
Windſor
Winefrid
Winfield
Wirkſworth
Wirtemberg
Wirtſbourg
Wiſbich
Witikind
Witney
Wirtemberg
Wiveſcomb
Wóburn
Wolverhámp-ton
Wóodbridge
Wóodſtock
Wórceſter
Wormes
Wo'ton Báſſet
Wyc

X

XA'CCA
Xagua
Xalóth
Xámſi
Xánthus
Xántiens
Xantíppe
Xantíppus
Xantúng
Xenárchus
Xeníades
Xenócrates
Xenóphanes
Xenóphilus
Xénophon
Xénſi
Xequcáydar
Xérxes
Xicóco
Xímenes
Xímo
Xóa
Xyländer

Y

YAcóbdal
Yárley
Yármouth
Yárum
York
Yucátan
Y'vetot
Y'upi

A CATALOGUE of Names of Perſons and Places.

Z
Zaanannim
Zaara
Zabad
Zabâche
Zabâdiana
Zabarélla
Zabina
Zabulon
Zanguebar
Zante
Zabbâi
Zabbud
Zabdi
Zabdiel
Zabians
Zacatécas
Zaccâi
Zacchéus
Zacchur
Zachariah
Zachary
Zadock
Zaga
Zagathay
Zagaya
Zair
Zaham
Zaleucus
Zalmon
Zalmonat
Zalmúnna
Zambállat
Zámbri
Zaméis
Zamólxis
Zámorin
Zamóski
Zamzúmmim
Zaphnath-Paaneah
Zaphora
Zara
Zarah
Zarad
Zarephath
Zattu
Zatus
Zareth
Zattáu
Zéa
Zealand
Zebadiah
Zebak
Zebedee
Zeboim
Zebudah
Zebul
Zebulon
Zechariah
Zedad
Zedamet
Zedekiah
Zedekiel
Zeeb
Zeiam
Zekel
Zelah
Zell
Zelophead
Zeloites
Zemaraim
Zemarite
Zembliana
Zenas
Zeniel
Zenicetus
Zenira
Zeno
Zenobia
Zephaniah
Zephath
Zephathan
Zephi
Zephon
Zephyrus
Zephyrinus
Zer
Zera
Zerah
Zerahiah
Zerida
Zeridathan
Zereſh
Zereth
Zeri
Zeror
Zerubabel
Zeruiah
Zethan
Zethar
Zethes
Zeuxis
Zia
Ziba
Zibeon
Zibiah
Zicri
Zicto
Ziddim
Zif
Ziglag
Zilah
Zilpah
Zimri
Zimmah
Zimram
Zina
Zinara
Zindikites
Zingánes
Zion
Zior
Ziph
Ziphion
Ziphorah
Ziphron
Zir
Ziſca
Zittaw
Ziz
Zizame
Ziza
Zith
Zoe
Zofala
Zofingen
Zohar
Zoheleth
Zoheth
Zoilus
Zoléka
Zophah
Zophai
Zophar
Zophius
Zoyr or
Zopyrus
Zorah
Zorounda
Zoreah
Zorites
Zoroaſter
Zorobabel
Zoroys
Zoſimus
Zormonde
Zory'pus
Zuenbobold
Zuir
Zuiſoglius
Zulcinim
Zunchin
Zuph
Zurich
Zuriel
Zuriſhaddai
Zuſki
Zurphen
Zuyderzee
Zuzim
Zygaces
Zygantes

FINIS.

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